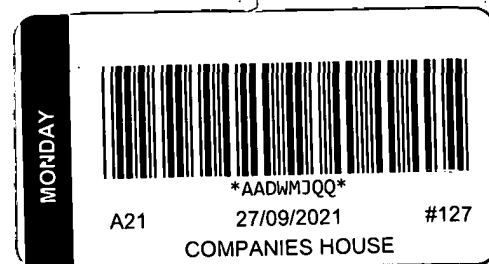


Company Registered No: 02943784

RBS HG (UK) LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020



CONTENTS**Page**

Officers and professional advisers

1

Directors' report

2

Independent auditor's report

5

Statement of comprehensive income

8

Balance sheet

9

Statement of changes in equity

10

Notes to the financial statements

11

RBS HG (UK) LIMITED

02943784

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTORS:

H O E Prottey;
R J Lawrence

COMPANY SECRETARY:

NatWest Group Secretarial Services Limited
(formerly RBS Secretarial Services Limited)

REGISTERED OFFICE:

250 Bishopsgate
London
England
EC2M 4AA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR:

Ernst & Young LLP
Statutory Auditor
25 Churchill Place
Canary Wharf
London
E14 5EY

Registered in England and Wales

DIRECTORS' REPORT**ACTIVITIES AND BUSINESS REVIEW**

This Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies' exemption and therefore does not include a Strategic report.

Activity

The principal activity of RBS HG (UK) Limited ("the Company") is to hold and manage assets.

The Company is a subsidiary of NatWest Group plc (formerly known as The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc (RBSG plc)) which provides the Company with direction and access to all central resources it needs and determines policies in all key areas such as finance, risk, human resources or environment. For this reason, the directors believe that performance indicators specific to the Company are not necessary or appropriate for an understanding of the development, performance or position of the business. The annual reports of NatWest Group plc review these matters on a group basis. Copies may be requested from Legal, Governance and Regulatory Affairs, NatWest Group plc Gogarburn, Edinburgh, PO Box 1000 EH12 1HQ, the Registrar of Companies or at www.natwestgroup.com.

NatWest Group comprises NatWest Group plc, its subsidiary and associated undertakings.

Review of the year**Business review**

The directors are satisfied with the Company's performance in the year. The Company will be guided by its shareholders.

Financial performance

The Company's financial performance is presented on pages 8 to 10.

Operating loss for the year was £2,413k (2019: £5k). The loss for the year was £2,224k (2019: £1,219k), an increase of 82% over 2020.

No dividend was paid during the year (2019: nil).

At the end of the year, the balance sheet showed total assets of £19,503k (2019: £21,699k), including income-generating assets comprising investments £8,325k (2019: £14,015k). Total equity was £19,475k (2019: £21,699k).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The Company seeks to minimise its exposure to financial risks other than credit risk.

Management focuses on both the overall balance sheet structure and the control, within prudent limits, of risk arising from mismatches, including currency, maturity, interest rate and liquidity. It is undertaken within limits and other policy parameters set by the NatWest Group Asset and Liability Management Committee (NatWest Group ALCO).

The Company is funded by facilities from NatWest Markets Plc. These are denominated in sterling which is the functional currency and carry no significant financial risk.

The Company's assets mainly comprise investments in securities, which exposes it to market risk and balances due which expose it to credit and market risk.

DIRECTORS' REPORT**Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)**

The principal risks associated with the Company are as follows:

Market risk

Market risk is the potential for loss as a result of adverse changes in risk factors including currency, interest rates and equity prices together with related parameters such as market volatilities.

Market risk is managed by the directors of the company who monitor the risk factors and the impact on fair value.

Currency risk

The Company undertakes certain transactions denominated in foreign currencies, hence exchange rate fluctuations arise. The Company's policy is normally to match foreign currency receivables with borrowings in the same currency.

Credit risk

Credit risk management seeks to match the risk of credit failure to price of credit on granting a facility whilst maintaining credit risk exposure in line with approved appetite for the risk that customers will be unable to meet their obligations to the Company.

The key principles of the NatWest Group's Credit Risk Management Framework are set out below:

- Approval of all credit exposure is granted prior to any advance or extension of credit.
- An appropriate credit risk assessment of the customer and credit facilities is undertaken prior to approval of credit exposure. This includes a review of, amongst other things, the purpose of credit and sources of repayment, compliance with affordability tests, repayment history, capacity to repay, sensitivity to economic and market developments and risk-adjusted return.
- Credit risk authority is delegated by the Board and specifically granted in writing to all individuals involved in the granting of credit approval. In exercising credit authority, the individuals act independently of any related business revenue origination.
- All credit exposures, once approved, are effectively monitored and managed and reviewed periodically against approved limits. Lower quality exposures are subject to a greater frequency of analysis and assessment.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises where assets and liabilities have different contractual maturities. Management focuses on risk arising from the mismatch of maturities across the balance sheet and from undrawn commitments and other contingent obligations.

