

RBS Holdings N.V.
Form 20-F
April 29, 2016

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

OR

SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

Commission file number: 1-14624

RBS Holdings N.V.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

The Netherlands

(Jurisdiction of incorporation)

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Gustav Mahlerlaan 350, 1082 ME Amsterdam, The Netherlands

(Address of principal executive offices)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Guarantee of 5.90% Non-cumulative Guaranteed Trust Preferred Securities of RBS Capital Funding Trust V	New York Stock Exchange*
Guarantee of 6.25% Non-cumulative Guaranteed Trust Preferred Securities of RBS Capital Funding Trust VI	New York Stock Exchange**
Guarantee of 6.08% Non-cumulative Guaranteed Trust Preferred Securities of RBS Capital Funding Trust VII	New York Stock Exchange***
5.90% Non-cumulative Guaranteed Trust Preferred Securities of RBS Capital Funding Trust V	New York Stock Exchange
6.25% Non-cumulative Guaranteed Trust Preferred Securities of RBS Capital Funding Trust VI	New York Stock Exchange
6.08% Non-cumulative Guaranteed Trust Preferred Securities of RBS Capital Funding Trust VII	New York Stock Exchange
4.65% Subordinated Notes due 2018	Euronext Amsterdam

* The guarantee is not listed for trading, but is listed only in connection with the registration of the corresponding Non-cumulative Guaranteed Trust Preferred Securities of RBS Capital Funding Trust V.

** The guarantee is not listed for trading, but is listed only in connection with the registration of the corresponding Non-cumulative Guaranteed Trust Preferred Securities of RBS Capital Funding Trust VI.

*** The guarantee is not listed for trading, but is listed only in connection with the registration of the corresponding Non-cumulative Guaranteed Trust Preferred Securities of RBS Capital Funding Trust VII.

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act:

None

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each class of common stock of the close of the period covered by the annual report

(Title of each class)	(Number of outstanding shares)
Ordinary shares, par value €0.56 per share	89,287

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

Note – Checking the box above will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 from their obligations under those Sections.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of “accelerated filer and large accelerated filer” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-Accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP

International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board

Other

If "Other" has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow.

Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

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RBS Holdings N.V.**1**

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RBS Holdings N.V.

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Chairman's statement

In 2015 the Group continued to de-risk its balance sheet. Total assets reduced to €16.0 billion at the end of 2015 compared with €23.6 billion at the end of 2014. Plans for the further wind-down of the business were presented to the European Central Bank (ECB) and De Nederlandsche Bank (DNB), our regulators.

On 26 February 2015 RBS Group announced the restructuring of Corporate & Institutional Banking (CIB) to build a strong, safe and more sustainable business. Subsequently CIB is in the process of reducing its geographical footprint to approximately 13 countries, compared with 38 at the end of 2014.

This business restructuring is managed by RBS's Capital Resolution. The impacted countries for the Group are China, India and Indonesia. In 2015 we started the wind-down of our businesses in Indonesia and China. At the beginning of 2016 it was decided to also wind-down the retail and corporate business in India as well.

The scope of Capital Resolution's work includes the Group as most of the assets on the Group's balance sheet were already managed by Capital Resolution. As a result, the reorganisation agenda of RBS Group and the Group are fully aligned with each other.

Results of operations in 2015

Operating loss before tax was €48 million compared with a loss of €57 million in 2014. This was largely due to lower expenses as a result of lower staff and non-staff costs, and was offset by higher impairment losses. Net interest income decreased as a result of the wind-down. Total equity as at 31 December 2015, was €3.7 billion, an increase of €0.2 billion compared with 31 December 2014.

Capital and RWAs

The Group continues to be well capitalised. At 31 December 2015, the Group's Total capital ratio was 42.5%, the Tier 1 capital ratio was 30.1% and the Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio was 21.1%. Within risk-weighted assets €9,350 million is included as a consequence of the proportional consolidation of a 40% interest in Saudi Hollandi Bank. This amount is comprised of €9,324 million in credit risk and €26 million in market risk.

Outlook

It is envisaged that in 2016 commercial activities will cease and that we will continue to execute the plans for the further de-risking of RBS N.V.. Ultimately, the objective is that RBS N.V. can relinquish its banking licence in the Netherlands.

On behalf of my fellow Managing Board members, I would like to thank all our employees and customers for their continued commitment and loyalty during 2015.

Idzard van Eeghen

Chairman of the Managing Board of RBS Holdings N.V.

Amsterdam, 28 April 2016

RBS Holdings N.V.

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Financial review

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RBS Holdings N.V.

Presentation of information

In the Report and unless specified otherwise, the terms 'company' and 'RBS Holdings' mean RBS Holdings N.V.. RBS Holdings N.V. is the parent company of The Royal Bank of Scotland N.V. (RBS N.V.) consolidated group of companies and associated companies ('RBSH Group' or 'the Group'). The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc (RBSG) is the ultimate holding company of RBSH Group. RBS Group refers to RBSG and its consolidated subsidiaries and associated companies. RBS plc refers to The Royal Bank of Scotland plc. The terms 'Consortium' and 'Consortium Members' refer to RBSG, Stichting Administratiekantoor Beheer Financiële Instellingen (the Dutch State, successor to Fortis) and Banco Santander S.A. (Santander) who jointly acquired RBS Holdings on 17 October 2007 through RFS Holdings B.V. (RFS Holdings).

The company publishes its financial statements in 'euro', the European single currency. The abbreviations '€m' and '€bn' represent millions and thousands of millions of euros, respectively. Reference to '£' is to pounds sterling. The abbreviations '£m' and '£bn' represent millions and thousands of millions of pounds, respectively. Reference to '\$' is to United States of America (US) dollars. The abbreviations '\$m' and '\$bn' represent millions and thousands of millions of dollars, respectively.

Certain information in this report is presented separately for domestic and foreign activities. Domestic activities consist of transactions within the Netherlands. Geographic analysis has been compiled on the basis of location of office.

The results, assets and liabilities of individual business units are classified as trading or non-trading based on their predominant activity. Although this method may result in some non-trading activity being classified as trading, and vice versa, any resulting misclassification is not material.

All annual averages in this report are based on month-end figures. Management does not believe that these month-end averages present trends materially different from those that would be presented by daily averages.

International Financial Reporting Standards

Unless otherwise indicated, the financial information contained in this Annual Report has been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the European Union (EU) and IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board (IASB).

Glossary

A glossary of terms is included on pages 197 to 203.

RBS Holdings N.V.

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Forward-looking statements

Certain sections in this document contain 'forward-looking statements' as that term is defined in the United States Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, such as statements that include the words 'expect', 'estimate', 'project', 'anticipate', 'believe', 'should', 'intend', 'plan', 'could', 'probability', 'risk', 'Value-at-Risk (VaR)', 'target', 'goal', 'objective', 'may', 'endeavour', 'outlook', 'optimistic', 'prospects' and similar expressions or variations on these expressions.

In particular, this document includes forward-looking statements relating, but not limited to: the winding-down of the RBSH Group's operations and the transfer and sale of a substantial part of its business activities to RBS plc; the RBS Group's restructuring, including the implementation of the UK ring-fencing regime and the potential impact thereof on the RBSH Group; divestments; capitalisation; portfolios; net interest margin; capital and leverage ratios and requirements; liquidity; risk-weighted assets (RWAs); minimum requirements for eligible liabilities (MREL); return on equity (ROE); profitability; cost:income ratios; loan:deposit ratios; funding and credit risk profile; discretionary coupon and dividend payments; litigation, regulatory and governmental investigations; RBS Group's and RBSH Group's future financial performance; the level and extent of future impairments and write-downs; RBS Group's and RBSH Group's exposure to credit rating risk and to various types of market risks, such as interest rate risk, foreign exchange rate risk and commodity and equity price risk; RBS Group's and RBSH Group's exposure to political risks, operational risk and conduct risk. These statements are based on current plans, estimates, targets and projections, and are subject to inherent risks, uncertainties and other factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from the future results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. For example, certain market risk disclosures are dependent on choices relying on key model characteristics and assumptions and are subject to various limitations. By their nature, certain of the market risk disclosures are only estimates and, as a result, actual future gains and losses could differ materially from those that have been estimated.

Other factors that could adversely affect RBSH Group's results and the accuracy of forward-looking statements in this document include the risk factors and other uncertainties discussed in this document. These include those relating to: the winding-down of the RBSH Group's operations and transfers or sales of assets to RBS plc; the RBSH Group's reliance on the RBS Group; operational risks that are inherent in RBSH Group's business and increased as a result of the implementation by the RBS Group of its strategic programme and the UK ring-fencing regime as well as the winding-down of the RBSH Group's operations; the potential adverse impact on the RBSH Group resulting from the major ongoing restructuring carried out by the RBS Group through 2019; the potential adverse impact on the RBSH Group resulting from the implementation by the RBS Group of the UK ring-fencing regime; the political risks to which the RBS Group is exposed; the potential negative impact on RBSH Group's business of actual or perceived global economic and financial market conditions and other global risks; uncertainties regarding RBSH Group's exposure to any weakening of economies within the EU or emerging economies; changes to the monetary and interest rate policies of central banks and other governmental and regulatory bodies; the impact of unanticipated volatility or adverse movements in interest rates, yield curves, foreign currency exchange rates, credit spreads, bond prices, commodity prices or equity prices; the extent of future write-downs and

impairment charges caused by depressed asset valuations; deteriorations in customer and counterparty credit quality as a result of prevailing economic and market conditions; RBSH Group's ability to achieve its capital targets; the achievement of capital and cost reduction targets; ineffective management of capital or changes to regulatory requirements relating to capital adequacy and liquidity; the RBSH Group's ability to satisfy stress tests imposed by its regulators; the ability to access sufficient sources of capital, liquidity and funding when required; changes in the credit ratings of RBSG, RBS NV or other entities of the RBS Group and RBSH Group; uncertainties and adverse outcomes relating to legal, regulatory and governmental actions and investigations that RBS Group and RBSH Group are subject to and any resulting material adverse effect on RBSH Group of unfavourable outcomes; heightened regulatory and governmental scrutiny and the increasingly regulated environment in which RBSH Group operates; RBSH Group's ability to attract and retain qualified personnel; changes in laws, regulations, accounting standards and taxes; the high dependence of RBSH Group's operations on its information technology systems and its increasing exposure to cyber security threats; the reputational and conduct risks inherent in RBSH Group's operations and the RBSH Group's ability to implement and maintain an effective risk management culture; the risk that RBSH Group may suffer losses due to employee misconduct; the reliance on valuation, capital and stress test models which may be inaccurate; changes in accounting rules, policies, assumptions and estimates and changes to the valuation of financial instruments recorded at fair value; potential liabilities resulting from the legal demerger of ABN Amro Bank NV; and the success of RBSH Group in managing the risks involved in the foregoing.

The forward-looking statements contained in this document speak only as of the date of this announcement, and the RBSH Group does not undertake to update any forward-looking statement to reflect events or circumstances after the date hereof or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

The information, statements and opinions contained in this document do not constitute a public offer under any applicable legislation or an offer to sell or solicitation of any offer to buy any securities or financial instruments or any advice or recommendation with respect to such securities or other financial instruments.

RBS Holdings N.V.

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Financial review

Description of business

Introduction

RBS Holdings offers a range of banking products and financial services, principally in Europe and Asia.

In 2007, RFS Holdings, which was jointly owned by RBSG, Fortis (succeeded by the Dutch State in 2008) and Santander (together, the 'Consortium Members') completed the acquisition of RBS Holdings.

RBS Holdings has one direct subsidiary, RBS N.V., a fully operational bank within RBSH Group. RBS N.V. is independently rated and regulated, effective from 4 November 2014 the Dutch Central Bank was replaced as the main regulator by the European Central Bank (ECB) in conjunction with the Dutch Central Bank.

The Group is regulated in the Netherlands by the European Central Bank (ECB) under the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM). As part thereof, a Joint Supervisory Team comprising of ECB and De Nederlandsche Bank (DNB) staff has been set up to conduct the day to day prudential supervision oversight. The Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets (Autoriteit Financiële Markten (AFM) is responsible for the conduct supervision.

The Group's regulatory system in the Netherlands is a comprehensive system based on the provisions of the Financial Supervision Act which came into effect on 1 January 2007 and in combination with applicable European legislation. The Financial Supervision Act has replaced, amongst others, the Act on the Supervision of the Credit System 1992 without affecting the existing supervisory system.

The Financial Supervision Act sets out rules regarding prudential supervision and supervision of conduct.

Prudential supervision focuses on the solidity of financial undertakings and contributes to the stability of the financial sector. Supervision of conduct focuses on orderly and transparent financial market processes, clear relations between market participants and due care in the treatment of clients (including supervision of the securities and investment businesses).

Since 31 December 2010, RBSG's shareholding in RFS Holdings has been 97.72%. RFS Holdings is controlled by RBSG, which is incorporated in the UK and registered at 36 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh, Scotland. RBSG is the ultimate parent company of RBSH Group. The consolidated financial statements of RBSH Group are included in the consolidated financial statements of RBS Group.

***interest is held by Stichting Administratiekantoor Beheer Financiële Instellingen**

Financial review

The Group had total assets of €16.0 billion and owners' equity of €3.7 billion at 31 December 2015. The Group's capital ratios were a Total capital ratio of 42.5%, a Tier 1 capital ratio of 30.1% and a Common Equity Tier 1 capital ratio of 21.1% as at 31 December 2015.

The Group total assets have reduced further from €23.6 billion to €16.0 billion in line with the Group's wind down strategy. The Group's main activities are limited to a small number of countries, including the UK, the Netherlands, China, India and Indonesia, and the Group has one significant associate, Saudi Hollandi Bank. Certain assets within RBS N.V. continue to be shared by the Consortium Members.

The Group has submitted a plan, the so-called target end state plan, to its regulators with the ultimate objective that RBS N.V. can relinquish its banking licence in the Netherlands.

RBS N.V. US branches

The RBS N.V. US branches were closed during 2015 as the remaining tail assets have been transferred and applicable regulatory approval has been received.

Competition

The Group faces strong competition in all the markets it serves.

Competition for corporate and institutional customers in the Netherlands and abroad is from Dutch banks and from foreign banks that offer investment and corporate banking services. In addition, the Group's Corporate and Institutional Banking business faces competition from dedicated investment banks and from

The Group had total assets of €16.0 billion and owners' equity of €3.7 billion at 31 December 2015. The Group's ca

non-bank institutions via disintermediation in credit and financing products. In European and Asian corporate and institutional banking markets the Group also competes with the large domestic banks active in these markets and with the major international banks.

RBS Holdings N.V.

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Financial review

Summary consolidated income statement			
	2015	2014	2013
	€m	€m	€m
Net interest income	(22)	187	238
Fees and commissions receivable	17	158	119
Fees and commissions payable	(9)	(16)	(49)
Other non-interest income	294	(56)	129
Non-interest income	302	86	199
Total income	280	273	437
Operating expenses	(225)	(319)	(537)
Profit/(loss) before impairment losses	55	(46)	(100)
Impairment losses	(103)	(11)	(42)
Operating loss before tax	(48)	(57)	(142)
Tax credit/(charge)	20	(58)	(12)
Loss from continuing operations	(28)	(115)	(154)
Profit from discontinued operations, net of tax	22	15	19
Loss for the year	(6)	(100)	(135)

RBS Holdings N.V.

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Financial review

2015 compared with 2014

Operating loss before tax was €48 million compared with a loss of €57 million in 2014. This improvement was due to higher income and lower operating expenses partially offset by higher impairment losses.

Total income increased by €7 million to €280 million. This was mainly due to higher non-interest income offset by a decrease in net interest income.

Net interest income decreased to a loss of €22 million compared with income of €187 million in 2014 reflecting a reduction in interest receivable following the repayment of a loan to a fellow subsidiary in December 2014, the sale of a substantial portion of the legacy debt securities portfolio in Treasury and the overall run-down of banking book assets outpacing the reduction in liabilities.

Non-interest income increased by €216 million to €302 million compared with €86 million in 2014. Other operating income increased by €323 million. This included an increase in the fair value of financial instruments designated at fair value through profit and loss of €109 million (2015 - €175 million; 2014 - €66 million), a lower loss on the sale of available-for-sale securities in Treasury of €273 million, (2015 - €49 million; 2014 - €322 million) and higher profits from interests in associates of €38 million, (2015 - €155 million; 2014 - €117 million). This was offset by a decline in other income of €136 million (2015 - €49 loss; 2014 - €87 million) and a decrease in net fees and commissions of €134 million to €8 million compared with €142 million in 2014, reflecting a fee in relation to business transfers in 2014.

Operating expenses decreased by €94 million to €225 million mainly due to reductions in staff costs of €12 million resulting from planned business reduction and non-staff costs of €82 million largely driven by a non-repeat of a litigation settlement in 2014.

Impairment losses increased by €92 million to €103 million driven by a small number of large exposures.

Tax credit for 2015 was €20 million compared with a tax charge of €58 million in 2014.

2014 compared with 2013

Operating loss before tax was €57 million compared with a loss of €142 million in 2013. This decrease was due to lower operating expenses partially offset by lower income, reflecting the transfers of businesses to RBS plc.

Total income decreased by €164 million to €273 million. This is mainly due to lower non-interest income.

Net interest income decreased by €51 million to €187 million, mainly reflecting business transfers and the continued low interest rate environment.

Non-interest income decreased by €113 million to €86 million compared with €199 million in 2013. This included higher losses on the sale of available-for-sale securities in Treasury partially offset by higher profits from interests in associates and an increase in the value of own credit adjustments.

Operating expenses decreased by €218 million to €319 million mainly due to reductions in both staff and non-staff costs as a result of business transfers to RBS plc.

Impairment losses decreased by €31 million to €11 million driven by a smaller number of individual cases.

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

RBS Holdings N.V.

Financial review

Analysis of results			
Net interest income			
	2015	2014	2013
	€m	€m	€m
Interest receivable	269	532	768
Interest payable (1)	(291)	(345)	(493)
Net interest income	(22)	187	275
Yields, spreads and margins of the banking business			
	%	%	%
Gross yield on interest-earning assets of the banking business (2)	2.1	2.1	1.8
Cost of interest-bearing liabilities of the banking business	(3.4)	(1.9)	(1.3)
Interest spread of the banking business (3)	(1.3)	0.2	0.5
Benefit from interest-free funds	1.1	0.5	0.2
Net interest margin of the banking business (4)	(0.2)	0.7	0.7
Gross yield (2)			
- Group	2.1	2.1	1.8
- Domestic	0.6	1.3	1.1
- Foreign	3.0	3.5	3.2
Interest spread (3)			
- Group	(1.3)	0.2	0.5
- Domestic	(3.0)	(0.2)	0.4
- Foreign	0.1	0.4	1.0
Net interest margin (4)			
- Group	(0.2)	0.7	0.7
- Domestic	(3.7)	—	0.5
- Foreign	2.1	2.1	1.0

Notes:

(1) Interest payable was decreased by €37 million in 2013 in respect of adjustments.

(2) Gross yield is the interest rate earned on average interest-earning assets of the banking business.

(3) Interest spread is the difference between the gross yield and the interest rate paid on average interest-bearing liabilities of the banking business.

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

(4) Net interest margin is net interest income of the banking business as a percentage of average interest-earning assets of the banking business.

(5) The analysis into Domestic and Foreign has been compiled on the basis of location of the office in which the transaction takes place.

RBS Holdings N.V.

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Financial review

Consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2015		
	2015	2014
	€m	€m
Assets		
Cash and balances at central banks	543	1,135
Loans and advances to banks	6,931	7,696
Loans and advances to customers	2,193	3,539
Amounts due from ultimate holding company	138	123
Debt securities and equity shares	2,139	3,243
Settlement balances	71	40
Derivatives	2,221	4,432
Deferred tax	10	34
Interests in associates	1,201	947
Prepayments, accrued income and other assets	534	1,105
Assets of disposal groups	—	1,257
Total assets	15,981	23,551
Liabilities		
Bank deposits	2,976	4,542
Repurchase agreements and stock lending	—	636
Deposits by banks	2,976	5,178
Customer accounts	1,481	2,934
Debt securities in issue	403	1,017
Settlement balances and short positions	36	34
Derivatives	1,861	4,555
Provisions, accruals and other liabilities	1,048	1,122
Deferred tax	58	88
Subordinated liabilities	4,456	5,104
Liabilities of disposal groups	—	46
Total liabilities	12,319	20,078
Total equity	3,662	3,473
Total liabilities and equity	15,981	23,551

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

Financial review

Commentary on consolidated balance sheet

2015 compared with 2014

Total assets were €16.0 billion at 31 December 2015, a decrease of €7.6 billion, or 32%, compared with €23.6 billion at 31 December 2014.

Cash and balances at central banks decreased by €0.6 billion or 52% to €0.5 billion at 31 December 2015 reflecting reduced liquidity requirements.

Loans and advances to banks decreased by €0.8 billion, or 10%, to €6.9 billion at 31 December 2015, with the majority of the balance, €5.9 billion, being with fellow subsidiaries.

Loans and advances to customers declined €1.3 billion, or 38%, to €2.2 billion, mainly in China and India reflecting continued repayments and business run-down.

Debt securities and equity shares decreased by €1.1 billion, or 34%, to €2.1 billion at 31 December 2015, mainly reflecting the maturity and sale of available-for-sale securities in Treasury.

Derivative assets decreased by €2.2 billion, or 50%, to €2.2 billion, and derivative liabilities decreased by €2.7 billion, or 59%, to €1.9 billion. €1.3 billion of the assets and €1.5 billion of the liabilities are balances with fellow subsidiaries.

