

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd. (JCR) announces the following credit rating.

NatWest Group plc (security code: -)

<Affirmation>

Foreign Currency Long-term Issuer Rating: A+
Outlook: Stable

National Westminster Bank Plc (security code: -)

<Affirmation>

Foreign Currency Long-term Issuer Rating: AA-
Outlook: Stable

NatWest Markets Plc (security code: -)

<Affirmation>

Foreign Currency Long-term Issuer Rating: AA-
Outlook: Stable

Rationale

- (1) NatWest Group, based in Edinburgh, the United Kingdom (UK), is a major financial group predominantly focused on the UK. In May 2025, the UK government completed the sale of its remaining shares, marking the group's full privatization for the first time in approximately 17 years. JCR continues to see the group's creditworthiness to be equivalent to AA-. This mainly reflects its solid business base in the UK, sound asset quality and solid capital base. The issuer rating of NatWest Group plc (NatWest) is one notch below the group's creditworthiness. This is mainly because it has a single point-of-entry resolution strategy, where the shareholders and creditors of the holding company absorb losses at the time of a resolution. The issuer rating of National Westminster Bank Plc (NatWest Bank) is equivalent to the group's creditworthiness as it is its core bank. The issuer rating of NatWest Markets Plc (NatWest Markets) is equivalent to the group's creditworthiness as JCR considers that it is closely integrated into the group, given its strategic importance and its links to the group in terms of capital, business and funding. Outlook is Stable as the group's performance remains solid. Amid growing macroeconomic uncertainty, careful monitoring of potential impacts on credit quality remains essential. On the other hand, NatWest has maintained a high return on risk-weighted assets (RWA). Should the current soundness of the assets and NatWest's strong profitability be confirmed as stable and sustainable, a positive assessment of the group's creditworthiness could come into view.
- (2) NatWest Group is one of the four major banking groups in the UK. It has three business segments: Retail Banking (RB), Commercial & Institutional (C&I) and Private Banking & Wealth Management (PB), providing full banking services primarily to retail and corporate customers in the UK. The bank has a strong domestic deposit base as well as a leading position in mortgages and corporate lending.
- (3) The group's performance for FY2024 remained solid. Total revenue was GBP 14.7 billion (down 0.3% year-on-year), operating profit before impairment was GBP 6.6 billion (down 3.0%), and profit before tax was GBP 6.2 billion (up 0.3%). Loan balances increased due to the acquisition of Metro Bank's mortgage portfolio, and deposit balances also rose, mainly driven by personal deposits. Excluding one-off factors such as foreign exchange gains, total revenue increased 2.2% year-on-year. Although the group had anticipated credit costs of approximately 20 bp of loan balances, actual costs turned out to be significantly lower at 9 bp. Through effective RWA management, its profitability relative to RWA remains high compared to global major banks. In FY2025, the acquisition of Sainsbury's Bank is expected to contribute approximately GBP 100 million in revenue, but integration costs and expected initial day credit losses are projected at around GBP 100 million each. Nevertheless, a solid performance is expected for FY2025, considering the expansion of deposit margins continuing in Q1 FY2025.
- (4) The group's asset quality remains sound. Geographically, 90% of its loans were concentrated in the UK at the end of FY2024. Mortgage loans accounted for 51% of the total loan portfolio, with the remainder well dispersed on an industry-by-industry basis. The shares of commercial real estate

(CRE) loans, which carry higher credit risk, accounted for 4% of the total. The average LTV of mortgage loans and CRE loans stayed low at 56% and 48%, respectively. Risks from concentration on big borrowers were also kept minimal. Stage 2 loans for the group remained stable at around 10% of the total lending in 2024. Stage 3 loans were minimal. The group also held a relatively small net position for derivatives, which are primarily aimed to provide risk solutions to customers. Its overall market risks were kept low.

- (5) The group's capitalization remained sufficient relative to the risks it faces. Its consolidated CET1 ratio stood at 13.8% at the end of March 2025 in line with the group's guidance of 13-14%. With the government having fully divested its shareholding by May 2025, NatWest now enjoys greater strategic flexibility, including potential acquisitions. Going forward, attention will focus on whether the bank can pursue growth while maintaining its solid CET1 ratio. The group's funding base and liquidity stay strong. Its loan-to-deposit ratio stood at 85% as of the end of March 2025, enabling it to mainly rely on deposits for funding. Its liquidity coverage ratio was high at 150% as at the end of March 2025.