Going concern

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, see note 1a) on page 11.

DIRECTORS AND SECRETARY

The present directors and secretary, who have served throughout the year are listed on page 1.

From 1 January 2020 to date, there have been no changes to the directors and secretary of the Company.

DIRECTORS' REPORT**DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT**

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare a Directors' report and financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework, and must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs at the end of the year and the profit or loss of the Company for that year. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether FRS 101 has been followed; and
- make an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the Directors' report and financial statements comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITOR

Each of the directors at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as they are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and
- directors have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information, and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and shall be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

AUDITOR

Ernst & Young LLP has expressed its willingness to continue in office as auditor.

Approved by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf:

Richard Lawrence

Richard Lawrence (Sep 22, 2021 11:23 GMT+1)

R J Lawrence

Director

Date: 22 September 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RBS HG (UK) LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of RBS HG (UK) Limited ("the Company") for the year December 31 2020 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 12, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework" (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2020 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report. However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RBS HG (UK) LIMITED

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the directors were not entitled to take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 4, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below. However, the primary responsibility for the prevention and detection of fraud rests with both those charged with governance of the entity and management.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF RBS HG (UK) LIMITED

Explanation as to what extent the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)

Our approach was as follows:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the company and determined that the most significant are Companies Act 2006 and the reporting framework UK GAAP including FRS 101.
- We understood how the Company is complying with those frameworks by making inquiries of management and those charged with governance. We also reviewed minutes of the Board meetings; and gained an understanding of the Company's governance framework.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by considering the controls that the Company has established to address fraud risks identified, or that otherwise seek to prevent, deter or detect fraud.
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify non-compliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved inquiries with the management and the directors. We also reviewed Company's legal and claim database and minutes of the Board meetings.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

DocuSigned by:

Ernst & Young LLP

E74015DE3D594F0...

Nicholas Pollitt (Senior statutory auditor)

for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
London, United Kingdom

Date: September 22, 2021 | 4:52:39 BST

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Investment loss	3	(2,413)	(5)
Operating loss		(2,413)	(5)
Other (losses)/income	4	(333)	57
Impairment losses	5	-	(1,507)
Finance cost	6	-	(50)
Loss before tax		(2,746)	(1,505)
Tax credit	7	522	286
Loss and total comprehensive loss for the financial year		(2,224)	(1,219)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET
 as at 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Non-current assets			
Investments	8	263	8,278
		<u>263</u>	<u>8,278</u>
Current assets			
Investments	8	8,062	5,737
Current tax assets	7	522	286
Trade and other receivables		-	2,244
Cash at bank	9	10,656	5,154
Total assets		<u>19,503</u>	<u>21,699</u>
Current liabilities			
Amounts due to group companies	10	28	-
Total liabilities		<u>28</u>	<u>-</u>
Equity			
Share capital	11	-	-
Capital contribution		14,000	14,000
Retained earnings		5,475	7,699
Total equity		<u>19,475</u>	<u>21,699</u>
Total liabilities and equity		<u>19,503</u>	<u>21,699</u>

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements of the Company were approved by the Board of Directors on 22 September 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

Richard Lawrence

Richard Lawrence (Sep 22, 2021 11:23 GMT+1)

R J Lawrence
Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 31 December 2020

	Share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Capital contribution £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2019	-	8,918	-	8,918
Capital contribution	-	-	14,000	14,000
Loss for the year	-	(1,219)	-	(1,219)
At 31 December 2019	-	7,699	14,000	21,699
Loss for the year	-	(2,224)	-	(2,224)
At 31 December 2020	-	5,475	14,000	19,475

Total comprehensive loss for the year of £2,224k (2019: £1,219k) was wholly attributable to the owner of the Company.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting policies

a) Preparation and presentation of financial statements

These financial statements are prepared:

- on a going concern basis which were assessed over 12 months from the date of their approval;
In the first quarter of 2020, the World Health Organisation declared the Covid-19 outbreak to be a pandemic. Many governments, including the UK, have taken stringent measures to contain and/or delay the spread of the virus. Actions taken in response to the spread of Covid-19 have resulted in severe disruption to business operations and a significant increase in economic uncertainty, with more volatile asset prices and currency exchange rates, and a marked decline in long-term interest rates in developed economies.

The NatWest Holdings Group (the "Group") has a well-developed business continuity plan which includes pandemic response, enabling the Group to quickly adapt to these unprecedented circumstances and continue as viable business.

Management continue to monitor further impacts on profitability, assets, operations, liquidity however, at this stage do not consider there to be any additional material issues for the Company.