Prepayments, accrued income and other assets decreased by €0.6 billion, 52%, to €0.5 million, mainly reflecting continued business wind-down.

Deposits by banks decreased by €2.2 billion, or 43%, to €3.0 billion, with repurchase agreements and stock lending (repos), down to nil from €0.6 billion in 2014. Bank placings decreased €1.0 mainly due to a reduction in cash collateral reflecting the reduction in third party derivatives. €2.7 billion of the balance is with fellow subsidiaries.

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

Customer accounts were down €1.5 billion, 50%, to €1.5 billion, mainly in China and India reflecting continued balance sheet reduction.

Debt securities in issue declined €0.6 billion, 60%, to €0.4 billion reflecting decreases in medium-term-notes.

Owners' equity increased by €0.2 billion, 5%, to €3.7 billion.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Risk overview*

Presentation of information

Except as otherwise indicated by an asterisk (*), information in the Capital and risk management section (pages 15 to 71) is within the scope of the independent registered public accounting firm.

Capital and risk management are conducted on an overall basis within RBS Group. Therefore the discussion on Capital and risk management on pages 15 to 71 refer principally to policies and procedures in RBS Group that also apply to RBSH Group and RBS N.V..

Risk governance

Governance structure

Capital and risk management strategies are owned and set by the Managing Board of the Group and are implemented by the executive management. There are a number of committees and executives that support the execution of the business plan and strategy. Two of these committees are dedicated to the Group and report to the Group Managing Board. These are depicted and described in the structure chart and table below. Matters not specifically delegated are reserved for the Managing Board. The members of the Managing Board and Supervisory Board of RBS Holdings and RBS N.V. are the same.

There are also risk functions and committees that cover RBS Group and (parts of) the Group reflecting the integrated manner in which the business is managed within RBS Group. Service Level Agreements are in place between the Group and RBS Group to accommodate this integrated risk management oversight, including escalation procedures to the Group Managing Board as appropriate.

Risk management within the Group focuses on all material risks including credit, market, operational, regulatory and country risk and business activities. Liquidity risk and the day-to-day management of

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

liquidity and funding of the book are the responsibility of the Group Treasury.

For a summary of the main risk types faced by the Group and how it manages each of them, refer to page 25.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Risk overview* *continued*

RBS Group governance structure

RBS Group is committed to achieving the highest standards of corporate governance in every aspect of its business, including risk management. A key aspect of the Board's responsibility as the main decision-making body is the setting of risk appetite (refer to page 24 for more information on risk appetite) to ensure that the levels of risk RBS Group is willing to accept in the attainment of its strategic business and financial objectives are clearly understood. The Board delegates authority for risk management to specific committees.

The risk governance structure and the main purposes of each of the committees is illustrated below:

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Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Risk overview* continued

The following table shows details of the key the Group Board and Committees and their responsibilities.

Board/Committee	Responsibilities
<p>Supervisory Board</p> <p>Membership:</p> <p>Consists of four members. Two are executives of RBS Group. Managing Board</p> <p>Membership:</p> <p>Three members led by the Group Chairman (who in addition performs the role of Chief Risk Officer (CRO)), Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) and the Chief Financial Officer (CFO). RBSH Group. Risk and Control Committee (RCC)</p> <p>Membership:</p> <p>Chaired by the Group CRO and the Chairman of the Managing Board. Members include the Senior Group Risk Manager, a Group delegate of RBS Group Credit Risk and Market Risk, the Group Head of Conduct & Regulatory Affairs, the Chief Risk Officer, Asia, and the RBS N.V. Head of Regulatory Reporting.</p>	<p>The Supervisory Board is responsible for supervising the Group's management, its general affairs, and the business connected with it as well as for advising the Managing Board. The Supervisory Board is responsible for the review of all matters relative to accounting policies, internal control, financial reporting functions, internal audit, external audit, risk assessment, regulatory compliance and the product approval process. The Managing Board reports to the Supervisory Board. It is the principal decision-making forum for the Group, setting policy framework, operating structure and yearly plan (including objectives and budgets). All members of the Managing Board have responsibility for the Group. As well as their overall corporate responsibilities, the members of the Managing Board manage one or more units, for which they have primary responsibility.</p> <p>The responsibilities of the RCC include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advising the Managing Board on the risk appetite of the Group, and receiving direction from the Managing Board on the risk appetite; • Providing input to the Group risk-appetite-setting process in the context of the Group's overall risk appetite; • Overseeing the risk framework within the Group and reporting directly to the Managing Board on the performance of the framework and on issues arising from it; and

- Monitoring the actual risk profile of the Group ensuring that this remains within the boundaries of the agreed risk appetite or else escalating excesses to the Managing Board. Prior to escalation, the RCC can ask the appropriate risk committee in RBS Group or the business that normally monitors and controls the risk item to address any excess.

The remit of the Committee also includes credit, market, operational and regulatory risks within the Group. Changes to the Terms of Reference of the Group RCC must be approved by the Managing Board. To execute its authority the RCC has access to all relevant risk information relating to the Group available within RBS Group including escalations from and to Group or business committees.

RBSH Group Asset and Liability Committee (ALCo)

The mandate of ALCo covers the following specific areas in respect of the Group:

Membership:

Seven permanent voting members led by RBSH Group's CFO, the Chairman of the Managing Board, the Chief Risk Officer the CAO, the RBSH Group Treasurer, the RBS Group Treasurer and the Global Head of Capital Management.

- The overall governance responsibility for the strategic management of the Group balance sheet;
- The review, approval and allocation of balance sheet, capital, liquidity and funding limits;
- The liquidity, funding, foreign exchange and interest rate exposures of the Group's balance sheet;
- The balance sheet structure and risk-weighted assets position of the Group;
- Decisions on capital repatriation and loss coverage;
- Compliance with all regulatory requirements at all times;
- The implementation and maintenance of transfer pricing policies (although setting the liquidity spread curve remains the responsibility of the RBS Group ALCo);
- The approval and implementation within the Group of RBS Group Treasury policies and procedures; and
- The Group ALCo is responsible for oversight of retained business (shared assets) and the residual ABN AMRO business.

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Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Risk overview* continued

Three lines of defence

The three lines of defence model is used industry-wide for the management of risk. It provides a clear set of principles by which to implement a cohesive operating model, one that provides a framework for the articulation of accountabilities and responsibilities for managing risk across the organisation.

First line of defence - Management and supervision

The first line of defence includes RBS Group's customer franchises, Technology and Operations and support functions such as HR, Communications and Financial MI. Responsibilities include:

- Owning, managing and supervising, within a defined risk appetite, the risks which exist in business areas and support functions.
- Ensuring appropriate controls are in place to mitigate risk: balancing control, customer service and competitive advantage.
- Ensuring that the culture of the business supports balanced risk decisions and compliance with policy, laws and regulations.
- Ensuring that the business has effective mechanisms for identifying, reporting and managing risk and controls.

Second line of defence - Oversight and control

The second line of defence includes RBS Group's Risk Management and Conduct & Regulatory Affairs functions, (see below for further information), Legal, and the financial control aspects of Finance. Responsibilities include:

- Working with the businesses and functions to develop the risk and control policies, limits and tools for the business to use to discharge its responsibilities.
- Overseeing and challenging the management of risks and controls.

- Leading the articulation, design and development of RBS Group's risk culture and appetite.
- Analysing the aggregate risk profile and ensuring that risks are being managed to the desired level (risk appetite).
- Providing expert advice to the business on risk management. Providing senior executives with relevant management information and reports and escalating concerns where appropriate.
- Undertaking risk assurance (see below for more information).

Third line of defence - Internal Audit

Responsibilities include:

- Designing and delivering a risk-based audit plan to provide assurance on material risks and report on whether RBS Group is managing its material risks effectively.
- Monitoring, evaluating and reporting on the remediation of material risks across RBS Group.
- Engaging with management and participating in key governance fora to provide perspectives, insights and challenge so as to influence the building of a sustainable bank.
- Advising the RBSH Group Supervisory Board, the RBS Group Audit Committee and executive management with respect to RBSH Group's material risks and their associated controls.
- Reporting any matters which warrant escalation to the RBS Group Board, the RBS Group Board Risk Committee, the RBS Group Audit Committee and the RBS Group Executive Committee as appropriate.
- Providing independent assurance to the key jurisdictional regulators on both specific risks and control themes.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Risk overview* *continued*

Risk management structure

RBS Group's management structure and the main elements of each role are illustrated below.

Notes:

(1) RBS Group Risk Management

The RBS Group Chief Risk Officer (CRO) leads RBS Group Risk Management. The CRO reports directly to the RBS Group Chief Executive and has an indirect reporting line to the Chairman of the Board Risk

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

Committee and a right of access to the committee's chairman.

RBS Group Risk Management is a function independent of the franchises, structured by risk discipline to facilitate the effective management of risk.

In 2015, Risk Management, which had previously been spread across the different businesses, re-organised itself into six functional areas: Credit Risk; Enterprise-Wide Risk; Risk Infrastructure; Operational Risk, Support Functions and Divested Businesses; Risk Assurance; and Market Risk. Directors of Risk were also appointed for each of the franchises and for Services. The streamlined structure consolidates risk information, allowing for more efficient decision-making.

The directors of risk functions are responsible for RBS Group-wide risk appetite and standards within their respective disciplines and report to the CRO.

CROs are in place for certain jurisdictions and legal entities to meet local regulatory and governance requirements. They lead the risk management teams locally in support of functional risk heads where teams follow a functional operating model. The key CRO roles report directly to the RBS Group CRO.

Risk committees in the customer businesses and key functional risk committees oversee risk exposures arising from management and business activities and focus on ensuring that they are adequately monitored and controlled.

(2) Conduct & Regulatory Affairs

Conduct & Regulatory Affairs (C&RA) is led by the Chief Conduct & Regulatory Affairs Officer, who reports directly to the Chief Executive and has an indirect reporting line to the Board Risk Committee and a right of access to the committee's chairman. It is responsible for providing oversight of conduct risk and regulatory risk at RBS Group, and does so by setting RBS-wide policy and standards, providing advice to each customer business, and ensuring that the mitigating controls are suitable. C&RA also provides leadership of RBS Group's relationships with its regulators.

The functional heads (the Directors of Financial Crime, Advisory, Remediation, Compliance Services and Regulatory Affairs), report to the Chief Conduct & Regulatory Affairs Officer. Each is responsible, where appropriate, for the RBS Group-wide risk appetite and standards of their respective areas.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Risk overview* continued

Risk assurance

Risk assurance is a second line of defence function in which most of RBS Group's risk assurance activities are centralised. These primarily comprise credit risk and market risk quality assurance, controls assurance and Model Risk Management, each of which is described below.

Credit risk and market risk quality assurance: These teams provide assurance to both internal and external stakeholders including the Board, senior management, risk functions, franchises, Internal Audit and the regulators.

Credit risk and market risk quality assurance undertake reviews which assess various aspects of risk as appropriate: including: the quality of risk portfolios; the completeness, suitability, accuracy and timeliness of risk measurements; the quality of risk management practices; policy compliance; and adherence to risk appetite. This includes monitoring RBS Group's credit portfolios and market risk exposures to assist in early identification of emerging risks, as well as undertaking targeted reviews to examine specific concerns raised either by these teams or by their stakeholders.

RBS Group's Risk Assurance Committee (RAC) provides governance to ensure a consistent and fair approach to all aspects of the review activities of credit and market risk assurance. Additionally, RAC monitors and validates the ongoing programme of reviews and tracks the remediation of review actions. The credit and market risk assurance teams also attend relevant committees run by the customer franchises and other risk functions to ensure strong communication channels are maintained.

Controls assurance: This team tests the adequacy and effectiveness of key controls relating to credit and market risk, including those within the scope of Section 404 of the US Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

Model risk management

Model governance

Model governance follows a three lines of defence approach, with model developers having primary accountability and Model Risk Management (MRM) acting in a second-line-of-defence capacity.

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MRM is responsible for setting policy, providing governance and insight for all of RBS Group's statistical, economic, financial or mathematical models and performing independent model validation where necessary.

MRM will be responsible for defining and monitoring model risk appetite in conjunction with model developers, monitoring the model risk profile and reporting on the model population and escalating issues to senior management.

The general approach to MRM's independent model validation for risk and pricing models is detailed below. For more specific information relating to market risk models and pricing models, refer to page 68.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Risk overview* *continued*

Models used within Risk

RBS Group uses a variety of models as part of its risk management process and activities. Key examples include the use of model outputs to support risk assessments in the credit approval process, ongoing credit risk management, monitoring and reporting, as well as the calculation of risk-weighted assets.

For more information on the use of models in the management of particular types of risk, notably credit and market risk, refer to the relevant section.

Independent model validation

MRM performs reviews of relevant risk and pricing models in two instances: (i) for new models or amendments to existing models and (ii) as part of its ongoing programme to assess the performance of these models.

Based on the review and findings from MRM, the RBS Group model or risk committees with appropriate delegated authority consider whether a model can be approved for use and whether any conditions need to be imposed, including those relating to the remediation of material issues raised through the review process. Once approved through internal governance, the new or amended model is implemented. Models used for regulatory reporting may additionally require regulatory approval before implementation.

MRM reassesses the appropriateness of approved risk models on a periodic basis according to the approved Periodic Review Policy.

MRM also monitors the performance of RBS Group's portfolio of models.

Risk culture and appetite

Risk culture

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

RBS Group seeks to create a strong risk culture that becomes part of the way people work and think. Such a culture should be supported by robust practices on risk identification, measurement and management, and on associated controls and governance. Risk competencies, mindsets and behaviours needed to support RBS Group's risk culture should be embedded across the organisation and made integral to performance reviews.

RBS Group's target risk culture is clearly aligned to its core values of "serving customers", "working together", "doing the right thing" and "thinking long term". They act as a clear starting point for a strong and effective risk culture.

Aligned to these values is the Code of Conduct. The Code provides guidance on expected behaviour and sets out the standards of conduct that support the values. It explains the effect of decisions that are taken and describes the principles that must be followed.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Risk overview* *continued*

These principles cover conduct-related issues as well as wider business activities. They focus on desired outcomes, with practical guidelines to align the values with commercial strategy and actions. The embedding of these principles facilitates sound decision making and a clear focus on good customer outcomes. They are aligned with the people management and remuneration processes to support a positive and strong risk culture through appropriate incentive structures.

A simple decision-making guide (called the “YES check”) has been included in the Code of Conduct. It is a simple, intuitive set of five questions, designed to ensure the values guide day-to-day decisions:

- Does what I am doing keep our customers and RBS Group safe and secure?
- Would customers and colleagues say I am acting with integrity?
- Am I happy with how this would be perceived on the outside?
- Is what I am doing meeting the standards of conduct required?
- In five years' time would others see this as a good way to work?

Each question is a prompt to think about the situation and how it fits with RBS Group's values. It ensures that employees can think through decisions that do not have a clear answer, guiding the judgements behind their decisions and actions.

If conduct falls short of RBS Group's required standards, the accountability review process is used to assess how this should be reflected in pay outcomes for those individuals concerned.

RBS Group's policies require that risk behaviour assessment is incorporated into performance assessment and compensation processes for enhanced governance staff.

Risk-based key performance indicators

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RBS Group-wide remuneration policy requires remuneration to be aligned with, and to support, effective risk management. The policy ensures that the remuneration arrangements for all employees reflect the principles and standards prescribed by the UK Remuneration Code. For further information refer to page 65 of the RBS Group Annual Report.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Risk overview* *continued*

Training

Enabling employees to have the capabilities and confidence to manage risk is core to RBS Group's learning strategy.

RBS Group offers a wide range of risk learning across the risk disciplines: Market Risk; Credit Risk; Operational Risk; Enterprise Risk; and Conduct and Regulatory Risk. This training can be mandatory, role specific or for personal development and includes technical and behavioural content.

There is mandatory learning that has to be completed by everyone and is focused on keeping employees, customers and the bank safe. This learning is accessed via the online learning system and is dependent on their role and business area. This makes it easy for employees to access and complete and allows monitoring at all levels to ensure completion.

Risk appetite

Risk appetite is the way in which RBS Group expresses the level of risk it is willing to accept in order to achieve its strategic, business and financial objectives.

It is key to ensuring overall safety and soundness and in embedding a strong risk culture throughout RBS Group.

Strategic risk appetite

RBS Group's risk appetite framework is designed to ensure RBS Group remains safe and sound and serves customers and wider stakeholders.

The RBS Group Board has set out four key strategic risk appetite objectives, aligned with the strategic plan, which provide the boundaries within which the risk appetite for all material risks is set. The strategic risk appetite objectives are:

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- Maintain capital adequacy.
- Deliver stable earnings growth.
- Designed to ensure stable and efficient access to funding and liquidity.
- Maintain stakeholder confidence.

Risk appetite measures

Risk appetite starts with the strategic goals set by the RBS Group Board and is set in a manner that:

- Is aligned to business and financial goals. The risk appetite framework ensures that risk is managed in a manner that aligns to and supports the attainment of business and financial objectives.
- Is meaningful, and where possible risk appetite is expressed quantitatively. Risk control frameworks and limits set detailed tolerances and limits for managing risk (such as credit risk and market risk) on a day-to-day basis. These limits support, and are required to be consistent with, the strategic risk appetite.
- Considers performance under stress. The establishment and monitoring of risk appetite considers potential risk exposures and vulnerabilities under plausible stress conditions

Effective processes exist for frequent reporting of RBS Group's risks against agreed risk appetite to the Board and senior management.

Risk appetite statements

Risk appetite statements provide clarity on the scale and type of activities permitted.

The Group has developed a framework that sets and implements an appropriate risk appetite supported by a regular monitoring and review process. A risk appetite statement setting out overall risk limits for different risk types is approved by the Supervisory Board. Risk appetite limits and risk exposures are reported regularly to the Risk & Control Committee, the Managing Board and the Supervisory Board. Any limit breach is reported to the Managing Board. The Managing Board may grant a temporary waiver or require the position to be adjusted to comply with the risk limit.

Risk control frameworks and limits

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

Risk control frameworks and their associated limits are an integral part of the risk appetite framework and a key part of embedding risk appetite in day-to-day risk management decisions. The risk control frameworks manage risk by expressing a clear tolerance for material risk types that is aligned to business activities.

The RBS Group Policy Framework directly supports the qualitative aspects of risk appetite, helping to rebuild and maintain stakeholder confidence in RBS Group's risk control and governance. Its integrated approach is designed to ensure that appropriate controls, aligned to risk appetite, are set for each of the material risks it faces, with an effective assurance process put in place to monitor and report on performance. Risk appetite has its own policy within the RBS Group Policy Framework. This policy sets out clear roles and responsibilities to set, measure, cascade and report performance against risk appetite, and provides assurances that business is being conducted within approved risk limits and tolerances.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management***Risk overview*** *continued***Risk coverage**

The main risk types faced by the Group are presented below.

Risk type	How the risk arises	2015 overview
Capital adequacy risk	Capital adequacy risk arises from inefficient management of capital resources.	The Group's Common Equity Tier 1 ratio on a CRR transitional basis was 21.1%. The Group plans for and maintains an adequate amount and mix of capital consistent with its risk profile. The amount of capital required is determined through risk assessment and stress testing.
Liquidity and funding risk	Liquidity and funding risk arise through the maturity transformation role that the Group performs and arises from day-to-day operations.	As it is one of the operating entities of the RBS Group, the Group's liquidity risk is monitored and managed centrally by RBS Group in line with policies and processes set by the Group's Managing Board.
Business risk	Business risk arises from exposure to, and the ability to assess the impact of, changes in the macro-environment, competition, business operations and technology.	The Group reduced its business risk profile further as it made disposals and sold almost its entire liquidity portfolio.
Reputational risk	Reputational risk can arise from the conduct of employees; activities of customers and the countries in which they operate; provision of products and transactions; as well as operations and infrastructure.	The most material threat to the Group's reputation continued to originate from historical misconduct. The Group has been the subject of investigations and review in relation to legacy rate setting concerns involving former employees, some of which resulted in dismissals.
Conduct and regulatory risk	Conduct risk arises if customers are not treated in line with their and other stakeholders' expectations. Conduct risk also arises if the Group does not take effective action to prevent fraud, bribery and money laundering. Regulatory risk arises from the Group's regulatory, business or operating environments and the Group's response to	RBS Group continued to remediate historical conduct issues, while also restructuring its customer-facing businesses and support functions around the needs of its customers. In the Group, rate setting was also the primary focus. Although the impact of conduct risk was less material than before, it remained a

	them.	high priority in 2015 due to its importance to RBS Group's values. A new Conduct Risk Appetite Framework was also established.
Operational risk	Operational risk arises from a failure to manage operations, transactions and assets appropriately. It may arise from human error, an inability to deliver change on time or adequately, or the unavailability of technology services or the loss of customer data. Fraud and theft are sources of operational risk, as is the impact of natural and man-made disasters. It may also arise from a failure to take appropriate measures to protect assets or take account of changes in law.	The functional operating model for operational risk was embedded, with the aim of ensuring it is managed consistently across RBS Group. The threat to the security of RBS Group's information from cyber attacks continued to be closely monitored. Further actions were taken to mitigate the risk such as improved user access controls and enhanced protection against malware. Operational Risk continued to oversee the execution of major projects, including the larger restructuring and divestments.
Credit risk	Credit risk arises from lending and AFS debt securities. Counterparty credit risk results from derivatives and securities financing transaction activities.	The Group managed credit risk based on a suite of credit approval and risk concentration frameworks and associated risk management systems and tools. Credit risk RWAs were €15.0 billion at 31 December 2015.
Market risk	The majority of the Group's traded market risk exposure arises through transactions in financial instruments including debt securities, loans, deposits and equities, as well as securities financing and derivatives. The majority of its non-traded market risk exposure arises from assets and liabilities that are not classified as held for trading.	Market risk RWAs were reported at around €0.9 billion at 31 December 2015.

