

Company Registered No: 03414708

THE ONE ACCOUNT LIMITED

ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2020

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CONTENTS

Page

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

1

STRATEGIC REPORT

2

DIRECTORS' REPORT

6

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

7

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT³

9

BALANCE SHEET

10

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

11

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

12

THE ONE ACCOUNT LIMITED

03414708

OFFICERS AND PROFESSIONAL ADVISERS

DIRECTORS:

M S Bauza
J C Fielding

COMPANY SECRETARY:

NatWest Group Secretarial Services Limited

REGISTERED OFFICE:

250 Bishopsgate
London
England
EC2M 4AA

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR:

Ernst & Young LLP
144 Morrison Street
Edinburgh
EH3 8EX

Registered in England and Wales

STRATEGIC REPORT**ACTIVITIES AND BUSINESS REVIEW****Activity**

The principal activity of the Company continues to be the earning of income from intellectual property rights associated with The One Account brand.

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.

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 in seeking further opportunities for growth.

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The Company's financial performance is presented on pages 9 to 11.

The operating profit before taxation for the year was £12,045k (2019: £12,015k). The retained profit for the year was £9,758k (2019: £10,255k).

The directors declared and paid an interim dividend of £10,000k (2019: £9,000k).

At the end of the year total assets were £8,349k (2019: £8,635k).

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 The Royal Bank of Scotland plc. These are denominated in sterling which is the functional currency and carry no significant financial risk.

The Company's assets mainly comprise cash at bank and amounts due from Group companies which would not expose it to any significant risk.

Market risk

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

Details of the Company's exposure to interest is detailed below.

STRATEGIC REPORT**Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)****Interest rate risk**

Structural interest rate risk arises where assets and liabilities have different repricing maturities. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on amounts owed by group companies.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that companies, financial institutions, individuals and other counterparties will be unable to meet their obligations to the Company.

All material loans receivable are with NatWest Group companies. Although credit risk arises this is not considered to be significant and no amounts are past due.

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. The Company manages its liquidity risk by having access to group funding.

Operational risk

Operational risks are inherent in the Company's business. Operational risk losses occur as the result of fraud, human error, missing or inadequately designed processes, failed systems, damage to physical assets, improper behaviour or from external events. The key mitigating processes and controls include risk and control assessment, scenario analysis, loss data collection, new product approval process, key risk indicators, notifiable events process and the self certification process. The implementation of these processes and controls is facilitated and overseen by operational risk teams, with internal audit providing independent evaluation of the control framework.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND S.172(1) STATEMENT

NatWest Group recognises the importance of engaging with stakeholders and understanding their views, to help inform strategy and board discussions and decision-making. This section of the Strategic Report describes how the directors have had regard to the matters set out in section 172(1) (a) to (f), and forms the directors' statement required under section 414CZA, of the Companies Act 2006.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of NatWest Group plc. As such, its operations are aligned to the strategy and purpose of NatWest Group plc and it follows the policies and procedures of NatWest Group plc, as applicable. This is reflected, as appropriate, in the disclosures below.

Our Stakeholders

The Company's key stakeholders and the range of engagement methods used by directors to understand their views and interests are set out below.

Customers

During the year, the Board received regular updates on customer issues through Net Promoter Scores, customer feedback and complaint volumes. The Board were also regularly updated on the nature and extent of Covid-19 support provided to customers.

Further information on customers can be found in the NatWest Group plc 2020 Annual Report and Accounts.

Colleagues

Information on how NatWest Group engages with colleagues can be found in the NatWest Group plc 2020 Annual Report and Accounts. This includes details of the NatWest Group Colleague Advisory Panel, colleague opinion surveys, the NatWest Group Academy, the People Pledge, our wellbeing strategy and NatWest Group's inclusion guidelines and policies.

STRATEGIC REPORT**Suppliers**

The Board is mindful of the role suppliers play in ensuring a reliable service is delivered to customers; and of the importance of relationships with key suppliers, particularly in the current environment.

Information on NatWest Group's Supplier Charter, Modern Slavery Act Statement and Human Rights statement can be found in the NatWest Group plc 2020 Annual Report and Accounts.

Community and environment

The Company actively adopts the NatWest Group's purpose of championing potential, helping people, families and businesses to thrive. In particular the Company is supporting customers to take action on the risks and opportunities climate change presents and to transition to a low carbon economy.