In assessing going concern, a Covid-19 impact analysis was performed across the NatWest Group. The directors have also considered the uncertainties associated with Covid-19 including the different ways in which this could impact the cash flows, capital, solvency and liquidity position of the Company and any mitigations management have within their control to implement. Based on this assessment, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis;

- under Financial Reporting Standard (FRS) 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework and in accordance with International Accounting Standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006; and
- on the historical cost basis.

The Company meets the definition of a qualifying entity under FRS 100 Application of Financial Reporting Requirements issued by the Financial Reporting Council.

The Company is incorporated in the UK and registered in England and Wales and the financial statements are presented:

- in accordance with the Companies Act 2006;
- in sterling which is the functional currency of the Company; and
- with the benefit of the disclosure exemptions permitted by FRS 101 with regard to:
 - comparative information in respect of certain assets;
 - cash-flow statement;
 - standards not yet effective
 - related party transactions;
 - certain disclosures from IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" and IFRS 16 "Leases"; and
 - disclosure requirements of IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosure and IFRS 13 "Fair value Measurement"

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group accounts of NatWest Group plc, these accounts are available to the public and can be obtained as set out in note 12.

The changes to IFRS that were effective from 1 January 2020 have had no material effect on the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2020.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**1. Accounting policies (continued)****b) Foreign currencies**

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the rates of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are reported in profit or loss.

c) Revenue recognition

Dividend income is recognised when the paying company is obliged to make the payment.

d) Taxation

Income tax expense or income, comprising current tax and deferred tax, is recorded in the profit and loss account except income tax on items recognised outside profit or loss which is credited or charged to other comprehensive income or to equity as appropriate.

Current tax is income tax payable or recoverable in respect of the taxable profit or loss for the year arising in income or in equity. Provision is made for current tax at rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

e) Financial instruments

Financial instruments are classified either by product, by business model or by reference to the IFRS default classification.

Classification by product relies on specific designation criteria which are applicable to certain classes of financial assets or circumstances where accounting mismatches would otherwise arise.

Classification by business model reflects how the Company manages its financial assets to generate cash flows. A business model assessment determines if cash flows result from holding financial assets to collect the contractual cash flows; from selling those financial assets; or both.

The product classifications apply to financial assets that are either designated at fair value through profit or loss (DFV), or to equity investments designated as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). In all other instances, fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) is the default classification and measurement category for financial assets.

Regular way purchases of financial assets classified as amortised cost, are recognised on the settlement date; all other regular way transactions in financial assets are recognised on the trade date.

All financial instruments are measured at fair value on initial recognition.

All liabilities not subsequently measured at fair value are measured at amortised cost.

Most financial assets are held to collect the contractual cash flows that comprise solely payments of principal and interest and are measured at amortised cost. Certain financial assets managed under a business model of both to collect contractual cash flows comprising solely of payments of principal and interest, and to sell, are measured at FVOCI.

f) Impairment of financial assets

At each balance sheet date each financial asset or portfolio of loans measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, issued financial guarantee and loan commitment is assessed for impairment. Loss allowances are forward looking, based on 12 month expected credit losses where there has not been a significant increase in credit risk rating, otherwise allowances are based on lifetime expected losses.

Expected credit losses are a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses. The probability is determined by the risk of default which is applied to the cash flow estimates. In the absence of a change in credit rating, allowances are recognised when there is reduction in the net present value of expected cash flows. On a significant increase in credit risk, allowances are recognised without a change in the expected cash flows, although typically expected cash flows do also change; and expected credit losses are rebased from 12 month to lifetime expectations.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

g) Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or when it has been transferred and the transfer qualifies for derecognition in accordance with IFRS9 "Financial Instruments".

A financial liability is removed from the balance sheet when the obligation is discharged, or cancelled or expires.

2. Critical accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The reported results of the Company are sensitive to the accounting policies, assumptions and estimates that underlie the preparation of its financial statements. In accordance with their responsibilities for these financial statements, the factors the directors consider most important to the portrayal of the Company's performance and financial condition are discussed below.

Fair value - financial instruments

Financial instruments classified as fair value through profit and loss are recognised in the financial statements at fair value. Unrealised gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss as they arise.

Fair value is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Fair values are determined by reference to observable market prices where available and reliable. Where representative market prices for an instrument are not available or are unreliable because of poor liquidity, the fair value is derived from prices for its components using appropriate pricing or valuation models.

Directors' emoluments

The Company does not remunerate directors nor can remuneration from elsewhere in the group be apportioned meaningfully in respect of their services to the Company.

The auditor's remuneration for statutory audit work of £24,200 (2019: £20,100) for the Company was borne by NatWest Group Plc. Remuneration paid to the auditor for non-audit work for the Company was nil (2019: nil).