*unaudited

Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Capital management*

Definition

Capital management lies at the core of RBS Group's strength and sustainability goals. RBS Group defines capital as that part of the liability side of its balance sheet that has the capacity to absorb losses. The construction of capital starts with Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) and other classes of capital such as Additional Tier 1 (AT1) and Tier 2. RBS Group will build up sufficient minimum requirements for eligible liabilities (MREL) over the coming years in line with regulatory requirements. Capital management involves the optimisation and efficient use of capital required by the Group's businesses, the outcomes of stress testing, the requirements of the market and the regulators and the supply of adequate forms of capital at acceptable prices.

All the disclosures in this section are unaudited.

2015 overview

The Group's Tier 1 capital ratio of 30.1% is higher than 2014 year end ratio of 24.5%, primarily reflecting further portfolio disposals and rundown of the Group's business during 2015. The amount of AT1 capital has declined when compared with the prior year, as a result of reduced eligibility of hybrid securities under the grandfathering rules of the CRR. The disallowed AT1 is added to the eligible Tier 2 capital that is also subject to its own grandfathering limits. Within the portfolio, there is an amount of €162 million that is lent to RBS Group as Tier 2. This is in addition to a part of the expected loss shortfall, being treated as a full Tier 2 capital deduction under the Capital Requirements Directive IV (CRD IV) rules.

Regulatory framework

Capital requirements regulation and directive

The European Union has implemented the Basel III proposals and a number of important changes to the banking regulatory framework through the Capital Requirements Regulation (CRR) and the Capital Requirements Directive (CRD) collectively known as the CRD IV package. The CRD IV package was implemented on 1 January 2014 with full implementation to be completed on 1 January 2019. As part of the implementation of the CRD IV package, the European Banking Authority's technical standards, which are legal acts specifying particular aspects of the CRD IV package, are either in progress to be finalised through adoption by the European Commission or now adopted.

The CRD IV package continues to require a total amount of capital equal to at least 8% of risk-weighted assets but the share that has to be of the highest quality, that is CET1 capital, of at least 4.5%. The CRD IV package also introduces more stringent criteria for capital instruments, harmonised adjustments made to capital recognised for regulatory purposes and establishes new capital buffers to be phased in from 1 January 2014. Once fully implemented on 1 January 2019 the following minimum requirements must be met:

- Pillar 1 requirement of: CET1 of 4.5% of RWAs; Tier 1 of 6%; and total capital of 8%.
- Capital buffers: 'capital conservation buffer' of 2.5% of RWAs; 'countercyclical capital buffer' of up to 2.5%; an 'other systemically important institutions buffer' for domestically or EU important institutions and if required by a member state an additional 'systemic risk buffer'.
- Minimum Tier 1 leverage ratio of 3%.

The Group is managing the changes to capital requirements from new regulation (including model changes) and the resulting impact on the Common Equity Tier 1 ratio alongside its strategy of risk reduction and deleveraging. This is principally being achieved through the transfers/sales of countries and businesses to RBS plc and other interested parties, the continued run-off and disposal of assets and deleveraging in the Group's businesses.

The overall impacts of the regulatory changes are fully factored into the capital plans of the Group and its businesses.

Banking Union: Single Supervisory Mechanism

On 15 October 2013, the EU Council formally adopted the Regulation on the Single Supervisory Mechanism (SSM) which became operational on 4 November 2014. The SSM is a new framework for banking supervision in Europe with the aims of ensuring the safety and soundness of the European banking system and increasing financial integration and stability in Europe.

The European Central Bank has to ensure that credit institutions not only meet the minimum prudential capital requirements set by the CRR/CRD IV but also have an additional buffer reflecting their individual intrinsic risk profile. This is organised through the SSM. The SSM has to ensure that credit institutions have sufficient capital to cover unexpected losses or survive severe stressed economic and market conditions. The joint capital decision is the key outcome of the Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process. In this process, the supervisor reviews the governance and internal control arrangements used by each individual bank to manage its risks (i.e. the Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process).

Overall this framework governs relations between the European Central Bank (ECB), national supervisors and banks and is an important step towards banking union in the EU.

Starting late in 2013 and prior to the adoption of the SSM on 4 November 2014 a comprehensive assessment of significant banks in the euro area (including the Group) was conducted by the ECB. The Group successfully passed the comprehensive assessment which was a rigorous “financial health check” that included a comprehensive risk assessment, a detailed asset quality review and a stress test. The results of the comprehensive assessment were made public by the ECB in October 2014.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Capital management* continued

Governance and approach

The Group Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCo) is responsible for ensuring the Group maintains adequate capital at all times. The ALCo manages and plans the Group capital levels taking into account current and projected capital levels and provides input to and oversees capital levels agreed in the annual Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP).

ALCo also plans and manages capital interaction with RBS Group. Such interaction would include, amongst other matters, ALCo considerations around the Group's strategic asset sales/transfers to RBS Group which would need to be capital neutral to RBS Group and are required to be structured in such way so as to satisfy DNB, ECB and PRA regulatory requirements. The ALCo is in turn ultimately governed by the Group's Managing Board who approve both ALCo and ICAAP capital management decisions.

Determining appropriate capital

The Group aims to maintain an appropriate level of capital to meet its business needs (which include requirements of its parent company RBS Group) and its regulatory requirements and to operate within an agreed risk appetite. Determination of appropriate capital levels involves regular ALCo capital monitoring and planning, budgeting cycle forecasts, and an annual ICAAP. Capital plans are subjected to governance reviews, Managing Board oversight and approval and the review by the appropriate supervisory authority.

Through the annual ICAAP process, the Group makes a determination of its desired capital levels based on maintaining a target external credit rating and risk appetite within both current and emerging regulatory requirements. Desired capital levels are evaluated through the application of both internally and externally defined stress tests that quantify changes in capital ratios under a range of scenarios. The stress tests are also used to identify management and recovery actions that the Group would expect to implement should such eventualities arise. These stress assessments are a key part of capital management and contingency planning and therefore complement agreed capital buffers.

Monitoring and maintenance

The Group operates a rigorous capital planning process via ALCo aimed at ensuring the capital position is controlled within the agreed parameters. This incorporates regular re-forecasts of the capital position of the Group. In the event that the projected position deteriorates beyond acceptable levels, the Group would

revise business plans accordingly. The Group is managing the changes to capital requirements from new regulation and model changes and the resulting impact on the Common Equity Tier 1 ratio, focusing on risk reduction and deleveraging. This is principally being achieved through the transfers to RBS plc, the continued run-off and disposal of assets and deleveraging in the Group as it focuses on the most productive returns on capital.

The overall impacts of the regulatory changes are fully factored into the capital plans of Group and its businesses.

Capital allocation

Capital resources are allocated to the Group's businesses based on both key performance parameters agreed by the RBS Group Board in an annual strategic planning process and the requirements of strategic asset transfer programmes and capital allocation requirements determined in consultation with RBS Group.

The Group has regard to the supervisory requirements of De Nederlandsche Bank (DNB) and the ECB under the SSM. The DNB/ECB uses the capital ratio as a measure of capital adequacy in the Netherlands and Eurozone banking sector, comparing a bank's capital resources with its RWAs (the assets and off-balance sheet exposures are weighted to reflect the inherent credit and other risks).

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Financial review *Capital and risk management***Capital management*** *continued***Capital ratios and risk-weighted assets**

The Group aims to maintain an appropriate level of capital to meet its business needs and regulatory requirements. The Group's capital ratios and RWAs are set out below.

	2015	2014
	CRR	CRR
	transitional basis	transitional basis
Capital ratios	%	%
Common Equity Tier 1	21.1	16.2
Tier 1	30.1	24.5
Total	42.5	33.9
Risk-weighted assets	€m	€m
Credit risk	15,033	18,179
Market risk	897	1,182
Operational risk	463	732
Settlement risk	–	28
	16,393	20,121

With effect from 1 January 2014 the Group is regulated under the CRD IV package of Basel III. Since 2014 the Credit Valuation Adjustment RWA charge was part of credit risk. As from December 2015 this was captured within the market risk line in the above table, the amount is €139 million. The corresponding amount for 2014 was €298 million.

The Group has used the basic indicator approach since 2013 to calculate the operational risk capital charge. Within risk-weighted assets €9,350 million is included as a consequence of the proportional consolidation of the 40% interest in Saudi Hollandi Bank. This amount is made up of €9,324 million in credit risk and €26 million in market risk.

*unaudited

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Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Capital Management* continued		
Capital resources and flow statement		
The Group's regulatory capital resources were as follows:		
	2015	2014
	CRR	CRR
	transitional basis	transitional basis
	€m	€m
Tier 1		
Controlling interests	3,662	3,473
Adjustment for:		
- Goodwill and other intangible assets	(3)	(44)
- Unrealised losses on available-for-sale debt securities	9	54
- Unrealised gains on available-for-sale equities	(7)	(7)
- Other regulatory adjustments	(195)	(225)
Common Equity Tier 1	3,466	3,251
Trust preferred securities	3,006	2,686
Disallowed Tier 1 Capital	(1,538)	(1,008)
Total Tier 1 capital	4,934	4,929
Tier 2		
Subordinated debt	891	1,043
Disallowed Tier 1 Capital	1,538	1,008
Disqualified Tier 2 Capital	(237)	
Deductions from Tier 2 capital	(166)	(153)
Total Tier 2 capital	2,026	1,898
Total regulatory capital	6,960	6,827

The table below analyses the movement in Common Equity Tier 1 capital during the year.	
	€m
At 1 January 2015	3,251
Regulatory adjustment: fair value changes in own credit spreads	29
Foreign currency reserves	87
Loss of non-controlling interest and reduction in goodwill	41

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Liquidity and funding risk

Definition

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group is unable to meet its financial obligations, including financing wholesale maturities or customer deposit withdrawals, as and when they fall due.

As one of the operating entities of the RBS Group, the Group's liquidity risk is monitored and managed centrally by the RBS Group in line with the policies and processes set by the Group's Managing Board.

Policy, framework and governance

Internal liquidity policies are designed to ensure that the Group:

- **Has a clearly stated liquidity risk tolerance:** Appetite for liquidity risk is set by the Board as a percentage of the Individual Liquidity Adequacy Assessment (ILAA) stressed outflows, and the Group monitors its liquidity position against this risk tolerance on a daily basis. In setting risk limits the Board considers the nature of the Group's activities, overall risk appetite, market best practice and regulatory compliance.
- **Has in place strategies, policies and practices to ensure that the Group maintains sufficient liquidity:** The risk management framework determines the sources of liquidity risk and the steps that can be taken when these risks exceed certain actively monitored limits. These actions include when and how to use the liquid asset portfolio, and what other adjustments to the balance sheet should be undertaken to manage these risks within the bank's risk appetite.
- **Incorporates liquidity costs, benefits and risks in product pricing and performance management:** The Group uses internal funds transfer pricing to ensure that these costs are reflected in the measurement of business performance, and to correctly incentivise businesses to source the most appropriate mix of funding.

The Asset and Liability Management Committee (ALCo) sets and reviews the liquidity risk management framework and limits within the risk appetite set by the Managing Board. ALCo oversees the implementation of liquidity management across the Group.

In setting risk limits the Group Board takes into account the nature of the Group's various activities, the Group's overall risk appetite and regulatory compliance.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Liquidity and funding risk *continued*

Regulatory oversight*

With effect from November 2014, the Group is subject to the European Central Bank's (ECB), supervisory regime for liquidity and each member of the Group also complies with their local regulatory framework for the assessment and management of liquidity risk as well as meeting internal standards.

Measurement and monitoring

In implementing the Group's liquidity risk management framework, a suite of tools are used to monitor, limit and stress test the risks within the balance sheet. The limits control the amount and composition of funding sources, asset and liability mismatches and funding concentrations, in addition to the level of liquidity risk.

Monitoring, reporting and internal limits are under regular review, given the need to appropriately represent and control the business through its considerable changes over time.

The Group maintains a Contingency Funding Plan (CFP), which forms the basis of analysis and management actions to be undertaken in a liquidity stress. The CFP is linked to stress test results and forms the foundation for liquidity risk limits. The CFP sets out the circumstances under which the plan would be invoked; this includes material worsening of early warning indicators. It also prescribes a communications plan, roles and responsibilities, as well as potential management actions to take in response to various levels of liquidity stress. The Group's CFP is fully integrated with the CFP of RBS Group.

Liquidity reserves

The Group's liquidity portfolio is managed centrally by RBS Group's Treasury. In addition, local liquidity reserves are the responsibility of local Treasurers who report to the Group Treasurer functionally.

Within the liquidity portfolio the Group holds cash at central banks €0.2 billion (2014 - €0.8 billion) and government securities of €3.3 billion (2014 - €1.8 billion).

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

Funding markets

As part of the reduction in the Group's balance sheet, funding is now concentrated with RBS Group, which has access to a broad funding base, thereby providing funding to meet the Group's requirements.

Funding sources					
The table below shows the Group's primary funding sources excluding repurchase agreements.					
	2015		2014		
	€m	%	€m	%	
Deposits by banks	2,976	32.0	4,542	33.4	
Debt securities in issue - medium term notes and other bonds (including securitisations)	403	4.3	1,017	7.5	
Subordinated liabilities	4,456	47.8	5,104	37.5	
Wholesale funding	7,835	84.1	10,663	78.4	
Customer deposits	1,481	15.9	2,933	21.6	
Total funding	9,316	100	13,596	100	

*unaudited

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Business risk*

Definition

Business risk is the risk that the Group suffers losses as a result of adverse variances in its revenues, costs or both as a result of its business plan and strategy.

Sources of risk

Business risk exists at all levels of the organisation and is generated at the transaction level. It is affected by other risks the Group faces, which could contribute to any adverse changes in revenues or costs.

Governance

The Managing Board has ultimate responsibility for business risk.

Risk management, measurement and mitigation

The Group seeks to minimise its exposure to business risk, subject to its wider strategic objectives. Business risk is identified, measured and managed through planning cycles and performance management processes. Expected profiles for revenues and costs are determined, on a bottom-up basis, through plans reflecting expectations of the external environment and the Group's strategic priorities. The Managing Board has ultimate responsibility for the impact of any volatility in revenues and costs on the Group's performance.

Reputational risk*

Definition

Reputational risk is the risk to the Group's public image owing to a failure to meet stakeholders' expectations in relation to performance, conduct and business profile. Stakeholders include customers, investors, employees, suppliers, government, regulators, special interest and consumer groups, media and the general public.

Sources of risk

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

Reputational risk can arise from the conduct of either the Group, as a whole or that of the individuals it employs; from the activities of customers and the countries in which they operate; from the products the Group offers and the transactions it supports; and from its operations and infrastructure.

Governance

Managing reputational risk is taken very seriously, with RBS Group Board-level oversight reinforced by a Reputational Risk Policy, and by governance frameworks across business franchises. Reputational risk management at the Group relies on the reputational risk governance, appetite and risk mitigation of RBS Group and is entirely embedded into the RBS Group reputational risk management programme.

The RBS Group Board and the Executive Committee have the ultimate responsibility for managing RBS Group's reputation although all staff have some responsibility. The RBS Group Board has set RBS Group's Purpose, Vision and Values, which outline the objective, which is "to be trusted, respected and valued by our customers, shareholders and communities". Refer to the Risk governance section on page 16.

The Sustainable Banking Committee is responsible for overseeing and challenging how management is addressing sustainable banking and reputation issues including risk appetite for environmental, social and ethical (ESE) issues.

The RBS Group Board's oversight of reputational issues is supported by the senior RBS Group-wide Reputational Risk Forum (RRF) which opines on cases that represent a material reputational risk to the whole organisation. The RRF, which has delegated authority from the Executive Risk Forum, also acts as a central forum to review thematic issues and risk appetite positions.

Risk appetite

The Reputational and ESE Risk management team assists business franchises, as well as other control functions, to articulate risk appetite to manage reputational risk. Risk appetite positions for certain issues or markets, for example tax or money remitters, are developed through conducting research on legislation, regulation and potential reputational risk factors, undertaking peer analysis and engaging with internal and external stakeholders to discuss the issues. The risk appetite positions classify risks associated with a particular area into Normal, Sensitive and Prohibited. Customers or transactions designated Sensitive require enhanced due diligence and escalation to a reputational risk forum or individual while those rated Normal can be approved by the business without additional escalation. The team also helps set risk appetite to manage reputational risk related to business engagements and customer relationships in some sensitive industry sectors, such as mining and defence, through the ESE policy framework.

A Reputational Risk Policy has also been developed to help employees, businesses and functions effectively identify, assess and manage issues that potentially represent a reputational risk. In addition, other policies, such as those related to conduct, address key sources of reputational risk. These policies are implemented in accordance with the Policy Framework through business and functional policy standard owners. The effectiveness of these policies within each franchise is reported on through the Control Environment Certification process (Refer to the Operational risk section on page 35). Reputational aspects also form a core part of the RBS Group conduct risk framework, with a series of enhanced policies developed in line with conduct risk appetite.

*unaudited

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Reputational risk* continued

Risk monitoring and measurement

Emerging reputational issues are identified by the business and relevant teams, including RBS Group Sustainability and Enterprise Wide Risk, which assess new and emerging business, sector and country risks for RBS Group. The Risk Management Monthly Report, provided to the Executive Committee and BRC, may also discuss reputational risks facing RBS Group, and the annual Sustainability Report covers progress on sustainability principles.

ESE ratings of customers and transactions are captured and analysed centrally by the Reputational and ESE Risk Team.

Risk mitigation

Reputational risk is mitigated through governance frameworks and training of staff to ensure early identification, assessment and escalation of customers, transactions or products with potential reputational risk, if appropriate. This includes creating appropriate fora, for example reputational risk committees or individual reputational risk approvers.

Also important is the setting of clear reputational risk appetite criteria, ensuring higher risk cases are escalated for senior level approval. Effective communication channels and incident response planning also ensure that cases that result in reputational impact are appropriately managed, for example by declining or exiting business or by ensuring incident management plans are implemented to manage the impact of negative media coverage.

Conduct and regulatory risk*

Definition

Conduct and regulatory risk is the risk that the behaviour of RBS Group and its staff towards customers, or in the markets in which it operates, leads to unfair or inappropriate customer outcomes and results in reputational damage, financial loss or both. The damage or loss may be the result of a failure to comply with (or adequately plan for changes to relevant official sector policy, laws, regulations, or major industry standards, or of failing to meet customers' or regulators' expectations.

All the disclosures in this section are unaudited.

Sources of risk

Conduct and regulatory risk exists across all stages of the Group's relationships with its customers, from the development of its business strategies, through governance arrangements, to post-sales processes. Activities through which conduct risk may arise are diverse and include product design, marketing and sales, complaint handling, staff training, and handling of confidential and non-public price sensitive information. Conduct risk also exists if the Group does not take effective action to prevent fraud, bribery and money laundering. Regulatory risk arises from the regulatory, business or operating environment and from the Group's response to it.

Governance

Conduct & Regulatory Affairs (C&RA) is responsible for defining appropriate standards of conduct, and for driving adherence to them, for designing the framework for managing conduct and regulatory risk, and for overseeing remediation activity. It also provides appropriate controls, challenge and oversight to ensure good customer outcomes. In so doing, C&RA acts as a second line of defence control function.

Key elements of the governance structure are set out below:

- The C&RA Executive Committee considers emerging issues material to C&RA's strategy, and implements Board and Executive Committee risk management policy decisions;
- The Financial Crime Accountable Executive Committee (accountable to the Executive Risk Forum) ensures that the customer businesses and the Services function fulfil strategic objectives by identifying and managing their financial crime risks effectively; and
- The Mandatory Change Advisory Committee (MCAC), reports to the Bank-Wide Investment Committee, and comprises representatives of the customer businesses and functions. The MCAC acts as the 'reception committee' for reviewing externally mandated changes that may affect RBS Group and recommending appropriate responses, including the timely mobilisation of change implementation activities. In doing so, it agrees business or function owners of individual risks; and commissions and reviews impact assessments from customer businesses and functions.

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Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Conduct and regulatory risk* *continued*

Controls and assurance

The RBS Group Policy Framework is designed to provide both high-level direction and RBS Group-wide requirements. The policies are designed to ensure RBS Group meets its regulatory obligations, and to provide the necessary clarity for staff on their conduct obligations.

C&RA's Regulatory Affairs department separately oversees the regulatory changes, interactions with regulators and regulatory approvals for individuals.

Assurance and monitoring activities are essential to help measure the extent to which RBS Group manages its delivery of specific customer outcomes.

Risk assessments are used to identify material conduct risks and key controls across all business areas. The risk assessment process is designed to confirm that risks are effectively managed and prioritised and that controls are tested.

Scenario analysis is used to assess the impacts of extreme but plausible conduct risks including financial crime. The scenarios assess the exposures that could significantly affect RBS Group's financial performance or reputation and are an important

Risk appetite

Work to refine and embed the risk appetite framework and associated control processes continued in 2015. The risk appetite statements set the minimum standards.

Risk monitoring and measurement

C&RA works closely with the customer-facing businesses to assess business models, strategy and products and influence better outcomes for customers.

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

The Group's senior boards and committees receive updates on conduct risk exposures and action plans through monthly C&RA-initiated reporting. The reporting is focused on the particular risks of RBSH Group and to ensure that the risks remain within RBS Group's risk appetite.

C&RA provides appropriate reporting of all material regulatory reviews and other regulatory developments relevant to the Group to the appropriate Group committees.