Masato Hotta, Shinya Iwasaki

Issuer: NatWest Group plc

<Affirmation>

Foreign Currency Long-term Issuer Rating: A+ Outlook: Stable

Issuer: National Westminster Bank Plc

<Affirmation>

Foreign Currency Long-term Issuer Rating: AA- Outlook: Stable

Issuer: NatWest Markets Plc

<Affirmation>

Foreign Currency Long-term Issuer Rating: AA- Outlook: Stable

Rating Assignment Date: July 8, 2025

The assumptions for the credit ratings and the definitions of the rating symbols are published as "Types of Credit Ratings and Definitions of Rating Symbols" (January 6, 2014) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

Outline of the rating methodology is shown as "JCR's Rating Methodology" (October 1, 2024), "Banks" (October 1, 2021) and "Rating Methodology for Financial Groups' Holding Companies and Group Companies" (September 1, 2022) in Information about JCR Ratings on JCR's website (<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/>).

The rating stakeholder participated in the rating process of the aforementioned credit ratings.

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

Jiji Press Building, 5-15-8 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0061, Japan
Tel. +81 3 3544 7013, Fax. +81 3 3544 7026

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JCR publishes its press releases regarding the rating actions both in Japanese and in English on the same day. In case that it takes time to translate rating rationale, JCR may publicize the summary version, which will be replaced by the full translated version within three business days. (Regarding Structured Finance products, JCR only publicize the summary version in English.)



INFORMATION DISCLOSURE FORM

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

Disclosure Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of Rule 17g-7

Issuer:	NatWest Group plc National Westminster Bank Plc NatWest Markets Plc
Rating Publication Date:	July 11, 2025

1

The Symbol, Number, or Score in the Rating Scale used to Denote Credit Rating Categories and Notches and, the Identity of the Obligor or the Identity and a Description of the Security or Money Market Instrument as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(A) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release. If the credit rating is a private rating, please see the report for private rating.

2

The version of the procedure or methodology used to determine the credit rating; as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(B) of Rule 17g-7

- Please see the news release. If the credit rating is a private rating, please see the report for private rating.

3

The Main Assumptions and Principles used in Constructing the Procedures and Methodologies used to Determine the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(C) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, to be applied to assess the likelihood of a given debt payment in light of its issuer's condition and business environment, etc. in the relevant future. There is certain limitation, however, in the time horizon that the rating foresees.
- The credit rating methodology assumes, in principle, that the factors posted in the below are particularly important for such likelihood to be determined, and that the rating determination is made by evaluating each of them not only quantitatively but also employing qualitative analyses.

A) Business Bases

The likelihood of a given debt payment is highly conditional to its issuer's business bases - how they can be maintained/ expanded into the future and thereby secure earnings and cash flows in adequacy and in a sustainable way.

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The likelihood of debt payment is highly dependent on the degree of the issuer's indebtedness and loss absorption capacity in terms of equity capital. Also notable is that a financial institution might see a significant loss of financial grounds as a result of changes in value of the assets under its possession.

C) Liquidity Positions

The likelihood of debt payment is highly dependent on the adequacy of the issuer's cash and other sources of repayment (liquidity positions).

D) Related Parties' Status and Stance of Support/ Assistance for the Issuer

The likelihood of debt payment is affected one way or the other by the issuer's related parties such as parent company, subsidiary, guarantor, and the government of the issuer's business domicile, etc. - by their own conditions and/ or position of support/ assistance for the issuer.

E) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment

The likelihood of debt payment can be different between given debts of the same issuer. The likelihood of debt payment for an individual debt is dependent on the issuer's discretion, and/ or its rank relative to other debts of the same issuer in the order of seniority in principal/ interest payment which is determined by design as financial product or by laws, etc.

4 The Potential Limitations of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(D) of Rule 17g-7

- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- The objective of the credit rating herewith presented does not include any concerns other than the likelihood of debt payment, such as risks of price changes, market liquidity, etc.
- The credit rating herewith presented is necessary to be reviewed along with possible changes of the issuer of rated objects in its business performance and/ or circumstances which include regulatory environment, and hence subject to possible alteration.

5 Information on the Uncertainty of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(E) of Rule 17g-7

- The information used for the determination of credit rating as herewith presented is obtained by JCR from the issuer of rated objects and other sources that JCR trusts in terms of accuracy and reliability but possibly contains errors due to human, non-human or other causes. Consequently, the credit rating determined on the grounds of such information does not constitute, explicitly or implicitly, any representation or warrant of JCR on the information itself or any consequences of its use in terms of accuracy, relevance, timeliness, wholeness, market value, or usefulness for any specific purposes.