Details of NatWest Group's engagement with communities and its response on climate change can be found in the NatWest Group plc 2020 Annual Report and Accounts. Please also refer to the NatWest Group plc's 2020 Climate-related Disclosure Report and ESG Supplement available on natwestgroup.com

How stakeholder interests have influenced decision making

Relevant stakeholder interests, including those of colleagues, customers, suppliers and others are considered by the Board during its discussions and when it takes decisions. In making its decisions, the Board also considers the need to maintain a reputation for high standards of business conduct, and the long-term consequences of its decisions.

All decisions taken by the Board during the financial year were routine in nature but took account of relevant stakeholder interests, as appropriate.

Further details on how NatWest Group plc engages with its stakeholders can be found in the NatWest Group plc 2020 Annual Report and Accounts and on natwestgroup.com.

GOING CONCERN

These financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis, see note 1 (a) on page 12.

STRATEGIC 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 Strategic report, 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 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 period. 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 Strategic report, 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
- the 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.

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITIES

NatWest Group plc has indemnified all of the directors under the qualifying third party terms.

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

J. C. Fielding
J. C. Fielding (Jul 7, 2021 13:31 GMT+1)

J C Fielding
Director
Date: 7th July 2021

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Strategic report includes the review of the year, risk report, disclosure of information to auditors and directors' indemnities. Details of the Board's engagement with customers, suppliers and others, and how these stakeholder interests have influenced board decision making are set out in pages 3 and 4 of the Strategic report.

DIRECTORS AND COMPANY SECRETARY

The present directors and company secretary, who have served throughout the year, except where noted below, are listed on page 1.

From 1 January 2020 to date the following changes have taken place:

	Appointed	Resigned
Directors		
R A Haley	-	3 February 2020
J Fielding	3 February 2020	
L D Matheson	-	1 August 2020
M S Bauza	1 August 2020	-

INDEPENDENT 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:


J.C. Fielding (Jul 7, 2021 13:31 GMT+1)

J C Fielding
Director
Date: 7th July 2021

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ONE ACCOUNT LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The One Account Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2020 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, 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 profit 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 entity's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least 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 THE ONE ACCOUNT 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.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 5, 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 risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion. 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.

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 the Companies Act 2006 and the reporting framework UK GAAP including FRS 101.
- We understood how The One Account is complying with those frameworks by making inquiries of management and those charged with governance. We also reviewed minutes of the board and gained an understanding of the Company's framework.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ONE ACCOUNT LIMITED

- 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 otherwise seek to prevent, deter or detect fraud,
- Based on this understanding we designed our audit procedures to identify noncompliance with such laws and regulations. Our procedures involved inquiries with the management and the directors. We also reviewed 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.

Ernst & Young LLP

Nathan Pietsch (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Edinburgh
Date: 8th July 2021

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
for the year ended 31 December 2020

		2020	2019
	Notes	£'000	£'000
Income from continuing operations			
Interest receivable	3	10	20
Net interest income		10	20
Other operating income	4	12,000	12,000
Non-interest income		12,000	12,000
Total income		12,010	12,020
Operating expenses	5	35	(5)
Profit on ordinary activities before tax		12,045	12,015
Tax charge	6	(2,287)	(1,760)
Profit and total comprehensive income for the financial year		9,758	10,255

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

BALANCE SHEET
 as at 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Current assets			
Amounts due from group companies	8	999	3,008
Deferred tax asset	6	17	19
Cash at bank		7,333	5,608
Total assets		8,349	8,635
Current liabilities			
Amounts due to group companies	9	-	53
Current tax liabilities		2,285	2,278
Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities	10	12	10
Total liabilities		2,297	2,341
Equity			
Share capital	11	-	-
Retained earnings		6,052	6,294
Total equity		6,052	6,294
Total liabilities and equity		8,349	8,635

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

The financial statements of the Company were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 7th July 2021 and signed on its behalf by:

J. C. Fielding
 J. C. Fielding (Jul 7, 2021 13:31 GMT+1)

J C Fielding
 Director

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

	Note	Share capital £'000	Retained earnings £'000	Total £'000
At 1 January 2019		-	5,039	5,039
Profit for the year		-	10,255	10,255
Dividends paid	7	-	(9,000)	(9,000)
At 31 December 2019		-	6,294	6,294
Profit for the year		-	9,758	9,758
Dividends paid	7	-	(10,000)	(10,000)
At 31 December 2020		-	6,052	6,052

Total comprehensive income for the year of £9,758k (2019: £10,255k) was wholly attributable to the owners 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.
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.