The RBS Group Anti Money Laundering Officer submits his annual Report to the Board and the FCA. Covering the operation and effectiveness of the systems and controls in place to comply with Anti-Money Laundering (AML) law and regulation, it also describes RBS Group's AML framework. In addition, it covers the systems and controls in place to prevent the financing of terrorism and to ensure compliance with sanctions as well as embargoes and export controls imposed by the UN, governments and other supranational bodies.

The RBS Group Audit Committee is provided with an annual Whistleblowing Update Report. It details cases by internal reporting categories based on the Public Interest Disclosure Act (1998); identifies underlying causal and subject trends; and highlights the outcome of investigations and actions taken.

C&RA is working with each business to enhance the management information linked to their risk appetite statements. This is required to ensure appropriate customer outcomes are delivered, and that the management information is compliant with the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision principles for effective risk data aggregation and risk reporting.

Risk mitigation

C&RA communicates information on regulatory developments, and follow-ups with regulators, to customer-facing businesses and functions, helping them identify and execute any required mitigating changes to strategy or business models.

Early identification and effective management of changes in legislation and regulation, are critical to the successful mitigation of conduct and regulatory risk. All regulatory and compliance changes are managed to ensure timely compliance readiness. Those changes assessed as having a 'High' or 'Medium-High' impact are managed especially closely, with the aim of mitigating the impact through, for instance, changes to strategy or business activities, or external engagement.

*unaudited

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Operational risk*

Definition

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or external events. It arises from day-to-day operations and is relevant to every aspect of the business.

Operational risks may have a direct customer or reputational impact (for example, a major IT systems failure or fraudulent activity) or both. Operational risk failures may also have a link with conduct risk.

Sources of risk

Operational risk may arise from a failure to manage operations, systems, transactions and assets appropriately. It may arise from forms of human error, an inability to deliver change on time or adequately, or the non-availability of technology services or the loss of customer data. Fraud and theft are sources of operational risk, as is the impact of natural and man-made disasters. It may also arise from a failure to take appropriate measures to protect assets or take account of changes in law or regulations.

Cyber risk

Cyber attacks are increasing in frequency and severity across the industry and their threat to the security of RBS Group's information continues to be closely monitored. During 2015 RBS Group participated in industry-wide cyber attack simulations in order to help test and develop defence planning. To mitigate the risks, a large-scale programme to improve user access controls is in progress, along with a number of other actions, including a reduction in the number of external websites, enhancement of protection against malware, and the implementation of a staff education programme on information protection.

Governance

A strong operational risk management function is vital to support profitability. Better management of operational risk directly supports the strategic objective of improving stakeholder confidence and is vital for stability and reputational integrity.

The operational risk function, an independent second line of defence, plays a leadership role and seeks to achieve a robust operational risk management framework and culture across RBS Group.

The operational risk function is responsible for the design, development, delivery and continuous improvement of the Operational Risk Management Framework. The Operational Risk Policy is incorporated in the RBS Group Policy Framework and provides direction for the consistent identification, assessment, management, monitoring and reporting of operational risk. Through a network of oversight teams, the function undertakes second line of defence oversight and challenge to ensure the integrity of the ORMF, and manages the overall operational risk profile.

The Operational Risk Executive Committee (OREC), which is a sub-committee of the Executive Risk Forum, acts on all operational risk matters. This includes; identifying and assessing material operational risks, encompassing both current and emerging material risks; reviewing and monitoring the operational risk profile; and reviewing and approving material policy changes.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Operational risk* continued

Controls and assurance

Control Environment Certification (CEC) is used to review and assess the internal control framework.

Risk appetite

The Group's operational risk appetite statement is agreed by the Managing and Supervisory Boards. It comprises a number of specific measures of risk. To confirm that RBS Group operates within the set risk appetite, the high-level statement is supplemented by specific tolerances for different types of operational risk. Operational risk appetite measures and frameworks are reviewed regularly and approved by the Supervisory Board.

The objective of operational risk management is not to remove operational risk altogether, but to manage it to an acceptable level, taking into account the customer journey and the cost of minimising the risk against the resultant reduction in exposure. Strategies to manage operational risk include avoiding undertaking a particular type of activity or operating in a particular market; transferring the risk to a third party; accepting the risk as a cost of doing business; or mitigating the risk by implementing controls.

Risk identification and assessment

Risk assessments are used to identify and assess material operational risks, conduct risks and key controls across all business areas. To support identification of risk concentrations, all risks and controls are mapped to the risk directory. Risk assessments are refreshed at least annually to ensure they remain relevant and capture any emerging risks.

The process is designed to confirm that risks are effectively managed and prioritised in line with the stated risk appetite. Controls are tested at the appropriate time to verify that they remain fit for purpose and operate effectively.

During 2015 an enhanced end-to-end risk assessment methodology was designed, which is now being implemented

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

across RBS Group. This approach enhances the understanding of the risk profile of RBS Group's key products and services, and it will be used to identify and quantify the most material risks. Subject matter experts and key stakeholders are engaged from across RBS Group to support management decision-making in line with RBS Group's financial and non-financial appetite statement.

The New Product Risk Assessment (NPRA) process aims to ensure that the risks represented by new products (and material variations to existing products) are identified and assessed before launch. There is now a requirement to demonstrate that all products provide fair outcomes to customers.

Risk mitigation

Risks are mitigated through the application of key preventative and detective controls as an integral step in risk assessment methodology, to enable a determination of the residual risk. Control owners are accountable for the design, execution, performance and maintenance of key controls.

These key controls are regularly assessed for adequacy and tested for effectiveness. The control testing results are monitored and, where a material change in performance is identified, it results in a re-evaluation of the associated risk.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Operational risk* *continued*

RBS Group purchases insurance to provide the business with financial protection against specific losses and to comply with statutory or contractual requirements.

Risk monitoring

Monitoring and reporting are part of RBS Group's operational risk management processes, which aim to ensure that risks and issues are identified, considered by senior executives, and managed effectively.

Risk measurement

The RBS Group uses the basic indicator approach to calculate its operational risk capital requirement. This is based on multiplying three years' average historical gross income by co-efficients set by the regulator.

Event and loss data management

The event and loss data management process ensures the capture and recording of operational risk loss events that meet defined criteria. The loss data is used for regulatory and industry reporting and is included in the capital modelling, for the calculation of the regulatory capital for operational risk. The most serious events are escalated in a simple, standardised process to all senior management, by way of the Group Notifiable Event Process.

All losses and recoveries associated with an operational risk event are reported against their financial accounting date. A single event can result in multiple losses (or recoveries) that may take time to crystallise. Losses and recoveries with a financial accounting date in 2015 may relate to events that occurred, or were identified in, prior years.

Capital

The Group calculates the Pillar 1 capital requirement for operational risk using the basic indicator approach. For 2015, the Group's minimum Pillar 1 capital requirement was €37 million (2014 - €58 million).

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

*unaudited

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Credit risk: management basis

Risk management is conducted on an overall basis within RBS Group. Therefore the discussion on pages 38 to 53 refer principally to policies and procedures in RBS Group that also apply to the Group.

Definition

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss due to the failure of a customer or counterparty to meet its obligation to settle outstanding amounts.

Sources of credit risk

The Group is exposed to credit risk through wholesale lending, derivatives and off-balance-sheet products such as trade finance and guarantees. The Group is also exposed to credit risk as a result of debt securities held for liquidity management purposes.

Credit risk management function

Governance

The activities of the RBS Group credit risk management function, which is led by the Group Chief Credit Officer (GCCO), include:

- approving credit for customers;
- ensuring that credit risk is within the risk appetite set by the Board;
- managing concentration risk and credit risk control frameworks;
- developing and ensuring compliance with credit risk policies; and
- conducting RBS Group-wide assessments of provision adequacy.

The GCCO has overall responsibility for the credit risk function. The GCCO chairs the Credit Risk Committee and, with the RBS Group CRO, co-chairs the RBS Group provisions committee.

Credit risk in the Group is managed by the RBS Group credit risk function through a Group credit risk delegate who reports to the GCCO and has a functional line to the Group CRO. Group credit risk management activities include credit risk appetite setting, transaction and portfolio analysis, and ongoing credit risk monitoring and oversight.

Key trends in the credit risk profile of the Group, performance against limits and emerging risks are set out in the Risk Report provided to the Group Risk Controls Committee (RCC) and the Supervisory Board.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Leadership	GCCO	The GCCO has overall responsibility for the credit risk function. The GCCO chairs the Credit Risk Committee and, with the CRO, co-chairs the RBS Group’s provisions committee.
Governance	Credit Risk committee	Authority over risk appetite (within the appetite set by the board), strategy, frameworks and policy as well as oversight of RBS Group’s credit profile.
	Provisions Committee (1)	Authority over provisions adequacy and approval of recommendations from business provisions committees in accordance with approval thresholds.
Risk appetite	<p>Concentration frameworks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wholesale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Single name ◦ Sector ◦ Country ◦ Product and asset class • Personal credit appetite framework <p>Reputational and environmental, social and ethical frameworks</p>	<p>Frameworks are maintained to ensure that the risk of an outsized loss due to a concentration to a particular borrower, sector, product type or country remains within appetite. The credit frameworks are aligned to the RBS Group’s risk appetite framework.</p> <p>RBS Group uses a product and asset class framework to control credit risk for its Personal businesses. The framework sets limits that measure and control the quality of both existing and new business.</p>

	Credit policy	
Controls and risk assurance	Control assurance Quality assurance Model risk management	Credit policy standards are in place for both Wholesale and Personal portfolios and are expressed as a set of mandatory controls. Assurance activities, as defined by credit policy, are undertaken by an independent assurance function.
Credit stewardship	Credit assessment standards Credit risk mitigation and collateral Credit documentation Regular portfolio/customer review Problem debt identification and management	Credit risk stewardship takes place throughout the customer lifecycle, from initial credit approval and on a continuous basis thereafter. The methodology applied for assessing and monitoring credit risk varies between customer types and businesses.
Customers	Segmentation	Customers are grouped by industry clusters and managed on an individual basis (including Corporates, Banks and Financial Institutions).

Credit risk: management basis continued

The key elements of the credit risk management function are set out below.

Note:

(1) Authority is delegated by Executive Risk Forum.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Credit risk: management basis *continued*

Risk appetite*

Risk appetite across all risk types is set by RBS Group using specific quantitative targets under stress, including earnings volatility and capital adequacy. The credit risk appetite frameworks have been designed to reflect factors that influence the ability to meet those targets. These include product and asset class, industry sector, single name and country concentrations. Any of these factors could generate higher earnings volatility under stress and, if not adequately controlled, undermine capital adequacy. Tools such as stress testing and economic capital are used to measure credit risk volatility and develop links between credit risk appetite frameworks and risk appetite targets. The frameworks are supported by a suite of policies and transaction acceptance standards that set out the risk parameters within which franchises must operate. For further information of the specific frameworks for wholesale refer to page 45.

Risk measurements and models*

Credit risk assets

RBS Group uses a range of measures for credit risk exposures. The internal measure used, unless otherwise stated, is credit risk assets (CRA) consisting of:

- Lending exposure - measured using drawn balances (gross of impairments). Comprises cash balances at central banks as well as loans and advances to banks and customers.
- Counterparty exposures - measured using the mark-to-market value of derivatives after the effect of enforceable netting agreements and regulator-approved models but before the effect of collateral. Calculations are gross of credit value adjustments.
- Contingent obligations - measured using the value of the committed amount and including primarily letters of credit and guarantees.

CRA exclude issuer risk (primarily debt securities) and securities financing transactions. CRA take account of regulatory netting although, in practice, obligations are settled under legal netting arrangements that provide a right of legal set-off but do not meet the offset criteria under IFRS.

Risk models

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

RBS Group uses the output of credit risk models in the credit approval process - as well as for ongoing credit risk assessment, monitoring and reporting - to inform credit risk appetite decisions. These models may be divided into different categories:

Model	Calculation method	Wholesale
PD model	Individual counterparty	Each customer is assigned a probability of default (PD) rating and corresponding grade. PD is calculated using a combination of quantitative inputs, such as recent financial performance, and qualitative inputs such as management performance and sector outlook.
LGD model	Individual counterparty	Loss given default (LGD) models estimate the amount that cannot be recovered in the event of a customer default. When estimating LGD, RBS Group's models assess both borrower and facility characteristics, as well as any credit risk mitigants. The cost of collections and a time-discount factor for the delay in cash recovery are also incorporated.
EAD model	Individual counterparty	Exposure at default (EAD) models provide estimates of credit facility utilisation at the time of a customer default, recognising that customers may make further drawings on unused credit facilities prior to default or that exposures may increase due to market movements. Regulatory requirements stipulate that EAD must always be equal to, or higher, than current utilisation, though exposures can be reduced by a legally enforceable netting agreement.
EC model	Portfolio level	The credit economic capital model is a framework that allows for the calculation of portfolio credit loss distributions and associated metrics over a given risk horizon for a variety of business purposes. The model takes into account migration risk (the risk that credit assets will deteriorate in credit quality across multiple years), factor correlation (the assumption that groups of obligors share a common factor) and contagion risk (for example, the risk that the weakening of the sovereign's credit worthiness has a significant impact on the creditworthiness of a business operating in that country).

Changes to credit models

RBS Group reviews and updates models on an ongoing basis in order to reflect the impact of more recent data, changes to products and portfolios, and new regulatory requirements. Extensive changes were made to wholesale models between 2012 and 2014. To a lesser extent, the impact of these changes continued through 2015, resulting in some downwards rating migrations across internal asset quality bands. For further information, refer to the Asset quality section on page 56.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Credit risk: management basis *continued*

Risk mitigation

Risk mitigation techniques are used in the management of credit portfolios across RBS Group, typically to mitigate credit concentrations in relation to an individual customer, a borrower group or a collection of related borrowers. Where possible, customer credit balances are netted against obligations.

Mitigation tools applied can include: structuring a security interest in a physical or financial asset; use of credit derivatives, including credit default swaps, credit-linked debt instruments and securitisation structures; and use of guarantees and similar instruments (for example, credit insurance) from related and third parties.

When seeking to mitigate risk, at a minimum RBS Group considers the following:

- The suitability of the proposed risk mitigation, particularly if restrictions apply;
- The means by which legal certainty is to be established, including required documentation, supportive legal opinions and the steps needed to establish legal rights;
- The acceptability of the methodologies to be used for initial and subsequent valuation of collateral, the frequency of valuations and the advance rates given;
- The actions which can be taken if the value of collateral or other mitigants is less than needed;
- The risk that the value of mitigants and counterparty credit quality may deteriorate simultaneously;
- The need to manage concentration risks arising from collateral types; and
- The need to ensure that any risk mitigation remains legally effective and enforceable.

The RBS Group business and credit teams are supported by specialist in-house documentation teams. RBS Group uses industry

standard loan and security documentation wherever possible. However, when non-standard documentation is used, external lawyers

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

are employed to review it on a case-by-case basis. Mitigants (including any associated insurance) are monitored throughout the life of

the transaction to ensure that they perform as anticipated. Similarly, documentation is also monitored to ensure it remains enforceable.

For further information refer to the Wholesale credit risk management sub-section.

Counterparty credit risk

The Group mitigates counterparty credit risk arising from both derivatives transaction and repurchase agreements through the use of netting, collateral and market standard documentation.

Amounts owed by the Group to a counterparty are netted against amounts the counterparty owes the bank, in accordance with relevant regulatory and internal policies. However, generally, this is only done if a netting and collateral agreement is in place as well as a legal opinion to the effect that the agreement is enforceable in the relevant jurisdictions.

Collateral may consist of either cash or securities. In the case of derivatives, collateral generally takes the form of cash. In the case of securities financing transactions, collateral usually takes the form of debt securities and, to a much lesser extent, equity securities at the outset. However, if the value of collateral falls relative to the obligation, the Group may require additional collateral in the form of cash (variation margin). The vast majority of agreements are subject to daily collateral calls with collateral valued using RBS Group's internal valuation methodologies.

Industry standard documentation - such as master repurchase agreements and credit support annexes accompanied by legal opinion - is used for financial collateral taken as part of trading activities.

The Group restricts counterparty credit exposures by setting limits that take into account the potential adverse movement of an exposure after adjusting for the impact of netting and collateral (where applicable).

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Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Credit risk: management basis *continued*

Risk assessment and monitoring

Practices for credit stewardship - includes credit assessment, approval and monitoring as well as the identification and management of problem debts. A key aspect of credit risk stewardship is ensuring that, when signs of impairment are identified, appropriate impairment provisions are recognised.

Impairment, provisioning and write-offs

In the overall assessment of credit risk, impairment, provisioning and write-offs are used as key indicators of credit quality. The impairment, provisioning and write-off processes are described in more detail below:

Impairment

A financial asset is impaired if there is objective evidence that the amount, or timing, of future cash flows has been adversely affected since its initial recognition. Refer to accounting policies on page 96 for details regarding the quantification of impairment losses.

Days-past-due measures are typically used to identify evidence of impairment. In the Wholesale portfolio, a period of 90 days past due is used. In Sovereign portfolios, the period used is 180 days past due. Indicators of impairment include the borrower's financial condition; a forbearance event; a loan restructuring; the probability of bankruptcy; or any evidence of diminished cash flows

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Financial review *Capital and risk management***Credit risk: management basis** *continued**Provisioning*

The amount of an impairment loss is measured as the difference between the asset carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate. The current net realisable value of the collateral will be taken into account in determining the need for a provision. This includes cash flows from foreclosure (less costs of obtaining and selling the collateral), whether or not foreclosure is probable. Impairment provisions are not recognised where amounts due are expected to be settled in full on the realisation of collateral. The Group uses primarily one of the following two methods to quantify the provision required: individual; and latent, as set out below:

The Restructuring credit team will ultimately recommend or approve any provision that may be required.

Provision method	Customer type	Quantification method	Key factors considered
Individual	Impaired, individually significant	Case-by-case assessment of future cashflows	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer and guarantor performance. • Future value of collateral. • Future economic conditions based on factors available at the time.
Latent	Not impaired	PD% x LGD% x EAD x Emergence Period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For wholesale customers PD, LGD and EAD values are used. • For personal, calculations are performed at portfolio level by product (e.g. mortgages, credit cards or unsecured loans). • Portfolio-level emergence periods are based on products or businesses with similar homogenous characteristics. Emergence periods range from 120 to 274 days.

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Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Credit risk: management basis *continued*

Sensitivity of impairments to assumptions

Key assumptions relating to impairment levels relate to economic conditions, the interest rate environment, the ease and timing of enforcing loan agreements in varying legal jurisdictions and the level of customer co-operation.

In addition, for secured lending, key assumptions relate to the valuation of the security and collateral held, as well as the timing and cost of asset disposals based on underlying market depth and liquidity. Assessments are made by relationship managers on a case-by-case basis for individually-assessed provisions and are validated by credit teams. For individual impairments greater than £1 million, oversight is provided by the RBS Group's Provisions Committee.

Available-for-sale portfolios

Available-for-sale portfolios are also regularly reviewed for evidence of impairment, including: default or delinquency in interest or principal payments; significant financial difficulty of the issuer or obligor; and increased likelihood that the issuer will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation. Determining whether evidence of impairment exists requires the exercise of management judgement. It should be noted that the following factors are not, of themselves, evidence of impairment, but may be evidence of impairment when considered with other factors:

- Disappearance of an active market because an entity's financial instruments are no longer publicly traded.
- A downgrade of an entity's credit rating.
- A decline in the fair value of a financial asset below its cost or amortised cost.

Write-offs

Impaired loans and receivables are written-off when there is no longer any realistic prospect of recovery of part, or the entire loan. For loans that are individually assessed for impairment, the timing of write-off is determined on a case-by-case basis. Such loans are reviewed regularly and write-offs may be prompted by bankruptcy, insolvency, forbearance and similar events.

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

Amounts recovered after a loan has been written-off are credited to the loan impairment charge for the period in which they are received.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Credit risk: management basis *continued*

Wholesale credit risk management

This section sets out further detail on RBS Group's approach to credit risk management for its Wholesale customers. Four formal frameworks are used to manage Wholesale credit concentration risks within RBS Group's risk appetite. These frameworks are regularly reassessed to ensure they remain appropriate for RBS Group's varied business franchises, economic and market conditions and to reflect refinements in risk measurement models as well as agreed risk appetite.

Through the overlay model, the Group's concentration risks are captured in and primarily governed by, the RBS Group's risk control frameworks. However, concentration risks are actively monitored from a the Group perspective through monthly reporting and appropriate action is taken if necessary.

A summary of the frameworks is set out below:*

Concentration framework	Single name (SNC)	Sector	Product and asset class	Country
Risk addressed	Outsized loss due to concentration on a single borrower or borrower group.	Concentration in a single sector or across sectors that are susceptible to similar stress events.	Concentration on certain products or asset classes.	Concentration on a particular country.
Basis for classification	Size or LGD - based on net customer exposure for a given probability of default.	Size - based on exposure; and Risk - based on Economic Capital and other qualitative factors.	Size - based on exposure to a product or asset class.	Size - based on exposure to a particular country.
Limit types	Customer exposure and LGD limits relative to PD.	Bank-wide sector and sub-sector exposure limits.	Bank-wide product/asset class exposure limits and sub-limits.	Bank-wide country limits.
Controls within the framework	Elevated approval requirements, monitoring and reporting, the requirement for regular reviews and for plans to address any exposures in excess of limit.			