6 Use of Due Diligence Services of a Third Party in Taking the Rating Action as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(F) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any third-party due diligence service in the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.

7 Use of Servicer or Remittance Reports to Conduct Surveillance of the Credit Rating Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(G) of Rule 17g-7

- There is no use of any servicer or remittance report to conduct surveillance of the credit rating herewith presented.

8 The Types of Data Relied Upon for the Purpose of Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(H) of Rule 17g-7

- The information posted in the below, which includes data, is used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented.

A) Audited financial statements presented by the rating stakeholders

B) Explanations of business performance, management plans, etc. presented by the rating stakeholders

9 Overall assessment of the Quality of Information Available and Considered in Determining the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(I) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR holds its basic policies for securing the quality of information as a base of due diligence for the determination of credit ratings. The information used as a base for the determination of credit rating herewith presented satisfies such policies, which include the audit by an independent auditor, the warranty made by the issuer, the publication by the issuer, some independent media or, otherwise, JCR analyst's scrutiny, etc.
- JCR sees no particular weakness in the quality of information used for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented as compared to the information used in other cases of the credit rating for comparable issuers or ratable objects.
- If the credit rating is an Indication, please see the report for Indication.

10 Information Relating to Conflicts of Interest as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(J) of Rule 17g-7

- JCR receives payment of compensation for the determination of the credit rating herewith presented from either one of those parties who are issuer, underwriter, depositor or sponsor.
- JCR did not receive in the last fiscal year in the past payment of compensation from the same party for any kind of JCR's service other than the determination of public or private credit rating, such as one in the ancillary business.

11 Explanation or Measure of the Potential Volatility of the Credit Rating as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(K) of Rule 17g-7

A) Business Bases

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is improvement or deterioration of the issuer's business bases, since its revenue, etc. may improve or deteriorate by the change in its business management policies, clients' preferences, competitive situation, or a technological innovation. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change in the business bases is large.

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The credit rating is subject to alteration if the issuer increases/ decreases its debt/ capital or vice versa and thereby makes its individual debt payment liability less or more bearable and its loss absorption capacity into the future decreased or increased. Also, the changes in the quality of asset under the issuer's holding may affect the credit rating, since such changes could raise or lower the likelihood of future loss of the issuer's financial grounds. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change in the financial grounds and/ or asset quality is large.

C) Liquidity Positions

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's financial management policy or in the relations with fund procurement sources and the change thereby makes its liquidity positions improve or deteriorate. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

D) Related Parties' Status and Stance of Support/ Assistance for the Issuer

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the issuer's parent company or subsidiary, guarantor or other provider of credit enhancement, or the government of the issuer's business domicile, or other related parties' own conditions and/ or position of support/ assistance for the issuer, and the change thereby makes its business bases, financial grounds and/ or liquidity positions improve or deteriorate, and/ or making the effectiveness of guarantee and other credit enhancement improve or deteriorate. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large.

E) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment and Non-Payment Forgiven by Contract

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a change in the rated debt's status in the order of seniority relative to other debts caused by the improvement/ deterioration of the issuer's financial condition. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is large. Also, in case of the financial products for which non-payment of interest/ principal is contractually permissible, the credit rating is subject to alteration if and when the likelihood of such non-payment is projected to increase or decrease. The resultant alteration of the credit rating could be by a notch but often as much as a few notches.

F) Rise and Fall in General Economy and Markets

The credit rating is subject to alteration if there is a rise/ fall in the general economy and/ or the markets inducing the issuer's revenues/ expenses to increase/ decrease and vice versa, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating is usually by a notch, with possibility of a few notches if and when the change is exceptionally large.

G) Various Events

The credit rating is subject to alteration on occurrence of various events, such as change in the issuer's major shareholders, M&A and other organizational change, accident, violation of the law, litigation, legal/ regulatory change, natural disaster, etc., which are unforeseeable at the time when the credit rating is determined, causing a significant change on the issuer's business bases, financial grounds, etc. The resultant alteration of the credit rating could be by a notch but more often than not as much as a few notches.