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.

There remains significant uncertainty regarding the developments of the pandemic and the future economic recovery. The most likely expected financial impact is in respect of the Company's operations, which management continues to monitor.

In assessing going concern, a Covid-19 impact analysis was performed across the 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 in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles of International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and interpretations issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee of the IASB as adopted by the EU (together IFRS); 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:
 - cash-flow statement;
 - standards not yet effective;
 - related party transactions;
 - certain disclosures from IFRS 15 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" and IFRS 16 "Leases"
 - disclosure requirements of IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosure and IFRS 13 "Fair value Measurement"

Where required, equivalent disclosures are given in the group financial statements of NatWest Group plc, these financial statements 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) Revenue recognition**

Interest income or expense on financial instruments that are measured at amortised cost is determined using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate allocates the interest income or interest expense over the expected life of the asset or liability at the rate that exactly discounts all estimated future cash flows to equal the instrument's initial carrying amount. Calculation of the effective interest rate takes into account fees payable or receivable that are an integral part of the instrument's yield, premiums or discounts on acquisition or issue, early redemption fees and transaction costs. All contractual terms of a financial instrument are considered when estimating future cash flows. Negative effective interest accruing to financial assets is presented in interest payable.

Fees in respect of services are recognised as the right to consideration accrues through the provisions of services to customers. The arrangements are generally contractual and the cost of providing the service is incurred as the service is rendered. The price is usually fixed and always determinable.

c) 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, other comprehensive income or in equity. Provision is made for current tax at rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability for accounting purposes and its carrying amount for tax purposes. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered. Deferred tax is not recognised on temporary differences that arise from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction (other than a business combination) that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred tax is calculated using tax rates expected to apply in the periods when the assets will be realised or the liabilities settled, based on tax rates and laws enacted, or substantively enacted, at the balance sheet date.

d) 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 (MFVTPL) 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Accounting policies (continued)

d) Financial instruments (continued)

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.

e) 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 IFRS 9 "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.

3. Net Interest income

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Interest receivable	10	20

4. Other operating income

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Fees and commission receivable	12,000	12,000

Other operating income is attributable to the fees paid by The Royal Bank of Scotland plc to the Company for the intellectual property rights associated with The One Account brand.

Revenue represents contractual fee income received from The Royal Bank of Scotland plc.

5. Operating expenses

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Other operating expenses	(43)	-
Audit fees expense	8	5
	(35)	5

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. There are no other staff.

The auditor's remuneration for statutory audit work of the Company was £8,000 (2019: £5,000) borne by the Company.

6. Tax

The actual tax charge does not differ from the expected tax charge computed by applying the standard rate of UK corporation tax of 19% (2019:19%) as follows:

In the current period the substantively enacted tax rate applicable from 1 April 2020 was increased from 17% to 19%. The closing deferred tax assets and liabilities have been calculated at 19% and accordingly a rate change adjustment has arisen as the opening deferred tax had been calculated taking into account the previously enacted rate of 17%.

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 24 May 2021. As a result, existing temporary differences on which deferred tax has been provided may unwind in periods subject to the 25% rate. The impact of the post balance sheet date change in tax rate is not expected to be material.

The following are the major tax assets and liabilities recognised by the Company, and the movements thereon.

16

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

7. Ordinary Dividends

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Dividends paid	10,000	9,000

8. Amounts due from group companies

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Parent: The Royal Bank of Scotland plc	999	3,008

9. Amounts due to group companies

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Parent: The Royal Bank of Scotland plc	-	53

10. Accruals, deferred income and other liabilities

	2020 £'000	2019 £'000
Accruals	12	10

11. Share capital

	2020 £000	2019 £000
Equity shares		
Authorised:		
100,000,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	100,000	100,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid:		
1 ordinary shares of £1 each	-	-

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. Its shareholding is managed by UK Government Investments Limited, a company it wholly-owns and 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 arms' length basis; they consist of corporation tax and Value Added Tax.

Cash at bank relates to amounts with a group bank and other balances with group companies are shown in note 8.

Group companies

At 31 December 2020

The Company's immediate parent was:	The Royal Bank of Scotland plc
The smallest consolidated accounts including the company were prepared by:	
The ultimate parent company was:	

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.