Exposure measure (net/gross)	Both net and gross of "eligible" mitigants. To be eligible under the framework, mitigants must be legally enforceable, structurally effective and of appropriate maturity.	Gross exposure to a sector/sub-sector.	Net/gross - dependent on type of product.	Net of provisions and risk transfer.
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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Credit risk: management basis *continued*

Risk assessment

Before credit facilities are made available to customers a credit assessment is undertaken. The assessment process is the same for all customers. However, in RBS Group credit risk management is organised in terms of the complexity of the assessment rather than aligned to businesses. Capital Resolution is not managed separately but is shown in tables to aid understanding of the size of the exit portfolio. Credit is only granted to customers following joint approval by an approver from the business and the credit risk function.

These approvers act within a delegated approval authority under the wholesale Credit Authorities Framework (CAF) approved by the Executive Risk Forum.

The level of delegated authority held by approvers is dependent on their experience and expertise. Only a small number of senior executives hold the highest authority provided under the CAF. Both business and credit approvers are accountable for the quality of each decision taken but the credit risk approver holds ultimate sanctioning authority.

In 2015, new Transaction Acceptance Standards (TAS) were introduced to provide more detailed transactional lending and risk acceptance guidelines which are one of the tools to control risk appetite at the customer/transaction level. TAS are supplementary to Credit Policy.

When assessing credit risk the following must be considered at a minimum:

- The amount, terms, tenor, structure, conditions, purpose and appropriateness of all credit facilities;
- Compliance with relevant credit policies and transaction acceptance standards;
- The customer's ability to meet obligations, based on an analysis of financial information and a review of payment and covenant compliance history;
- The customer's risk profile, including sector, sensitivity to economic and market developments and management capability;

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

- Legal capacity of the customer to engage in the transaction;
- Credit risk mitigation including requirements for valuation and revaluation. The customer's credit grade and the loss given default estimate for the facilities;
- The requirement for the provision of financial information, covenants and/or monitoring formulae to monitor the customer's financial performance;
- Refinancing risk - the risk of loss arising from the failure of a customer to settle an obligation on expiry of a facility through the drawdown of another credit facility provided by the Group or by another lender;
- Consideration of other risks such as environmental, social and ethical, regulatory and reputational risks; and
- The portfolio impact of the transaction, including the impact on any credit risk concentration limits or agreed business risk appetite.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Credit risk: management basis *continued*

Where the customer is part of a group, the credit assessment considers aggregated credit risk limits for the customer group as well as the nature of the relationship with the broader group (e.g. parental support) and its impact on credit risk.

At a minimum, credit relationships are reviewed and re-approved annually. The renewal process addresses borrower performance, including reconfirmation or adjustment of risk parameter estimates; the adequacy of security; compliance with terms and conditions; and refinancing risk.

Risk mitigation

The Group mitigates credit risk through the use of netting, collateral and market standard documentation, depending on the nature of the counterparty and its assets. The most common types of collateral are:

- Physical assets - These may include stock, plant, equipment, machinery, vehicles, ships and aircraft. Such assets are suitable collateral only if the Group can identify, locate, and segregate them from other assets on which it does not have a claim. The Group values physical assets in a variety of different ways, depending on the type of asset concerned and may rely on balance sheet valuations in certain cases.
- Receivables - These are amounts owed to the Group's counterparties by their own customers. The Group values them after taking into account the quality of its counterparty's receivable management processes and excluding any that are past due.
- Financial collateral - Refer to Counterparty credit risk section on page 41.

All collateral is assessed case-by-case to ensure that it will retain its value independently of the provider. The Group monitors the value of the collateral and, if there is a shortfall, will seek additional collateral.

Problem debt management

Early problem identification

Each business has defined early warning indicators (EWIs) to identify customers experiencing financial difficulty, and to increase monitoring if needed. EWIs may be internal, such as a customer's bank account activity, or external, such as a publicly-listed customer's share price. If EWIs show a customer is experiencing potential or actual difficulty, or if relationship managers or credit officers identify other signs of financial difficulty they may decide to place the customer on the Watchlist.

RBS Group has reviewed the Watchlist process and will implement a new Risk of Credit Loss framework in early 2016. This will ensure the problem debt portfolio is managed consistently and efficiently, with added focus on customers whose credit profiles have deteriorated outside original risk appetite.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Credit risk: management basis *continued*

*Watchlist**

There are three Watch classifications - Amber, Red and Black - reflecting progressively deteriorating conditions.

Watch Amber customers are performing customers who show early signs of potential financial difficulty, or have other characteristics that warrant closer monitoring.

Watch Red customers are performing customers who show signs of declining creditworthiness and so require active management. When a customer is classified as Watch Red, the Restructuring team is engaged to consider whether the relationship should be transferred to them. Watch Red customers who continue to be managed outside of Restructuring tend to be those requiring specialist subject matter expertise that is only available outside of Restructuring.

The Watch Black portfolio includes AQ10 exposures.

Once on the Watchlist a number of mandatory actions are taken, including a review of the customer's credit grade and facility and security documentation. Depending on the severity of the financial difficulty and the size of the exposure, the customer relationship strategy is reassessed by credit officers, by specialist credit risk or relationship management units in the relevant business or by Restructuring.

In more material cases, a forum of experienced credit, portfolio management and remedial management specialists in either the relevant business or Restructuring may reassess the customer relationship strategy.

Appropriate corrective action is taken when circumstances emerge that may affect the customer's ability to service its debt. Such circumstances include deteriorating trading performance, imminent breach of covenant, challenging macroeconomic conditions, a late payment or the expectation of a missed payment.

Remediation strategies available in the business include granting a customer various types of concessions. Any decision to approve a concession will be a function of specific country and sector appetite, the credit quality of the customer, the market environment and the loan structure and security. For further information, refer to the Forbearance section below.

Other potential outcomes of the relationship review are to: take the customer off the Watchlist; offer additional lending and continue monitoring; transfer the relationship to Restructuring if appropriate; or exit the relationship altogether.

Customers managed in Capital Resolution are by their nature subject to heightened scrutiny and regular review against specific disposal plans. Capital Resolution customers are separately identified in RBS Group's internal Watchlist reporting, with their Watchlist classification based on asset quality.

Restructuring

The Restructuring team manages customer relationships with RBS Group's wholesale problem debt portfolio. The factor common to all customers with Restructuring involvement is that RBS Group's exposure is outside risk appetite. The primary function of Restructuring is to restore customers to an acceptable credit profile, minimise losses to RBS Group and protect RBS Group's capital.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Credit risk: management basis *continued*

Specialists in Restructuring work with customers experiencing financial difficulties, and showing signs of financial stress, with the aim of restoring their business to financial health whenever possible. The objective is to find a mutually acceptable solution, including restructuring of existing facilities, repayment or refinancing if that is the customer's preferred option.

The specialists conduct a detailed assessment of the viability of the business, as well as the ability of management to deal with the causes of financial difficulty, focusing on both financial and operational issues. Following the assessment, options which may include forbearance and/or restructuring of facilities are developed. Credit risk decisions, including reviewing and approving any operational and financial restructuring solutions in relation to these customers, are made by a dedicated Restructuring Credit team, which is part of the credit risk management function.

Where a solvent solution is not possible, insolvency may be considered as a last resort. However, helping the customer return to financial health and restoring a normal banking relationship is always the desired goal.

Forbearance

Definition

Forbearance takes place when a concession is made on the contractual terms of a loan in response to a customer's financial difficulties.

Concessions granted where there is no evidence of financial difficulty, or where any changes to terms and conditions are within usual risk appetite (for a new customer), or reflect improving credit market conditions for the customer, are not considered forbearance.

The aim of forbearance is to restore the customer to financial health while minimising risk to RBS Group. To ensure that forbearance is appropriate for the needs and financial profile of the customer, RBS Group applies minimum standards when assessing, recording, monitoring and reporting forbearance.

Types of Wholesale forbearance

The type of forbearance offered is tailored to the customer's individual circumstances. For wholesale customers forbearance may involve the following types of concessions:

- **Covenant waiver** A recalibration of covenants or a covenant amendment may be used to cure a potential or actual covenant breach. In return for this relief, RBS Group would seek to obtain a return commensurate with the risk that it is required to take. The increased return for the increased risk can be structured flexibly to take into account the customer's circumstances. For example it may be structured as either increased margin on a cash or payment-in-kind basis, deferred-return instruments or both. While RBS Group considers these types of concessions qualitatively different from other forms of forbearance, they constitute a significant proportion of wholesale forborne loans and are therefore included in these disclosures.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Credit risk: management basis *continued*

- **Amendment to margin** Contractual margin may be amended to bolster the customer's day-to-day liquidity to help sustain its business as a going concern. This would normally be a short-term solution. RBS Group would seek a return commensurate to the risk that it is required to take.

- **Payment concessions and loan rescheduling (including extensions in contractual maturity)**

May be granted to improve the customer's liquidity or on the expectation that the customer's liquidity will recover when market conditions improve. In addition, they may be granted if the customer will benefit from access to alternative sources of liquidity, such as an issue of equity capital. These options have been used in CRE transactions, particularly during periods where a shortage of market liquidity has ruled out immediate refinancing and made short-term collateral sales unattractive.

- **Debt forgiveness/debt for equity swap**

May be granted where the customer's business condition or economic environment is such that it cannot meet obligations and where other forms of forbearance are unlikely to succeed. Debt forgiveness can be used for stressed corporate transactions and is typically structured on the basis of projected cash flows from operational activities, rather than underlying tangible asset values. Provided that the underlying business model, strategy and debt level are viable, maintaining the business as a going concern is the preferred option, rather than realising the value of the underlying assets.

Loans may be forborne more than once, generally where a temporary concession has been granted and circumstances warrant another temporary or permanent revision of the loan's terms. All customers are assigned a PD and related facilities a LGD. These are re-assessed prior to finalising any forbearance arrangement in light of the loan's amended terms and any revised grading is incorporated in the calculation of the impairment loss provisions for RBS Group's wholesale exposures.

The ultimate outcome of a forbearance strategy is unknown at the time of execution. It is highly dependent on the cooperation of the borrower and the continued existence of a viable business. Where forbearance is no longer viable, RBS Group will consider other options such as the enforcement of security, insolvency proceedings or both. The following are generally considered to be options of last resort:

- **Enforcement of security or otherwise taking control of assets** – Where RBS Group holds collateral or other security interest and is entitled to enforce its rights, it may enforce its security or otherwise take control of the assets. The preferred strategy is to consider other possible options prior to exercising these rights.
- **Insolvency** – Where there is no suitable forbearance option or the business is no longer sustainable, insolvency will be considered. Insolvency may be the only option that ensures that the assets of the business are properly and efficiently distributed to relevant creditors.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Credit risk: management basis *continued*

Provisions for forbore wholesale loans are assessed in accordance with normal provisioning policies (refer to Impairment loss provision methodology). The customer's financial position and prospects as well as the likely effect of the forbearance, including any concessions granted, are considered in order to establish whether an impairment provision is required.

Wholesale loans granted forbearance are individually assessed in most cases and are not therefore segregated into a separate risk pool.

Forbearance may result in the value of the outstanding debt exceeding the present value of the estimated future cash flows. This may result in the recognition of an impairment loss or a write-off.

For performing loans, credit metrics are an integral part of the latent provision methodology and therefore the impact of covenant concessions will be reflected in the latent provision. For non-performing loans, covenant concessions will be considered in determining the overall provision for these loans.

In the case of non-performing forbore loans, the loan impairment provision assessment almost invariably takes place prior to forbearance being granted. The amount of the loan impairment provision may change once the terms of the forbearance are known, resulting in an additional provision charge or a release of the provision in the period the forbearance is granted.

The transfer of Wholesale loans subject to forbearance from impaired to performing status follows assessment by relationship managers and the Restructuring credit risk function. When no further losses are anticipated and the customer is expected to meet the loan's revised terms, any provision is written off and the balance of the loan returned to performing status. This course of action is not dependent on a specified time period and follows the credit risk manager's assessment that it is appropriate.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Credit risk: management basis *continued*

Country risk

Risk measurement*

In this section, country exposure includes wholesale net on-balance sheet exposure (drawn amounts under lending facilities, net of provisions, mark-to-market derivatives positions and issuer-risk debt securities positions in the banking book and trading book) together with off-balance sheet exposure (contingent obligations and undrawn commitments).

Basis of preparation*

The tables in this section show the Group's exposure at 31 December 2015 and 2014. Exposures are reported by country of operation of the obligor, except exposures to governments and individuals, which are shown by country of residence.

The country of operation is the counterparty's country of main operations, taking account of branches and subsidiaries.

Countries shown are those which had ratings of A+ or below from Standard and Poor's, Moody's or Fitch at 31 December 2015, and in which the Group's net balance sheet exposure to counterparties operating (or individuals residing) in them exceeded €0.5 billion. Selected eurozone countries are also included.

The exposures are stated before taking into account risk mitigants such as guarantees, insurance or collateral (with the exception of reverse repos) which may have been put in place to reduce or eliminate exposure to country risk events. The tables separately show CDS positions, as the Group may be either a net buyer or a net seller of protection.

Overview

The comments below relate to changes in country exposures in 2015 unless indicated otherwise*.

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

- Net balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures to nearly all countries were further wound down. The euro depreciated against sterling by 5.7% while the US dollar appreciated by 5.3%, impacting exposures.
- Total eurozone (excluding the Netherlands) - net balance sheet exposure decreased by €2.3 billion or 90%, to less than €0.3 billion. The depreciation of the euro played a significant role in the reduction.
- Eurozone periphery - Ireland is no longer considered part of this group because of its improved economic conditions. The remaining exposure to the eurozone periphery was less than €0.2 billion.
- Italy - exposure fell by €0.9 billion to €0.1 billion. This was the result of the maturity of a few large derivatives transactions with banks.
- India - net balance sheet exposure increased by €0.3 billion to €1.9 billion, reflecting higher AFS government bonds exposure. The remaining exposure is largely debt securities and corporate lending.
- China - net balance sheet exposure decreased by €0.6 billion to €0.9 billion, with reductions mostly in corporate lending, driven by RBS Group's strategy. The remaining portfolio is focused on the largest banks.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*Credit risk: management basis *continued*

Summary of country exposures												
	Net balance sheet exposure				Analysis of net balance sheet exposures			Off-			Total exposure	
	Sovereign	Banks & other FI	Corporate	Total	Net lending	Debt securities		Net Derivatives	SFT	balance sheet		
						AFS/LAR	HFT					
2015	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	
Eurozone periphery												
Italy	—	114	—	114	95	19	—	—	—	—	114	
Cyprus	—	—	39	39	39	—	—	—	—	—	39	
Portugal	—	5	1	6	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	
Spain	—	—	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	
Greece	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Eurozone other												
Belgium	—	54	—	54	54	—	—	—	—	10	64	
Ireland	—	—	33	33	33	—	—	—	—	—	33	
Germany	—	4	3	7	3	—	—	4	—	1	8	
France	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total eurozone	—	180	80	260	228	19	—	14	—	11	272	
Asia												
India	1,138	194	568	1,900	835	903	151	12	—	381	2,282	
China	347	560	31	938	756	178	—	4	—	10	948	

2014											
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Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

Eurozone periphery													
Italy	135	869	1	1,005	138	161	—	706	—	—	1,005	(196)	707
Cyprus	—	—	42	42	42	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—
Portugal	—	42	4	46	—	—	—	46	—	—	46	—	64
Spain	53	1	4	58	5	53	—	—	—	3	61	(4)	—
Eurozone other													
Belgium	324	155	9	488	17	333	—	138	—	4	492	(1)	140
Ireland	—	—	54	54	54	—	—	—	—	12	66	—	—
Germany	141	33	53	227	50	165	—	12	—	105	332	(14)	6
France	254	4	13	271	1	267	—	3	—	148	419	(28)	6
Luxembourg	—	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	(1)	4
Other	217	113	—	330	—	330	—	—	—	—	330	(2)	—
Total eurozone													
	1,124	1,220	180	2,524	310	1,309	—	905	—	272	2,796	(246)	927
Asia													
India	784	185	646	1,615	912	533	143	27	—	460	2,075	—	62
China	428	587	543	1,558	1,169	312	—	76	1	292	1,850	—	1

Notes:

- (1) Net balance sheet exposure - Comprises net lending, debt securities, derivatives (net) and SFT (net) exposures, as defined below.
- (2) Net lending - Comprises loans and advances net of provisions and includes cash balances.
- (3) Debt securities - includes held-for-trading (HFT), designated as fair value through profit or loss (DFV), available-for-sale (AFS) and loans and receivables (LAR). HFT debt securities, aggregated with DFV securities, are presented as long positions net of short positions.
- (4) Derivatives (net) - Comprise the mark-to-market (mtm) value of such contracts after the effect of legally enforceable netting agreements in line with regulatory capital models, but before the effect of collateral.
- (5) Securities financing transactions (SFT) (net) - Comprise the mtm value of the cash and securities that are due to the Group at a future date after the effect of collateral intrinsic to the transaction and legally enforceable netting agreements. Counterparty netting is applied in line with regulatory capital approach. Additional collateral called to offset mtm positions (variation margin) is not included.
- (6) Off-balance sheet - Comprises letters of credit, guarantees, other contingent obligations and legally committed undrawn facilities.
- (7) Total exposure - Comprises net balance sheet exposure and off-balance sheet exposure, as defined above.

(8) Credit default swaps (CDSs) - Under a CDS contract, the credit risk on the reference entity is transferred from the buyer to the seller. 'Fair value' (or 'mtm value') represents the balance sheet carrying value of the resulting exposure. The mtm value of CDSs is included in derivatives against the counterparty of the trade, as opposed to the reference entity. The notional is the par value of the credit protection bought or sold and is included against the reference entity of the CDS contract. The column 'CDS notional less fair value' represents the net effect on exposure should the CDS contracts be triggered by a credit event, assuming a zero recovery rate on the reference exposure. This net effect would be the increase in exposure arising from sold positions netted against the decrease arising from bought positions. For a sold position, the change in exposure equals the notional less the fair value amount; this represents the amount the Group would owe to its CDS counterparties if the reference entity defaulted. Positive recovery rates would tend to reduce the gross components (increases and decreases) of those numbers.

(9) Other eurozone - Austria, Estonia, Finland, Latvia, Malta, Slovakia and Slovenia. The Netherlands, though a eurozone country, has been excluded in these country risk tables as the Group is based in the Netherlands.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management***Credit risk: balance sheet analysis****Sector and geographic concentration**

The analysis in this section is provided to support the discussion on credit risk on pages 38 to 53. All disclosures in this section are audited.

The following table provides an analysis of the concentration of financial assets by sector.

	Loans and advances	Securities	Derivatives	Other (1)	Total
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
2015					
Central and local government	52	1,249	28	—	1,329
Financial institutions (2)	8,313	696	1,880	614	11,503
Personal	7	—	—	—	7
Corporate	976	215	313	—	1,504
Total gross of provisions	9,348	2,160	2,221	614	14,343
Provisions	(86)	(21)	—	—	(107)
Total	9,262	2,139	2,221	614	14,236
2014					
Central and local government	59	2,093	32	—	2,184
Financial institutions (2)	9,227	1,092	4,033	1,174	15,526
Personal	9	—	—	—	9
Corporate	2,177	77	367	1	2,622
Total gross of provisions	11,472	3,262	4,432	1,175	20,341
Provisions	(114)	(19)	—	—	(133)
Total	11,358	3,243	4,432	1,175	20,208

Notes:

- (1) Includes settlement balances of €71 million (2014 - €40 million).
- (2) Includes reverse repurchase agreements of €3.4 billion (2014 - €1.1 billion).

Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Credit risk: balance sheet analysis continued

Loans and advances to banks and customers by geographical region		
The table below analyses loans and advances net of provisions by geographical region (location of office).		
	2015	2014
	€m	€m
Loans and advances to banks		
Netherlands	4,669	4,048
US	316	
Rest of world	1,946	3,648
	6,931	7,696
Loans and advances to customers		
Netherlands	686	645
Rest of world	1,507	2,894
	2,193	3,539
Balances with ultimate holding company		
Netherlands	138	123
Total	9,262	11,358
Refer to Credit risk - Country risk for additional disclosures on lending and other exposures by country.		

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Credit risk: balance sheet analysis *continued*

Asset quality

The asset quality analysis is based on RBS Group's internal asset quality (AQ) ratings which have ranges for the probability of default. Customers are assigned credit grades that reflect the key drivers of default for the customer type. All credit grades map to both an AQ scale, used for external financial reporting, and a master grading scale, for wholesale exposures used for internal management reporting. Debt securities are analysed by external ratings and are therefore excluded.

The table below details the relationship between internal AQ bands and external ratings published by Standard & Poor's (S&P). It is for illustrative purposes only, applying mainly to wholesale portfolios and does not indicate that exposures reported against S&P ratings either have been or would be assigned those ratings if assessed by S&P.

Internal AQ band	Probability of default range	Indicative S&P rating
Investment grades:		
AQ1 – AQ4	0% - 0.381%	AAA to BBB-
Non-investment grades:		
AQ5 – AQ10	0.0381% - 100%	BB+ to D

2015 compared with 2014

- €9.3 billion (2014 - €11.4 billion) of loans and advances comprised €6.4 billion (2014 - €6.6 billion) of balances with fellow subsidiaries and €2.9 billion (2014 - €4.8 billion) third party loans. Of the third party loans, €2.2 billion (2014 - €3.6 billion) were investment grade.
- Derivatives of €2.2 billion (2014 - €4.4 billion) included €1.3 billion (2014 - €2.2 billion) with fellow subsidiaries and €0.8 billion (2014 - €1.9 billion) investment grade third party balances.
- Contingent liabilities and commitments of €6.5 billion (2014 - €8.1 billion) were predominantly investment grade, with €0.6 billion of balances with fellow subsidiaries (2014 - €1.5 billion).