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Information on the Content of the Credit Rating, Including the Historical Performance of the Credit Rating and the Expected Probability of Default and the Expected Loss in the Event of Default as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(L) of Rule 17g-7

- Historical records of the credit rating herewith presented are posted in the end of this paper.
- The credit rating herewith presented by JCR is its summary opinion with regard to the likelihood of given debt payment and hence not necessarily a perfect representation of such likelihood. The credit rating is not intended to estimate the probability of default or the loss on given default, either.
- Facts of the probability of default are posted as Form NRSRO Exhibit 1 on the JCR website under the URL:

<https://www.jcr.co.jp/en/service/company/regu/nrsro/>

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Information on the Sensitivity of the Credit Rating to Assumptions Made as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(M) of Rule 17g-7

A) Business Bases

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's business bases and powers of earning or cash flow generation, etc. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's business bases on some drastic change in the operational environments, etc.

B) Financial Grounds and Asset Quality

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's financial grounds and asset quality. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but

possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's financial grounds and/ or asset quality on some drastic change in its business bases.

C) Liquidity Risks

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the issuer's liquidity positions. The resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch, as JCR speculates, but possibly as much as a few notches if the development is rapid in improvement or deterioration of the issuer's liquidity positions on some drastic change in its financial management policy or relations with fund procurement sources, etc.

D) Order of Seniority in Debt Payment and Non-Payment Forgiven by Contract

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the order of seniority in repayment of interests and principal. JCR assumes the resultant change of the credit rating is most likely by a notch. The change could be as much as a few notches if the issuer's financial structure differs so much and thereby the balance between debts shifted so greatly. Rating change is also possible in case of the financial products for which non-payment of interest/ principal is contractually permissible, if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turns out to be inaccurate. The change of the credit rating is assumed to be by a notch but often as much as a few notches.

E) Rise and Fall in General Economy and Markets

The credit rating herewith presented could be changed if and when the assumptions made at the time of its determination turn out to be inaccurate with regard to the prospects of general economy and markets. JCR expects the change should be most likely by a notch but could be as much as a few notches, should the economy or the markets change so greatly.

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Information on the Representations, Warranties, and Enforcement Mechanisms of an Asset-backed Security as Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(ii)(N) of rule 17g-7

- The credit rating herewith presented is not for an ABS product, and hence no relevant issue.

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

Jiji Press Building, 5-15-8 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0061, Japan
Tel. +81 3 3544 7013, Fax. +81 3 3544 7026

The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
NatWest Group plc	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	February 22, 2019	A	Stable
NatWest Group plc	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	May 22, 2020	A	Stable
NatWest Group plc	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	May 21, 2021	A	Stable
NatWest Group plc	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	June 1, 2022	A	Stable
NatWest Group plc	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	September 22, 2023	A+	Stable
NatWest Group plc	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	July 12, 2024	A+	Stable

The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
National Westminster Bank Plc	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	February 22, 2019	A+	Stable
National Westminster Bank Plc	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	May 22, 2020	A+	Stable
National Westminster Bank Plc	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	May 21, 2021	A+	Stable
National Westminster Bank Plc	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	June 1, 2022	A+	Stable
National Westminster Bank Plc	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	September 22, 2023	AA-	Stable
National Westminster Bank Plc	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	July 12, 2024	AA-	Stable

The Historical Performance of the Credit Rating

Issuer Name	Issue Name	Publication Date	Rating	Outlook/Direction
NatWest Markets Plc	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	February 22, 2019	A	Stable
NatWest Markets Plc	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	May 22, 2020	A	Stable
NatWest Markets Plc	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	May 21, 2021	A	Stable
NatWest Markets Plc	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	June 1, 2022	A	Stable
NatWest Markets Plc	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	September 22, 2023	AA-	Stable
NatWest Markets Plc	Issuer(Long-term)(FC)	July 12, 2024	AA-	Stable

Attestation Required by Paragraph (a)(1)(iii) of Rule 17g-7

I, Kiichi Sugiura, have responsibility to this Rating Action and to the best of my knowledge:

- A) No part of the credit rating was influenced by any other business activities.
- B) The credit rating was based solely upon the merits of the obligor, security, or money market instrument being rated.
- C) The credit rating was an independent evaluation of the credit risk of the obligor, security, or money market instrument.



Kiichi Sugiura
General Manager of International Department

Japan Credit Rating Agency, Ltd.

Jiji Press Building, 5-15-8 Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104-0061, Japan
Tel. +81 3 3544 7013, Fax. +81 3 3544 7026