3. Investment loss

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Realised gain on disposal of investments	-	473
Unrealised loss on investments held at fair value through profit and loss	(2,413)	(478)
	<u>(2,413)</u>	<u>(5)</u>

4. Other (losses)/income

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Foreign exchange translation	<u>(333)</u>	<u>57</u>

5. Impairment loss

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Impairment losses	<u>-</u>	<u>1,507</u>

6. Finance cost

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Interest on loans from group companies	<u>-</u>	<u>50</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. Tax

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Current tax:		
UK Corporation tax credit for the year	(522)	(286)
Tax credit for the year	<u>(522)</u>	<u>(286)</u>

The actual tax credit agrees to the expected tax credit computed by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax of 19% (2019: 19%):

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Expected tax credit	<u>(522)</u>	<u>(286)</u>
Actual tax credit for the year	<u>(522)</u>	<u>(286)</u>

In the current period, the substantively enacted UK Corporation tax rate applicable to the company from 1 April 2020 was increased from 17% to 19%.

Since the balance sheet date, it was announced in the UK Government's Budget on 3 March 2021 that the main UK corporation tax rate will increase to 25% from 1 April 2023. This change was substantively enacted on 24th May 2021.

8. Investments

	Equity securities £'000	Loan notes £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2019	19,852	1,507	21,359
Additions	1,897	-	1,897
Unrealised loss on investments	(478)	-	(478)
Disposals	(2,244)	-	(2,244)
Gain on disposal of investments	473	-	473
Impairment	-	(1,507)	(1,507)
Distribution paid	(5,485)	-	(5,485)
At 31 December 2019	14,015	-	14,015
Additions	28	-	28
Unrealised loss on investments	(2,413)	-	(2,413)
Disposals	-	-	-
Gain on disposal of investments	-	-	-
Impairment	-	-	-
Distribution paid	(3,305)	-	(3,305)
At 31 December 2020	<u>8,325</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,325</u>

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Current	8,062	5,737
Non-current	263	8,278
	<u>8,325</u>	<u>14,015</u>

The equity securities consist of a portfolio of holdings in limited partnerships (unquoted); which themselves hold investments in the Asia Pacific, North America, Middle East and North Africa regions. The underlying investments are managed by external asset managers. The fair value of these partnership holdings has been estimated based on the partnerships' net asset values as at the reporting date. A number of limited partnerships are denominated in USD and therefore carry currency risk.

During the year, the Company performed a fair value assessment of the Loan notes and as a result, these are held at nil value (2019: Nil). All investments are held at fair value through profit and loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. Cash at bank

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Cash at bank	10,656	5,154

10. Amounts due to group companies

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
RBS AA Holdings (UK) Limited	28	-

11. Share capital

	2020 £	2019 £
Equity shares		
Authorised:		
200,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	200,000,000	200,000,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
1 ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1

The Company has one class of ordinary shares which carries no right to fixed income.

12. Related parties

UK Government

The UK Government through HM Treasury is the ultimate controlling party of NatWest Group plc. The UK Government's shareholding is managed by UK Government Investments Limited, a company wholly-owned by the UK Government. As a result, the UK Government and UK Government controlled bodies are related parties of the Company.

The Company enters into transactions with these bodies on an arm's length basis; they consisted solely of UK corporation tax which is separately disclosed in note 7.

12. Related parties (continued)

Group companies

At 31 December 2020

The Company's immediate parent was:	RBS AA Holdings (UK) Limited
The smallest consolidated accounts including the company were prepared by:	NatWest Group plc
The ultimate parent company was:	NatWest Group plc

All parent companies are incorporated in the UK. Copies of their accounts may be requested from Legal, Governance and Regulatory Affairs, NatWest Group plc, Gogarburn, PO Box 1000, Edinburgh EH12 1HQ.






RBS HG (UK) Accounts

Final Audit Report

2021-09-22

Created:	2021-09-22
By:	Kenzie Birrell (KENZIE.BIRRELL@natwest.com)
Status:	Signed
Transaction ID:	CBJCHBCAABAAI5io498cnj5JChtarfwGv6JEJUCHg9Uv

"RBS HG (UK) Accounts" History

-  Document created by Kenzie Birrell (KENZIE.BIRRELL@natwest.com)
2021-09-22 - 8:32:33 AM GMT- IP address: 155.136.158.8
-  Document emailed to Richard Lawrence (richard.lawrence@natwest.com) for signature
2021-09-22 - 8:34:13 AM GMT
-  Email viewed by Richard Lawrence (richard.lawrence@natwest.com)
2021-09-22 - 8:42:09 AM GMT- IP address: 31.81.9.209
-  Document e-signed by Richard Lawrence (richard.lawrence@natwest.com)
Signature Date: 2021-09-22 - 10:23:37 AM GMT - Time Source: server- IP address: 155.136.158.8
-  Agreement completed.
2021-09-22 - 10:23:37 AM GMT