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*Credit risk: balance sheet analysis *continued*

Debt securities							
The table below analyses debt securities by issuer and external ratings. Ratings are based on the lowest of Standard and Poor's, Moody's and Fitch.							
	Central		Other				
	and local		financial				Of which
	government	Banks	institutions	Corporate	Total	Total	ABS (1)
2015	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	%	€m
AAA	4	—	—	—	4	0.2	—
AA to AA+	—	—	249	—	249	12.9	—
A to AA-	178	—	148	—	326	17.0	149
BBB- to A-	1,053	—	—	119	1,172	60.9	—
Non-investment grade	14	—	—	—	14	0.7	—
Unrated	—	1	158	—	159	8.3	—
Total	1,249	1	555	119	1,924	100	149
2014							
AAA	48	—	—	16	64	2.1	—
AA to AA+	462	—	92	—	554	18.6	—
A to AA-	700	164	154	—	1,018	34.1	154
BBB- to A-	811	—	—	133	944	31.7	—
Non-investment grade	72	15	146	—	233	7.8	—
Unrated	—	135	33	2	170	5.7	26
Total	2,093	314	425	151	2,983	100	180

Note:

(1) Asset-backed securities.

Refer to Credit risk - Country risk for additional disclosures by country.

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Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Credit risk: balance sheet analysis continued

Sector and geographical regional analyses

The following tables analyse gross loans and advances to customers and the related debt management measures and ratios by sector and geography (by location of office). Gross loans, risk elements in lending (REIL) and provisions exclude amounts relating to businesses held for disposal, consistent with the balance sheet presentation required by IFRS.

	Gross			REIL	Provisions	Provisions		
	loans	REIL	Provisions	as a % of gross loans	as a % of REIL	as a % of gross loans	Impairment releases	Amounts written-off
2015	€m	€m	€m	%	%	%	€m	€m
Central and local government	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial institutions	1,245	15	5	1.2	33	0.4	(8)	—
Personal	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corporate	975	118	79	12.1	67	8.1	(12)	19
Latent impairment	—	—	2	—	—	—	(7)	—
Total	2,279	133	86	5.8	65	3.8	(27)	19
Of which:								
- Netherlands	723	84	37	11.6	44	5.1	(12)	—
- Overseas	1,556	49	49	3.1	100	3.1	(15)	19
Total	2,279	133	86	5.8	65	3.8	(27)	19

2014								
Central and local government	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Financial institutions	1,408	40	9	2.8	23	0.6	(4)	—
Personal	9	—	—	—	—	—	(22)	—
Corporate	2,177	163	100	7.5	61	4.6	(12)	30
Latent impairment	—	—	5	—	—	—	(10)	—
Total	3,653	203	114	5.6	56	3.1	(48)	30
of which:								
- Netherlands	686	130	41	19.0	32	6.0	(44)	3

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

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- Overseas	2,967	73	73	2.5	100	2.5	(4)	27
Total	3,653	203	114	5.6	56	3.1	(48)	30

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Credit risk: balance sheet analysis *continued*

Available-for-sale debt securities and reserves

The table below analyses available-for-sale (AFS) debt securities by issuer and related AFS reserves net of tax, relating to securities issued by governments and other entities by country.

	2015					2014				
	Government	ABS	Other	Total	AFS reserves	Government	ABS	Other	Total	AFS reserves
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Netherlands	—	149	—	149	(47)	—	154	99	253	(47)
Spain	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	52	(2)
Germany	—	—	—	—	—	111	—	54	165	—
United States	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	19	—
France	—	—	—	—	—	254	—	13	267	(11)
Italy	—	—	—	—	—	135	—	—	135	(41)
Belgium	—	—	—	—	—	324	—	9	333	(17)
India	903	—	—	903	2	533	—	—	533	—
Austria	—	—	—	—	—	208	—	113	321	(2)
China	178	—	—	178	—	266	—	46	312	(2)
Other	17	—	367	384	31	64	—	195	259	55
Total	1,098	149	367	1,614	(14)	1,947	154	548	2,649	(67)

Key point

- The increase in exposure to India of €370 million to €903 million reflects the reinvestment of the proceeds of the sale of the International Diamond and Jewellery Group on behalf of ABN AMRO Bank which was completed during the year.

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Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Market risk

Definition

Market risk is the risk of losses arising from fluctuations in interest rates, credit spreads, foreign currency rates, equity prices, commodity prices and other factors, such as market-implied volatilities, that may lead to a reduction in earnings, economic value or both.

The Group is exposed to traded market risk through its trading activities and to non-traded market risk as a result of its banking activities. In many respects, it manages its traded and non-traded market risk exposures separately, largely in line with the regulatory definitions of the trading and non-trading books.

Sources of risk

The Group is exposed to traded market risk through its trading activities and to non-traded market risk as a result of its banking activities. In many respects, it manages its traded and non-traded market risk exposures separately, as described in this section, largely in line with the regulatory definitions of the trading and non-trading books.

Traded market risk

The primary objective of the Group's trading activities is to provide a range of financing, risk management and investment services to its customers - including major corporations and financial institutions around the world. From a market risk perspective, the trading activities are included within the following markets: currencies; emerging markets; rates; asset-backed products; and traded credit.

The Group undertakes transactions in financial instruments including debt securities, loans, deposits and equities, as well as securities financing and derivatives.

Some of these transactions involve trading or clearing financial instruments on an exchange, including interest rate swaps, futures and options. Holders of these instruments provide margin on a daily basis with cash or other security at the exchange.

Other products are not transacted on an exchange. Of these over-the-counter transactions, those with standard terms may be cleared through central counterparties, while those that are more complex are settled directly with the counterparty and may give rise to counterparty credit risk. For more information on the management of counterparty credit risk, refer to the Credit risk section on page 41.

Non-traded market risk

The majority of non-traded market risk exposure from assets and liabilities that are not classified as held for trading.

Non-traded market risk is largely managed in line with the following two key categories: non-traded interest rate risk and non-traded foreign exchange risk.

Interest rate risk

Non-traded interest rate risk (NTIRR) arises from the provision to customers of a range of banking products that have differing interest rate characteristics. When aggregated, these products form portfolios of assets and liabilities with varying degrees of sensitivity to changes in market interest rates. Mismatches in these characteristics can give rise to volatility in net interest income as interest rates vary.

Foreign exchange risk

Non-traded foreign exchange risk exposures for the Group arise from two main sources:

- Structural foreign exchange risk – arising from the capital deployed in foreign subsidiaries, branches and joint arrangements and related currency funding where it differs from the euro; and
- Transactional foreign exchange risk – arising from customer transactions and profits and losses that are in a currency other than the functional currency of the transacting operation.

Risk governance*

RBS Group's Market Risk function is responsible for identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling the market risk arising from both trading and non-trading activities.

For general information on risk governance, refer to the Risk governance section on page 16.

More specific information on the governance, management and measurement of traded and non-traded market risk is provided in each of the dedicated sections below.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Market risk *continued*

Risk appetite*

Market risk appetite is the level of market risk that the Group accepts when pursuing its business objectives, taking into account stressed scenarios. The Group has a comprehensive structure and controls in place aimed at ensuring that this appetite is not exceeded. The Group's risk appetite is aligned with that of RBS Group.

RBS Group's qualitative market risk appetite is set out in policy statements.

Its quantitative market risk appetite is expressed in terms of limits for the trading and non-trading activities that are consistent with business plans.

RBS Group's Director of Market Risk cascades the limits further down the organisation as required. For each trading business, a document known as a dealing authority compiles details of all applicable limits and trading restrictions.

The limit framework at RBS Group level comprises VaR, stressed value-at-risk (SVaR) and sensitivity and stress limits. The limit framework at trading unit level also comprises additional metrics that are specific to the market risk exposures within its scope. These additional metrics aim to control various risk dimensions such as product type, exposure size, aged inventory, currency and tenor.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Market risk *continued*

The limits are reviewed to reflect changes in risk appetite, business plans, portfolio composition and the market and economic environments.

To ensure approved limits are not breached and that RBS Group remains within its risk appetite, triggers at RBS Group and lower levels have been set such that if exposures exceed a specified level, action plans are developed by the front office, Market Risk and Finance.

For further information on risk appetite, refer to page 24.

Risk controls and assurance

For information on risk controls and assurance, refer to page 21.

Traded market risk

Risk assessment

Identification and assessment of traded market risk is achieved through gathering, analysing, monitoring and reporting market risk information by business line or at a consolidated level. Industry expertise, continued system developments and techniques such as stress testing are also used to enhance the effectiveness of the identification and assessment of all material market risks.

This is complemented by the New Product Risk Assessment process, which requires market risk teams to assess and quantify the market risk associated with all proposed new products.

Risk monitoring

The Group's traded market risk exposures are monitored against limits and analysed daily by market risk reporting and control functions. A daily report that summarises the Group's market risk exposures against the limits is sent to the Group Head of Market Risk.

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

The market risk function also prepares daily risk reports that detail exposures against a more granular set of limits and triggers.

Finally, a market risk update is included in the monthly risk management report sent to the Group Risk and Control Committee (RCC).

Risk measurement

RBS Group uses a comprehensive set of methodologies and techniques to measure traded market risk.

The main measurement methods are VaR and SVaR. Risks that are not adequately captured by these model methodologies are captured by the risks not in VaR (RNIV) framework to ensure that RBS Group is adequately capitalised for market risk. In addition, stress testing is used to identify any vulnerabilities and potential losses in excess of VaR and SVaR.

The key inputs into these measurement methods are market data and sensitivities. Sensitivities refer to the changes in deal or portfolio value that result from small changes in market parameters that are subject to the market risk limit framework.

These methods have been designed to capture correlation effects and allow RBS Group to form an aggregated view of its traded market risk across risk types, markets and business lines while also taking into account the characteristics of each risk type.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Market risk *continued*

Value-at-risk*

VaR is a statistical estimate of the potential change in the market value of a portfolio (and, thus, the impact on the income statement) over a specified time horizon at a given confidence level.

For internal risk management purposes, VaR assumes a time horizon of one trading day and a confidence level of 99%. RBS Group's VaR model is based on a historical simulation, utilising market data from the previous 500 days on an equally weighted basis.

At the Group level, a different VaR model is employed. It remains based on a historical simulation model and assumes a time horizon of one trading day and a confidence level of 99%. However, it uses 401 observations of historical market data exponentially weighted with a weighted average history of six months.

The internal VaR model captures the potential impact on the income statement of the following risk factors:

- Interest rate risk - which arises from the impact of changes in interest rates and volatilities on cash instruments and derivatives. This includes interest rate tenor basis risk and cross-currency basis risk.
- Credit spread risk - which arises from the impact of changes in the credit spreads of sovereign bonds, corporate bonds, securitised products and credit derivatives.
- Currency risk - which arises from the impact of changes in currency rates and volatilities.
- Equity risk - which arises from the impact of changes in equity prices, volatilities and dividend yields.
- Commodity risk - which arises from the impact of changes in commodity prices and volatilities.

The following types of risk - which are components of the above-mentioned factors - are also considered:

- Basis risk - which is the risk that imperfect correlation between two instruments in a hedging strategy creates the potential for excess gains or losses, thus adding risk to the position;
- Prepayment risk - which is the risk associated with early unscheduled return of principal on a fixed rate security; and
- Inflation risk - which is the risk of a decrease in the value of instruments as a result of changes in inflation rates and associated volatilities.

1-day 99% traded internal VaR									
The table below analyses the internal VaR for the Group's trading portfolios segregated by type of market risk exposure.									
	2015				2014				
	Average	Period end	Maximum	Minimum	Average	Period end	Maximum	Minimum	
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Interest rate	2.0	1.9	2.7	1.3	2.1	1.8	4.8	1.1	
Credit spread	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.5	2.1	1.8	4.0	0.1	
Currency	1.6	1.4	4.4	1.1	1.4	1.5	3.0	0.6	
Equity	-	-	0.2	-	0.5	0.2	1.3	0.1	
Commodity	-	-	-	-	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.1	
Diversification (1)		(1.9)				(3.3)			
Total	3.3	2.9	4.5	2.5	3.2	2.7	5.7	2.0	

Note:

(1) The Group benefits from diversification, which reflects the risk reduction achieved by allocating investments across various financial instrument types, industry counterparties, currencies and regions. The extent of diversification benefit depends on the correlation between the assets and risk factors in the portfolio at a particular time.

Key point

- Average total VaR utilisation remained at similar low levels to 2014.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Market risk *continued*

*VaR limitations**

Historical VaR and the Group's implementation of this risk measurement methodology have a number of known limitations, as summarised below, and the Group's VaR should be interpreted in light of these. The approach taken is to supplement VaR with other risk metrics that address these limitations to ensure appropriate coverage of all material market risks.

Historical simulation VaR may not provide the best estimate of future market movements. It can only provide a forecast of portfolio losses based on events that occurred in the past. The Group model uses the previous 401 days of data; this period represents a balance between model responsiveness to recent shocks and risk factor data coverage.

The use of a 99% confidence level VaR statistic does not provide information about losses beyond this level, usually referred to as 'tail' risks. These risks are more appropriately assessed using measures such as Stressed VaR and stress testing.

The use of a one-day time horizon does not fully capture the profit and loss implications of positions that cannot be liquidated or hedged within one day. This may not fully reflect market risk at times of severe illiquidity in the market when a one-day period may be insufficient to liquidate or hedge positions fully. Thus, the regulatory VaR that is used for modelled market risk capital uses a ten-day time horizon.

Finally, volatile market conditions, such as those experienced in 2015, can lead to new risk factors emerging. This issue is addressed by using a combination of proxy risk factors and the RNIV framework to supplement the VaR model.

*VaR validation**

Within RBS Group, quantitative analysis is used to:

- Perform internal back-testing to complement the regulatory back-testing; and

- Identify risks not adequately captured in VaR, and ensure that such risks are addressed via the RNIV framework (refer to page 66).

In addition, as part of ongoing risk management, any market or portfolio weaknesses that could become significant are identified.

The VaR model is also subject to independent reviews carried out by Model Risk Management (refer to page 21).

As well as being an important market risk measurement and control tool, the VaR model is also used to determine a significant component of the market risk capital requirement. Therefore, it is subject to not only ongoing internal review and validation but also regulator-prescribed back-testing.

VaR back-testing*

The main approach employed to assess the ongoing performance of the VaR model is back-testing, which counts the number of days when a loss exceeds the corresponding daily VaR estimate, measured at a 99% confidence level.

Two types of profit and loss (P&L) are used in back-testing comparisons: Actual P&L and Hypothetical (Hypo) P&L.

The Actual P&L for a particular business day is the firm's actual P&L for that day in respect of the trading activities within the scope of the firm's regulatory VaR model, including any intraday activities, adjusted by stripping out fees and commissions, brokerage, and additions to and releases from reserves that are not directly related to market risk.

The Hypo P&L reflects the firm's Actual P&L excluding any intra-day activities.

A portfolio is said to produce a back-testing exception when the Actual or Hypo P&L exceeds the VaR level on a given day. Such an event may be caused by a large market movement or may highlight issues such as missing risk factors or inappropriate time series. Any such issues identified are analysed and addressed through taking appropriate remediation or development action. The Group monitors both Actual and Hypo back-testing exceptions.

Back-testing at the legal entity level is performed and reported on 1-day 99% regulatory VaR. Back-testing at lower-level portfolios is performed on 1-day 99% internal VaR.

The VaR model is categorised as green, amber or red. A green model is consistent with a good working model and is achieved for models that have four or fewer back-testing exceptions over a period of 250 business days. For the Group's trading book, a green model status was maintained throughout 2015.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Market risk *continued*

*SVaR**

As with VaR, the SVaR technique produces estimates of the potential change in the market value of a portfolio, over a specified time horizon, at a given confidence level. SVaR is a VaR-based measure using historical data from a one-year period of stressed market conditions.

The risk system simulates 99% VaR on the current portfolio for each 250-day period from 1 January 2005 to the current VaR date, moving forward one day at a time. The SVaR is the worst VaR outcome of the simulated results.

This is in contrast with VaR, which is based on a rolling 401-day historical data set. For the purposes of both internal risk management and regulatory SVaR calculation, a time horizon of ten trading days is assumed with a confidence level of 99%.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Market risk continued

*Risks not in VaR (RNIV)**

The RNIV approach is used for market risks that are insufficiently captured by the VaR and SVaR model methodologies, for example due to a lack of suitable historical data. The RNIV framework has been developed to quantify these market risks and to ensure that the Group holds adequate capital.

The need for an RNIV calculation is typically identified in one of the following two circumstances: (i) as part of the New Product Risk Assessment process, when a risk manager assesses that the associated risk is not adequately captured by the VaR model; or (ii) as a result of a recommendation made by Model Risk Management or the model validation team when reviewing the VaR model.

The RNIV calculations provide a capital estimate of risks not captured in the VaR model and are regularly reported and discussed with senior management and the regulator. The methodology used in the material RNIV calculations is internally reviewed by Model Risk. Where appropriate, risk managers set sensitivity limits to control specific risk factors giving rise to the RNIV. RNIV calculations form an integral part of the Group's ongoing model and data improvement efforts to capture all market risks in scope for model approval in VaR and SVaR.

The Group adopts two approaches for the quantification of RNIVs:

- A VaR/SVaR approach. Under this approach, two values are calculated: (i) the VaR RNIV; and (ii) the SVaR RNIV.
- A stress-scenario approach. Under this approach, an assessment of ten-day extreme, but plausible, market moves is used in combination with position sensitivities to give a stress-type loss number - the stress-based RNIV value.

For each legal entity covered by RBS Group's PRA VaR approval, RNIV amounts are aggregated to obtain the following three measures: (i) Total VaR RNIV; (ii) Total SVaR RNIV; and (iii) Total stress-based RNIV. In each of these categories, potential diversification benefits between RNIVs are ignored.

*Stress testing**

The Group undertakes daily market risk stress testing to identify vulnerabilities and potential losses in excess of or not captured in VaR. The calculated stresses measure the impact of changes in risk factors on the fair values of the Group's trading and available-for-sale portfolios.

The Group conducts scenario-based sensitivity analysis and historical, macroeconomic and vulnerability-based stress testing.

Scenario-based sensitivity analysis measures the sensitivity of the current portfolio to defined movements in market risk factors. These risk factor movements and the resulting valuation changes are typically smaller than those considered in other stress tests.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Market risk *continued*

Historical stress testing is a measure that is used for internal management. Using the historical simulation framework used for VaR, the current portfolio is stressed using historical data since 1 January 2005. The methodology simulates the impact of the 99.9 percentile loss that would be incurred by historical risk factor movements over the period, assuming variable holding periods specific to the risk factors and the businesses.

Historical stress tests form part of the Group market risk limit framework and stress test exposures are discussed with senior management and relevant information is reported to the Group Risk and Control Committee (RCC), the RBS Group Board and the Group Managing Board. Breaches in the Group's market risk stress testing limits are monitored and reported.

RBS Group carries out macroeconomic stress tests periodically as part of the firm-wide, cross-risk capital planning process. The scenario narratives are translated into risk factor shocks using historical events and insights by economists, risk managers and the front office. Market risk stress results are combined with those for other risks into the capital plan that is presented to the RBS Group Board. The cross-risk capital planning process is conducted twice a year, in April/May and October/November, with a planning horizon of five years. The scenario narratives cover both regulatory scenarios and macroeconomic scenarios identified by the firm.

Vulnerability-based stress testing begins with the analysis of a portfolio and expresses the key vulnerabilities of the portfolio in terms of plausible, so-called vulnerability scenarios under which the portfolio would suffer material losses. These scenarios can be historical, macroeconomic or forward-looking/hypothetical. Vulnerability-based stress testing is used for internal management information and is not subject to limits. However, relevant scenarios are reported to senior management.

Market risk regulatory capital*

Regulatory treatment

The market risks subject to capital requirements under Pillar 1 are primarily interest rate, credit spread and equity risks in the trading book and foreign exchange and commodity risks in both the trading and non-trading books. Interest rate and equity risks are split between general and specific risks. General risks represent market risks due to a move in a market as a whole, such as a main index or yield curve, while specific risks represent market risks arising from events particular to an underlying issuer.

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

RBS Group uses two broad methodologies to calculate its market risk capital charge: (i) the non-modelled approach, whereby regulator-prescribed rules are applied, and (ii) the internal model approach, where, subject to regulatory approval, a model such as VaR is used to calculate the capital charge.

The Group's VaR model has been approved by the DNB to calculate regulatory capital for the trading book via a scaling approach of 10 days. Its SVaR model has also been approved by the DNB for use in the capital requirement calculation.

*unaudited

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Market risk *continued*

The regulatory VaR and SVaR differ from internal VaR and SVaR as they cover only regulator-approved products, locations and legal entities. VaR and SVaR capture general and specific risks but not risks arising from the impact of defaults and rating changes associated with traded credit products and their derivatives.

The Incremental Risk Charge (IRC) model captures risks arising from defaults and rating changes for the more liquid traded credit instruments and their derivatives held in the trading book. It is calculated over a one-year horizon to a 99.9% confidence level, and therefore represents a 1-in-1,000 loss over the following year.

Valuation and independent price verification

Within RBS Group, traders are responsible for marking-to-market their trading book positions daily, ensuring that assets and liabilities in the trading book are measured at their fair value. Any profits or losses on the revaluation of positions are recognised daily.

Product controllers are responsible for ensuring that independent price verification processes are in place covering all trading book positions held by their business. Independent price verification and trader supervision are the key controls over front office marking of positions.

Model validation*

RBS Group uses a variety of models to manage and measure market risk. These include pricing models (used for valuation of positions) and risk models (for risk measurement and capital calculation purposes). They are developed in both RBS Group-level and lower-level functions and are subject to independent review and sign-off.

For general information on the independent model validation carried out by Model Risk Management (MRM), which applies also to market risk models (including VaR), refer to page 21. Additional details relating to pricing and market risk models are presented below.

Pricing models

Pricing models are developed by a dedicated front office quantitative team, in conjunction with the trading desk. They are used for the valuation of positions for which prices are not directly observable and for the risk management of the portfolio.

Any pricing models that are used as the basis for valuing books and records are subject to approval and oversight by asset-level modelled product review committees.

These committees comprise representatives of the major stakeholders in the valuation process - trading, finance, market risk, model development and model review functions.

*unaudited

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Market risk *continued*

The review process comprises the following steps:

- The committees prioritise models for review by MRM, considering the materiality of the risk booked against the model and an assessment of the degree of model risk, that is the valuation uncertainty arising from the choice of modelling assumptions.
- MRM quantifies the model risk by comparing front office model outputs with those of alternative models independently developed by MRM.
- The sensitivities derived from the pricing models are validated.
- The conclusions of the review are used by MRM to inform risk limits and by Finance to inform model reserves.

Risk models

All model changes are approved through model governance committees at franchise level. Changes to existing models that have an impact on VaR exceeding 5% at legal entity level or 15% at a major business level are also subject to MRM review and sign-off as are all model changes that require regulator approval before implementation.

MRM's independent oversight provides additional assurance that RBS Group holds appropriate capital for the market risk to which it is exposed.

In addition to MRM's independent oversight, the model testing team monitors the model performance for market risk through back-testing, which is discussed in more detail on page 66, and other processes.

RBS Holdings N.V.

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Market risk *continued*

Non-traded market risk

Risk governance

The Group manages non-traded market risk separately for non-traded interest rate risk and non-traded foreign exchange risk.

The Executive Risk Forum (ERF) approves the non-traded market risk framework. The non-traded market risk policy statement sets out the governance and risk management framework through effective identification, measurement, reporting, mitigation, monitoring and control.

The key models used for managing non-traded market risk benefit from the validation process described on page 68.

Interest rate risk

The Group policy is to manage interest rate sensitivity in banking book portfolios within defined risk limits. Interest rate risk is transferred from the businesses to Group Treasury. Aggregate positions are then hedged externally using cash and derivative instruments, primarily interest rate swaps, to manage exposures within the Group Asset and Liability Management Committee approved limits. The Group is required to manage non-traded interest rate risk (NTIRR) through transactions with RBS plc to the greatest extent possible.

Residual risk positions are routinely reported to ALCo, the Managing and Supervisory Boards and the RCC.

Key measures used to evaluate NTIRR are subjected to approval granted by the ALCo. Limits on NTIRR are set according to the Non-Trading Interest Rate and Foreign Currency Risk Policy Statement and are subject to Group ALCo approval.

NTIRR is measured using a version of the same Value at Risk (VaR) methodology that is used by RBS Group. VaR metrics are based on interest rate repricing gap reports as at the reporting date. These incorporate customer products and associated funding and hedging transactions as well as non-financial assets and liabilities such as property, equipment, capital and reserves. Behavioural assumptions are applied as appropriate.

NTIRR one-day VaR at 99% confidence level for the Group's retail and commercial banking activities was as follows. The figures exclude the banking books of Short Term Markets and Finance (STMF), which are managed by the traded market risk function.

	Average	Period end	Maximum	Minimum
	€m	€m	€m	€m
2015	3.1	1.7	6.0	1.7
2014	8.6	6.3	9.9	5.4

Key point

- The Group's exposure to interest rate risk fell from end-2014 to end-2015 as a result of shorter maturity assumptions for some capital securities.

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Financial review *Capital and risk management*

Market risk *continued*

Structural foreign currency exposures

The Group does not maintain material non-trading open currency positions, other than the structural foreign currency translation exposures arising from its investments in foreign subsidiaries and associated undertakings and their related currency funding.

The table below sets out the Group's structural foreign currency exposures.

	Net		Structural
	investments	Net	foreign
	in foreign	investment	currency
	operations (1)	hedges	exposures
2015	€m	€m	€m
US dollar	1,040	(165)	875
Pound sterling	392	(228)	164
Saudi Arabian riyal	1,154	(1,154)	
Other non-euro	935	(789)	146
	3,521	(2,336)	1,185
2014			
US dollar	1,047	(687)	360
Pound sterling	277	(215)	62
Saudi Arabian riyal	946	(935)	11
Other non-euro	1,079	(835)	244
	3,349	(2,672)	677

Note:

(1) Includes non-controlling interests.

Key points

- The Group's structural foreign currency exposure at 31 December 2015 was €1.2 billion, an increase of €0.5 billion from 31 December 2014.

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

- Net investments in foreign operations increased by €0.2 billion. Hedging decreased by €0.3 billion driven by a reduction in US dollar hedging.
- Changes in foreign currency exchange rates will affect equity in proportion to structural foreign currency exposure. A 10% movement in foreign currencies against the euro would result in a gain of €132 million (2014 - €75 million), while a 10% weakening would result in a loss of €108 million (2014 - €62 million) in equity.

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Corporate governance

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Corporate governance

Introduction

The Group maintains high standards of corporate governance and its operations are guided by its code of conduct.

In order to achieve good corporate governance the Group organises the business in a way that promotes first-class stewardship by the Managing Board and effective supervision by the Supervisory Board. Integrity, transparency and accountability are key elements of the Group's corporate governance and they are embedded in the Group's business as a whole. These key elements ensure that the controls and oversight necessary for effective risk management, compliance with regulations, and accurate and complete disclosure of information to the market are effective.

The Supervisory Board of the Group has prepared its annual report which is included on pages 74 and 75 of this report. The report provides an overview of its activities during 2015.

Corporate governance in the Netherlands

Dutch Corporate Governance Code

As a result of its delisting in 2008, RBS Holdings is no longer required to adhere to the Dutch Corporate Governance Code. The Group ensures proper corporate governance by focusing on the Dutch Banking Code (Code Banken) which contains specific corporate governance rules for banks. However the Group adheres where possible with the Dutch Corporate Governance Code.

The Dutch Banking Code (Code Banken)

The Code Banken came into force on 1 January 2010 and was updated on 1 January 2015. It requires banks to either comply with the Code Banken or explain any deviation from it. The Code Banken is applicable to RBS N.V. as it has a banking licence issued under the Dutch Financial Supervision Act. A further explanation on compliance with the updated Code Banken, is provided on page 83 of this report.

Capital Requirements Directive IV (CRD IV)

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

On 1 January 2014, CRD IV came into force in the European Union. The Directive contains several Corporate Governance related requirements, which were implemented in Dutch law on 1 August 2014. It forces banks to set up separate Audit, Nomination and Remuneration Committee for its Supervisory Board. The has implemented this requirement by allocating specific responsibilities on the three mentioned areas to the entire Supervisory Board.

European Banking Authority (EBA) guidelines on internal governance

The EBA has issued guidelines relating to internal governance arrangements of credit institutions. These take into account weaknesses identified in the financial crisis and build upon the Committee of European Banking Supervisors (CEBS) Guidelines.

The EBA guidelines are implemented by the local competent authorities, which is the Dutch Central Bank. The Group adheres to the implemented guidelines.

DNB Principles on Sound Remuneration

The principles of sound compensation policies were implemented by the publication of the Regulation by the Dutch Central Bank on Sound Compensation Policies for Financial Institutions, which came into effect on 1 January 2011 and was updated in 2014. The Group adheres fully to these principles.

On 7 February 2015, the Wet belongingsbeleid financiële ondernemingen ('Wbfo') entered into force. With this new legislation, the Dutch government has introduced a broad set of rules to ensure that financial services companies carry out a sound remuneration policy and avoid payment of excessive variable remuneration. Headline measure is the 20% bonus cap. The Group adheres fully to these principles.

Further details of the remuneration policy can be found in the RBS Group's 2015 Annual Form 20-F, available at www.rbs.com.

Corporate governance in the United States

As an SEC registered company, the Group is subject to US securities laws, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, as well as certain corporate governance rules in connection with the Group's listing of NYSE Alternext debt.

To meet the requirements of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the Group established a Disclosure Committee that formalised the roles, tasks and disciplines that were already in place for ensuring the accuracy and

completeness of information disclosed to the market.

The Group's report on internal control over financial reporting under Section 404 of the US Sarbanes-Oxley is included on page 86 of this report.

Approval of Annual Report

The Managing Board approved the Annual Report at its meeting on 28 April 2016. The Supervisory Board approved the Annual Report at its meeting on 28 April 2016. The Group has proposed to its Shareholders that it adopts the 2015 financial statements, as included in this Annual Report, and discharge the Managing Board and Supervisory Board in respect of their management and supervision respectively.

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Corporate governance

Boards and Committees

RBS Holdings and RBS N.V. are public limited liability companies incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands. Both companies have a two-tier system of corporate governance; consisting of a Supervisory Board and a Managing Board. The day to day management of the companies is vested with the Managing Board supervised by the Supervisory Board. The members of the Managing Board and Supervisory Board of RBS Holdings and RBS N.V. are the same.

From October 2015, business ownership has been allocated to Capital Resolution. As a result, the activities of the Group are reported under Capital Resolution from a RBS Group perspective.

The report of the Supervisory Board

Dear Reader,

It is with great pleasure that I present the 2015 report of the Supervisory Board. This report provides an overview of the tasks and the activities of the Board during 2015.

Work continues to further de risk the Group.

The Supervisory Board had oversight of the execution of this strategy, working together with the Managing Board through meetings and conference calls. The Supervisory Board challenged the Managing Board on client focus, the timing and speed at which the further derisking is taking place and the potential impact on the bank's international network. The corporate strategy was regularly discussed at the Supervisory Board meetings in 2015.

Succession planning for the Managing Board and senior management was another important subject addressed by the Supervisory Board through the execution of the integration activities. This has been evidenced by the appointment of Mr Idzard van Eeghen as Chairman of the Managing Board (in addition to his role as Chief Risk Officer), as a replacement for Mr Jan de Ruiter, who stepped down on the 31 July 2015.

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

The tasks of the Supervisory Board

The main task of the Supervisory Board is to supervise the Managing Board, as well as the general affairs of RBS Holdings and the entities connected to it. Furthermore, it assists and advises management and supervises the corporate governance structure of RBS Holdings.

In performing their duties, the members of the Supervisory Board are guided by the interests of RBSH Group and the businesses connected to it and shall take into account the relevant interests of RBSH Group's stakeholders. Certain powers are vested in the Supervisory Board, including the approval of certain resolutions by the Managing Board. A complete overview of the powers vested with the Supervisory Board can be found in the Rules governing the Supervisory Board's Principles and best Practices, which are published on the RBSH Group's website at www.rbs.nl. These rules are also applicable to the Supervisory Board of RBS N.V. and include provisions on Risk & Audit items that were previously discussed in the separate Risk & Audit Committee of the Supervisory Board. They now also include rules in relation to specific remuneration and nomination topics as prescribed by the implementation of CRD IV in the Netherlands.

Members of the Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board is an independent corporate body. Members of the Supervisory Board are appointed at the General Meeting of Shareholders. For each vacant seat the Supervisory Board nominates one or more candidates. Under the Dutch Corporate Governance Code, which is mandatory for listed companies and which the RBSH Group adheres to where possible, all members of the Supervisory Board must be independent with the exception of not more than one person. RBSH Group is not compliant with that standard. RBSH Group has three Supervisory Board members who cannot be considered as independent within the scope of the Dutch Corporate Governance Code. Therefore an independent member, Mr Maarten Klessens, was appointed to the Supervisory Board on 2 September 2015.

Also, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Supervisory Board are appointed by the Supervisory Board from among its members.

The Supervisory Board confirms that its current composition has the necessary experience, expertise and independence to ensure that its members are able to properly execute their duties. All appointments were made in accordance with the Supervisory Board profile resulting in the current composition of the board. The Supervisory Board is of the opinion that the addition of a female Supervisory Board member would be beneficial to its functioning and would then align with the RBSG Group policy on diversity and inclusion. The Supervisory Board will therefore strive to identify and nominate a female candidate on the company's Supervisory Board if a vacancy should arise.

Supervisory Board members are appointed for a term of four years and may be re-appointed after that term, with a maximum term of 12 years from the date of their first appointment. In addition, each member is required to resign at the first General Meeting of Shareholders after reaching the age of 70.

Candidates recommended for appointment or re-appointment to the Supervisory Board must meet the criteria of the membership profile, which are set out in the Rules Governing the Supervisory Board's Principles and Best Practices of RBS Holdings, which are also applicable to the Supervisory Board of RBS N.V..

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Corporate governance

Newly appointed Supervisory Board members undertake an induction programme. New Supervisory Board members receive relevant documentation necessary for their role in RBSH Group and undertake a series of meetings with management of RBSH Group to gain insight and understanding of RBSH Group and its enterprises. The programme is tailor-made and is adjusted to the specific needs of each new Supervisory Board member.

In case of a (potential) conflict of interest of material significance between a member of the Supervisory Board and RBS Holdings, the Chairman of the Supervisory Board shall be notified. If the Chairman of the Supervisory Board has a (potential) conflict of interest of material significance, the Vice-Chairman is notified. The Supervisory Board member concerned will not take part in the assessment by the Supervisory Board where a conflict of interest exists. During 2015, no conflicts of interest have arisen.

Details of the remuneration of the Supervisory Board can be found on page 146.

Activities of the Supervisory Board

Risk and audit topics are discussed on a regular basis and a report with deliberations and findings is prepared for each regular meeting. In addition, specific nomination and remuneration topics are discussed on a regular basis. The members of the Supervisory Board collectively have sufficient accounting and financial management expertise to understand the Group's business, financial statements and risk profile.

The Supervisory Board works alongside RBS Group Remuneration Committee to ensure the implementation of a restrained and long-term remuneration policy which is aligned with the organisation's strategy and risk appetite, whilst also catering for an evermore globalising industry. The Supervisory Board extensively discussed remuneration at one of its meetings, highlighting the focus that this topic continues to receive in the organisation. In addition, specific Remuneration provisions have been included into the Rules of the Supervisory Board.

The Supervisory Board met on five occasions during 2015, either in person or by telephone conference. Only on a few occasions the members were also asked to give their approval on a few matters via email procedure.

The assessment of the functioning of the Managing Board members and Supervisory Board members took place in the fourth quarter of 2015/beginning of 2016.

The Chairman of the Supervisory Board and the Company Secretary prepared the agenda for the meetings of the Supervisory Board in close co-operation with the Chairman of the Managing Board.

The Supervisory Board reviewed and adopted the full year 2014 results at its meeting on 24 April 2015 and reviewed and adopted the half-year financial report 2015 on 27 August 2015. The Board reviewed regulatory, control and audit issues, including Sarbanes-Oxley Act 404 compliance in these meetings.

Throughout 2015, the Supervisory Board received regular updates on the further de-risking of the RBSH Group. The financial performance of the Group was extensively discussed during a number of Supervisory Board meetings, which were attended by members of the Managing Board who presented the results. Also, relevant members discussed the findings of the internal and external auditors.

Comprehensive information provided by the Managing Board and reviewed by the Supervisory Board gave a clear picture of the Group's risks, results, capital and liquidity position.

The strategy of the Group was determined in conjunction with the strategy of RBS Group and was adopted by the Supervisory Board during its meeting on 9 April 2010 and further updated in their meeting of 8 April 2011. Regular updates were provided during 2015.

The Shareholder reappointed Deloitte Accountants B.V. as the external auditors of RBS Holdings for the statutory reporting of the 2015 financial year. Deloitte LLP was appointed as the auditor for the 2015 20-F filing. On April 28, 2016, the Supervisory Board of the Group approved the nomination of Ernst & Young Accountants LLP, the Netherlands as the external auditors of RBS Holdings for the statutory reporting of the 2016 financial year and Ernst & Young LLP, United Kingdom as the independent registered public accounting firm ("external auditor") for the Company and its subsidiaries for the year ending December 31, 2016 and in connection with the Company's annual report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2016. Subsequently, the shareholders approved the appointments on the same date.

All members of the Supervisory Board have complied with the requirement to attend meetings on a frequent basis.

Corporate governance

Composition of the Supervisory Board

The members of the Supervisory Board as at 28 April 2016 are as follows:

		Date of first appointment	Date for re-election
Ewen Stevenson (Chairman)	(50, British/New Zealand, male)	11 August 2014	11 August 2018
Christopher Campbell (Vice-Chairman)	(57, British, male)	23 June 2011	23 June 2019
John Cummins	(54, British, male)	1 October 2013	1 October 2017
Maarten Klessens	(57 Dutch, male)	2 September 2015	2 September 2019

Furthermore, the Supervisory Board has determined that Mr Ewen Stevenson possesses the necessary relevant expertise in financial administration and accounting for listed companies and other large companies and therefore qualifies as a financial expert within the meaning of the Dutch Corporate Governance Code. It has also been determined that Mr Ewen Stevenson qualifies as an audit committee financial expert in accordance with Section 407 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

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Corporate governance

Ewen Stevenson - Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Mr Stevenson became Chief Financial Officer of The RBS Group in May 2014. He is a member of the RBS Group Board and the RBS Group Executive Committee.

Mr Stevenson was previously at Credit Suisse for 25 years where he was latterly co-Head of the EMEA Investment Banking Division and Co-Head of the Global Financial Institutions Group. Mr Stevenson has over 20 years of experience advising the banking sector while at Credit Suisse.

Mr Stevenson has a Bachelor of Commerce and Administration majoring in Accountancy and a Bachelor of Law from Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand.

Christopher Campbell - Vice-Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Mr Campbell joined RBS Group in August 2005 as Deputy General Counsel and Director, Group Legal and became Group General Counsel in May 2010, in which role Mr Campbell had overall responsibility for advising the RBS Group Board and Executive Committee and for the provision of legal support to all of RBS Group's business globally. Mr Campbell retired from his executive role with RBS Group with effect from 31 March 2015 but continues to be associated with the bank as a non-executive director of Ulster Bank Limited and as a member of the Supervisory Board of RBS Holdings and RBS N.V..

Prior to joining RBS Group, Mr Campbell was a partner for 18 years in Scotland's largest law firm, Dundas & Wilson, and was Managing Partner from 1996 until he joined RBS Group.

John Cummins

In 2007, Mr Cummins joined RBS Group as Group Treasurer. He is responsible for the management of the RBS Group's capital, liquidity, and structural FX & interest rate risk and his role also includes responsibility for funding the RBS Group balance sheet, and the management of the RBS Group's capital and resources policies.

Prior to this Mr Cummins managed the Treasury function for Standard Life Assurance Group and acted as interim Finance Director whilst at Standard Life Bank.

From 2013 - Mr Cummins was appointed a Trustee for the Sabin Foundation Europe, a UK-registered charity founded in 2011 to support vaccine research and development, advocacy efforts and treatment programs for vaccine - preventable and neglected tropical disease.

Between 2006 - 2012 Mr Cummins was appointed Director of the International Finance Facility for Immunisation (IFFIm), a AAA rated development institution. The IFFIm Board is responsible for the management of the International Finance Facility for Immunisation Company, registered as a UK Charity. IFFIm has raised over \$4 billion for vaccines in the developing world.

Mr Cummins holds an MA in Modern History from Oxford University and an MBA from Bradford University. He completed the Corporate Finance Course at London Business School and attended the Risk Management in Banking programme at INSEAD.

[Maarten Klessens](#)

Mr Klessens was appointed as a member of the Supervisory Board on 2 September 2015. Mr. Klessens started his career in finance with ABN in 1986, in structured aircraft finance. In 1997 he was appointed corporate Executive Vice President for ABN AMRO and had subsequent responsibilities in wholesale product teams, client management and Group Risk. For 12 years he was a voting member of ABN AMRO's Group Risk Committee. From 2011 he was acting head of Global Country Risk for RBS Group and was responsible for country appetite setting and exposure management with special attention for the financial stress in the Eurozone periphery. He was senior advisor Benelux for StormHarbour Securities LLP, London in 2014- 2015.

Mr. Klessens is chairing the board in The Netherlands of 'Future Hope' a NGO in Calcutta and has been member and chairman of foundation 'Multiple Sclerosis Research' Netherlands.

Mr. Klessens holds a post graduate in Financial Economics of Tilburg University and a master in Business Economics of Erasmus University Rotterdam and has had executive training at IMD, INSEAD and University of Michigan.

Ewen Stevenson

Chairman of the Supervisory Board

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Corporate governance

The report of the Managing Board

The members of the Managing Board of RBS Holdings collectively manage RBS Holdings and are responsible for the general affairs of RBS Holdings business and general affairs of all its subsidiaries. The members are appointed by the General Meeting of Shareholders.

The Supervisory Board of RBS Holdings nominates one or more candidates for each vacant seat. If the Supervisory Board nominates two or more candidates for a vacant seat in the Managing Board, the nomination list is binding. The members of the Managing Board are accountable both collectively and individually for all decisions taken by the Managing Board.

The Chairman of the Managing Board leads the Managing Board in its overall management of RBSH Group to achieve its performance goals and ambitions. The Chairman of the Managing Board is the main point of liaison with the Supervisory Board. The Chief Financial Officer is responsible for the financial affairs of RBSH Group, and the Chief Risk Officer is responsible for RBSH Group's risk management and operational risk control. Alongside their overall corporate responsibilities, the members of the Managing Board are responsible for the management of the control and support functions. The Managing Board has delegated certain tasks to a number of Managing Board committees which are described on pages 79 and 80 of this report.

Composition of the Managing Board

The members of the Managing Board as at 28 April 2016 are as follows:

		Date of first appointment	Date for re-election
Idzard van Eeghen (chairman)	(55, Dutch, male)	18 June 2014	18 June 2018
Michael Geslak	(52, American, male)	1 April 2010	1 April 2018
Cornelis Visscher	(50, Dutch, male)	18 July 2013	18 July 2017

Mr Jan de Ruiter stepped down from the Board on 31 July 2015 and was succeeded as chairman by Mr Idzard van Eeghen (for which regulatory approval was received on 2 September 2015).

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Idzard van Eeghen

Chairman and Chief Risk Officer

Mr van Eeghen started his career at AMRO Bank in 1984, which later merged into ABN AMRO Bank. From 1988 until 1996 he was corporate relationship manager and senior relationship manager after which he became senior advisor structured finance in the Wholesale/Investment Bank division. In 1999 he joined the risk management division in Amsterdam where he held various senior positions including Head of Credit Ratings & Portfolio Management, and Head of Integrated Risk & Country Risk. After the acquisition of ABN AMRO Bank in 2007 he was a member of the Risk Management Team overseeing the transition of the bank. In this period he was also seconded to Fortis Central Risk Management as Director Risk Performance in Brussels. In 2010 Mr van Eeghen joined RBS Holdings to establish the risk office function of RBS Holdings, which he subsequently headed. In this period he also led a number of other projects in RBS Group Risk Management. In 2014 Mr. van Eeghen became Chief Risk Officer and member of the Managing Board of RBS Holdings. In addition, in 2015 Mr Van Eeghen became Chairman of the Managing Board of RBS Holdings and also Country Executive of RBS Netherlands.

Mr. van Eeghen holds a Master's degree in Economics from the State University of Groningen and a Master's degree in Finance from TIAS Business school which is associated with the Tilburg University.

Michael Geslak

Chief Administrative Officer

Mr Geslak joined ABN AMRO in New York in 1988 as an accountant, in 1992 he formed the Market Risk function in New York, and after moving to Chicago in 1993 became Head of Market Risk for North America. In 1995 he became Head of Investment Banking Operations and Product Control in Chicago, which was later expanded to cover all Investment Banking Operations for North America. In 2000 he was promoted to Chief Administrative Officer for Wholesale Banking in the Americas. Mr Geslak then moved to London as Global Chief Information Officer for ABN AMRO Wholesale Banking and managed the provision of all technology to the Global Markets and Global Transaction Services businesses. In 2006 he became Head of Services for Global Markets and EMEA. From 2009 to 2012 he became the RBS Group COO for EMEA, during which time he also led the effort to de-risk RBS NV by transferring businesses to RBS PLC. His current roles are CAO and Managing Board member for RBS Holdings and Head of Transformation for the Bank.

In addition to these responsibilities, for the past two years Mr Geslak has been leading the programme to de-risk RBS N.V. by transferring businesses to RBS plc.

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

Cornelis Visscher

Chief Financial Officer,

Mr Visscher graduated from the Vrije Universiteit in Amsterdam with a degree in Business Economics, specialised in Financial Accounting and Management Accounting. He started his career at ABN AMRO in 1988, where, after several functions in Divisional and Group Finance, he ultimately became responsible for the delivery of ABN AMRO's Group Management Information. Following the acquisition of (parts of) ABN AMRO by the RBS Group, Mr Visscher became the head of Group Consolidation, in which he was responsible for the split of the ABN Amro accounts between the Consortium members. Furthermore, in 2011 Mr Visscher was seconded to Edinburgh where he became the Head of Financial Control for the Retail & Wealth, Corporate and Business Services Divisions of RBS Group. In this role, he was amongst other responsible for the Offshore programme. As of 2013 he is the CFO for RBS Holdings and a member of the RBS Holdings Managing Board. In addition to this role, he serves as CFO for RBS Netherlands Branch and in this role is part of the Netherlands Country Management team.

Information, induction and professional development

As part of the Code Banken, both the Managing Board and the Supervisory Board participate in a programme of Life Long Learning. The programme consists of a modular approach, addressing matters that are mentioned in the Code Banken, including relevant developments in the financial sector in general and the banking sector in specific, corporate governance in general the duty of care towards clients, integrity, risk management, financial reporting and audits. Subject matter experts are invited, both from within the Group and from outside the Group, to deliver education modules on the above mentioned matters.

Performance evaluation

The members of the Managing Board participate in the annual performance management process of RBS Group.

Managing Board committees

In order to provide effective oversight and leadership, the Managing Board has three sub-committees, the Risk & Control committee (RCC), the Asset & Liability management Committee (ALCo) and the Disclosure Committee.

RBS Holdings N.V.

Corporate governance

Risk & Control Committee (RCC)

The Risk & Control Committee (RCC) oversees the risk framework within RBSH Group, monitors the actual risk profile and advises the Managing Board on these matters. Its scope is, amongst others, credit, market, operational and regulatory risk within the Group.

Asset & Liability management Committee (ALCo)

The Managing Board has delegated to the ALCo the responsibility for the management of capital, liquidity, interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk. This includes responsibility for reviewing, approving and allocating balance sheet, capital, liquidity and funding limits.

Disclosure Committee

The Disclosure Committee advises and assists the Managing Board in fulfilling its responsibilities for overseeing the accuracy and timeliness of public disclosures made by the Group. This inter alia includes advising the Managing Board on the disclosure of financial information.

Group structure

RBS Holdings submits the overview of its subsidiary structure with the Dutch Chamber of Commerce, which is publically accessible.

Code of conduct

Our Code of Conduct lets everyone know what to expect of each other, what to do when unsure of a decision, and where to go for advice when needed. Our Code of Conduct available at [rbs.com>about us>our values](http://rbs.com/about-us/our-values). In 2015, we incorporated the following five new standards of behaviour into the Code of Conduct: (1) You must act with integrity; (2) You must act with due skill, care and diligence; (3) You must be open and cooperative with the FCA, the PRA and other regulators; (4) You must pay due regard to the interests of customers and treat them fairly; and (5) You must observe proper standards of market conduct. The rules have been added to our Code of Conduct to reflect the bank's responsibilities as set out by the Individuals Accountability Regime but are very much in keeping with the values and behaviours that the Bank is already following.

Sustainability

Our purpose is to serve customers well. Sustainable banking means serving today's customers in a way that also helps future generations. We will rebuild our reputation and earn our customers' trust by putting customers first, making RBS Group a great place to work, supporting our communities and being mindful of environmental impacts with the Sustainable Banking Committee's role to oversee how the bank will reach its ambition to be number 1 for customer service, trust and advocacy by 2020.

For more information on our approach and progress read the RBS Sustainability Report, available on rbs.com/sustainable.

Relations with shareholders

Rights of shareholders

Any resolution to amend the Articles of Association of RBS Holdings may only be passed by the General Meeting of Shareholders following a proposal by the Managing Board which has been approved by the Supervisory Board.

A copy of the proposed amendments shall be made available for inspection by the holders of shares of RBS Holdings at the offices of RBS Holdings and at the offices stated in the convocation to the meeting, from the day of convocation to the end of the Meeting. Each shareholder may obtain a full copy of the proposal free of charge.

RBS Holdings N.V.

Corporate governance

Meetings of shareholders and convocation

The general meetings of shareholders shall be held in Amsterdam, or in The Hague, Rotterdam, Utrecht or Haarlemmermeer (Schiphol). The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders must be held within six months of the end of each financial year. In addition, general meetings of shareholders shall be held as frequently as deemed necessary by the Managing Board or the Supervisory Board and when required by law or by the Articles of Association. General meetings of shareholders shall be convened by the Managing Board or the Supervisory Board, without prejudice to the provisions of Sections 110, 111 and 112 of Book 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code. Convocation shall take place not later than on the fifteenth day prior to the day of the meeting. Convocation shall state the items to be discussed or alternatively notice shall be given that such items may be inspected at the company's offices. Proposals to amend the Articles of Association or proposals relating to a reduction of the company's capital shall always be included in the actual convocation.

Employees

Policies and practices in respect of employee issues are managed on a consistent basis across the RBS Group, and the following sections reflect this approach.

As at 31 December 2015, the Group employed approximately 800 employees (full-time equivalent basis) throughout the world. Details of employee related costs are included in Note 3 on the accounts.

Living our values

Our values, introduced in 2012, guide our actions every day, in every part of our business. They are at the heart of the way we work. They are embedded within our behavioural frameworks - this means the way we recruit, promote, reward and manage our people are all aligned.

Building a healthy culture and risk culture that lives up to our values is one of our core priorities. We have governance to monitor and guide and track progress on our cultural goals. We gather qualitative and quantitative feedback to assess our progress and respond accordingly. We do this in tandem with feedback from regulators and industry bodies.

Corporate governance

Engaging our people

We recognise that building an engaged, healthy and inclusive workforce is crucial if we are to achieve our ambition. We continue to ask people across RBS Group to share their thoughts on what it's like to work at the RBS Group via our annual employee survey (OurView). The results enable our people leaders to monitor levels of engagement and work with their teams to make improvements. It also enables us to monitor employee perception and the progress we are making versus our goals. Our most recent survey at RBS Group, in which more than 62,000 colleagues took part, showed significant improvement in employee engagement and leadership.

In 2015 we launched *determined to make a difference*, an internal campaign that provides a rallying call for our employees. It was drawn from our extensive research with staff and is based on their reflections about the difference we make for our customers, colleagues, communities and shareholders.

Rewarding our people

Our approach to performance management allows us to provide clarity for our people about how their individual contribution links to our ambition. It recognises behaviour that supports our values and holds individuals to account for behaviour and performance that does not.

In the UK we are a living wage employer meaning that we adhere to Living Wage Benchmarks (both national and London) for all employees. All third party contractors who regularly work in our buildings will also be in scope by 2017 at the latest.

In 2015, we announced the removal of incentive schemes for our customer facing employees. Instead, we gave every eligible employee an increase to their guaranteed pay. This change ensures that our people are paid clearly, fairly and simply for the job they do for our customers every day. It also ensures our customers can be certain that if they take a product from us, it has no financial impact on what our people are paid.

Developing our people

Developing great leaders with the capability to deliver our ambition is a key priority. In 2015, we launched *'Determined to lead'*, a programme that focuses on great people management, a consistent tone from

leaders throughout the Bank and the tools to engage our people. In 2015 we trained over 13,000 leaders.

We are committed to professionalising all our people. We offer a wide range of learning which can be mandatory, role specific or related to personal development.

We have mandatory learning that has to be completed by everyone and is focused on keeping our people, our customers and the Bank safe. Elements of our learning have been aligned to the Chartered Banker: Professional Standards Board foundation standards. We committed that our people in the UK (excluding Williams & Glyn and Ulster Bank) would complete this learning in 2015.

Youth employment

RBS Group has hired over 250 graduates and over 300 Apprentices in 2015. We have been accredited by “Investors in Young People” for how we attract, recruit and develop our talent.

Health and wellbeing of our people

We offer a wide range of health benefits and services to help maintain physical and mental health, and support our people if they become unwell.

In 2015, our wellbeing programme focused on three main areas; Mental Health, Physical Health and Resilience. Activities include the continued promotion of Lifematters (RBS Group’s Employee Assistance Programme), participation in the Global Corporate Challenge, the launch of Resilience programmes and continued support for Time to Change, the UK’s biggest programme to challenge mental health stigma.

RBS Holdings N.V.

Corporate governance

Employee consultation

RBS Group recognises employee representatives such as trade unions and work councils in a number of businesses and countries. There has been ongoing engagement and discussion with those bodies given the changes the bank announced in February 2015. Management have continued to meet regularly with our European Employee Council to discuss developments and update on the progress of our strategic plans.

Inclusion

Building a more inclusive bank is essential for our customers and colleagues. Our inclusion policy standard applies to all our people globally; and our strategy for diversity and inclusion is owned by the RBS Board and Executive Committee.

During 2015 we continued our roll out of unconscious bias learning for all employees. We've introduced a gender goal to have at least 30% of women in the RBS Group's top three leadership levels by 2020. Further, we aim to have 50/50 balance at all levels by 2030. This is supported by the launch of a female development proposition. An increased focus on disability has led to the development of a comprehensive plan to support our colleagues and customers with additional needs and will help RBS group achieve its ambition of becoming a 'disability smart' organisation. From an LGBT perspective, we continue to deliver improvements to our people policies and customer operating procedures, including the introduction of guidance to support employees going through gender transition, introducing the 'Mx' honorific, and improving our customer gender change process.

We are finalising plans to improve our ethnic representation within senior roles and are continuing to support our 15,000 strong employee-led networks.

RBS Group has been recognised for its work on Equality, Diversity and Inclusion by our Platinum ranking from Opportunity Now (gender) - our Gold ranking for Race for Opportunity (race); retaining a position in the Times Top 50 Employers for Women; and improving upon our ranking in the Stonewall Workplace Equality Index (LGBT).

Group also signed up to Time to Change: the UK's biggest programme to challenge mental health stigma.

The Dutch Banking Code (Code Banken)

Introduction

The Code Banken was drawn up by the Netherlands Bankers' Association (NVB) in response to the report entitled 'Restoring Trust' (Naar herstel van vertrouwen), which was published by the Advisory Committee on the Future of Banks (Adviescommissie Toekomst Banken) on 7 April 2009. The recommendations of the Advisory Committee's report have been used as the basis for this Code Banken. The Code Banken is mandatory for the Group as stated in Book 2 of the Civil Code as from 1 January 2010. An updated version of the Code Banken came into force on 1 January 2015.

The Code Banken offers specific provisions, but underlying these provisions, its aim is to instil learning in the banking sector following the financial crisis. Drawing lessons and implementing change with the aim to restore trust among all our stakeholders, clients, staff, investors and society at large. RBS Group, including the Group has undergone and continues to undergo profound change following the crisis and is committed to high standards of corporate governance, business integrity and professionalism in all its activities.

Corporate Governance codes and the global footprint of RBS Group

The Group's ultimate parent company is RBS Group PLC. When implementing the Code Banken, the Managing Board and Supervisory Board of the Group will take into account the effects of similar codes of conduct implemented in the RBS Group with the aim to align all businesses with RBS Group.

Clients First

The Group is aware that its long term success fully depends on how successful the Group is in servicing its clients. To that extent, the Group has taken additional measures to further embed 'a client led culture' in the organisation. Over the past few years certain themes in this area have been fleshed out in detail, resulting in the 'Customer Charter' and the 'Treating Customers Fairly Policy'. The Customer Charter describes 14 'customer commitments' divided into the following four categories:

- Make banking easy
- Help when you need us
- Support the communities in which we work
- Listen to you

More information about the Customer Charter can be found on the website: www.rbs.com.

In the Netherlands, the Group primarily serves wholesale customers. The products and services which the Group provides to these customers have been tailored accordingly and the mentioned Treating Customers Fairly Policy is applicable, where appropriate. With respect to the products and services have been offered to retail investors, we use methods including market research to gauge the requirements and opinions of (potential) customers.

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Corporate governance

Compliance with the Code Banken

RBSH Group considers the Code Banken as an important yardstick for the way banks draw lessons from the crisis. The Group takes account of all relevant remuneration regulatory regimes, including the Code Banken in designing and implementing its remuneration policy as well as the Group's corporate governance structure.

Supervisory Board

The required expertise and experience are well embedded in the Supervisory Board providing for an independent board with a diverse composition. The board consists of executives of RBS Group with broad banking experience. A clearly defined process for the engagement and recruitment of a Supervisory Board member has been established. If a vacancy for a new member exists, a new member is sought based on an established supervisory board profile to ensure that the knowledge and expertise obtained when filling the vacancy is fully complementing the composition of the board.

If the position of Chairman of the Supervisory Board became vacant, a separate individual profile would be drawn up based on an established Chairman's profile to ensure alignment with the specific socio-economic and political culture and the social environment of the bank's main markets.

All Supervisory Board members have committed themselves to fulfil their responsibilities as board members to the best of their ability. Their attendance at meetings is recorded. The board furthermore operates according to a set of rules governing the Supervisory Board's principles and best practices. These have been agreed by all board members and are published on the internet site of the bank, www.rbs.nl. The remuneration received as Supervisory Board members is not dependent on RBSH Group's results.

A programme covering aspects as stated in the Code Banken is ongoing to accommodate for life long learning of Supervisory Board members and such programme is assessed on an annual basis.

Furthermore the functioning of the Supervisory Board, including its life long learning programme, has been assessed by an independent party. Their conclusion was that the Supervisory Board members discharge their roles and responsibilities in a satisfying way. The independent assessment is in accordance with the Code Banken which requires such independent assessment at least once every three years. As a result, the next assessment is taken over 2015.

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

In line with the requirement of the Code Banken, Supervisory Board members have each signed a moral and ethical declaration.

Managing Board

The composition of the Managing Board of RBSH Group ensures that all business areas and all control and support functions are well represented in the board. The board comprises a Chairman, (who in addition performs the role of Chief Risk Officer), a Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and a Chief Administrative Officer (CAO). To further clarify the specifics of each role on the board and to ensure adherence to agreements made on procedure and governance, a set of rules governing the Managing Board's principles and best practices has been agreed.

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Corporate governance

A programme covering aspects as stated in the Code Banken is ongoing to accommodate for life long learning of Managing Board members and such programme has been assessed on an annual basis.

The Managing Board will continuously ensure a prudent risk appetite, based on the risk appetite framework approved by the Supervisory Board. The Risk appetite framework shall be approved by the Supervisory Board at least once a year and is actively monitored during the year. Any material changes in the interim shall also require the Supervisory Board's approval. The Managing Board takes the interests of all stakeholders (e.g. employees, clients, shareholders) into account in their decision making. The Managing Board recognises that duty of care for clients is an important component in doing business.

In line with the requirement of the Code Banken, Managing Board members sign a Banker's Oath. Each Board member of RBS Holdings has signed such declaration.

The principles in the moral and ethical declaration are incorporated into the RBS Group's code of conduct which is issued to all new employees joining the Group.

Risk Management

The Managing Board has arranged Risk Management in an adequate manner in order to ensure the Managing Board is aware in good time of any material risks run by the bank and to enable the Managing Board to manage these risks properly. The Chief Risk Officer of RBS Holdings is a member of the Managing Board and next to this role, he is also Chairman of the Managing Board.

The Managing Board, through its sub committees, the Risk & Control Committee (RCC) and the Asset & Liability Management Committee (ALCo) takes any decision that is of material significance to the risk profile, the capital position or the liquidity impact.

Operations of the Risk & Audit Committee have been integrated into the Supervisory Board. In order to reflect this, specific provisions have been included in the Rules for the full Supervisory Board.

Audit

The Group has a New Product Approval Process in place to ensure that all products are launched only after careful consideration of the risks and any other relevant factor applicable to such product. Internal Audit checks the Group New Product Approval Process on design and effectiveness at least once per annum and reports its findings to both the Managing Board and Supervisory Board.

To ensure the function's independence, the Head of RBS Holdings Internal Audit reports into the Chairman of the Managing Board and the Chairman of the Supervisory Board. RBS Holdings Internal Audit also reports its opinion and findings on the quality of the control framework, the system of governance and the risk management of the bank to the Supervisory Board on a bi-annual basis and provides the Supervisory Board with their audit review in the remaining quarters of the year. RBS Holdings Internal Audit furthermore presents their annual audit plan to the Supervisory Board. The Managing Board shall ensure that a systemic audit is conducted of the risks managed in relation to the business activities of the bank. The external auditors are invited to share their findings and opinion concerning the quality and effectiveness of the system of governance, risk management and the banks' control procedures with the Supervisory Board on a quarterly basis. The external auditors present the annual audit plan to the Supervisory Board and both RBS Holdings Internal Audit and the external auditors take part in a tri-partite meeting with DNB (from November 2014, ECB as the lead regulator also partake in the meeting) to share their audit plans, analysis and findings at least once per annum. There is a clear escalation process by which the external auditors can raise, with management, any significant concerns.

Remuneration Policy

The remuneration policy for RBS Group, which is also applicable to the Group supports the RBS Group's business strategy and is designed to:

- attract, retain, motivate and reward high calibre employees to deliver superior long-term business performance; and
- ensure that the Group's metrics, reward structures and governance processes as a whole provide coverage of the key risks in an appropriate way.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for the implementation and evaluation of the remuneration policy adopted.

All members of the Managing Board are remunerated through RBS plc. The full year remuneration of the Managing Board members in office as at 31 December 2015 continues to comply with the Code Banken.

RBS Group has had claw back provisions in place since 2009. This allows the Remuneration Committee to retrospectively limit any compensation at the time of vesting if it considers that the performance factors on which reward decisions were based have later turned out not to reflect the corresponding performance in the longer term.

The intention is to allow RBS Group to adjust historic remuneration for unforeseen issues arising during the deferral period, particularly those that do not easily lend themselves to quantitative measurement. Further details on the remuneration arrangements for RBS N.V. can be found in note 31 to this Report.

Summary Code Banken

In summary, RBS Holdings complies with the provisions that are reflected in the 2015 Banking Code. Compliance with the code is being monitored on a regular basis.

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Corporate governance

Management's report on internal control over financial reporting

Internal Control

Management of RBSH Group is responsible for the system of internal controls that is designed to maintain effective and efficient operations, compliant with applicable laws and regulations. The system of internal controls is designed to manage, or mitigate, risk to an acceptable residual level rather than eliminate it entirely. Systems of internal control can only provide reasonable and not absolute assurance against material misstatement, fraud or loss.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for RBSH Group.

RBSH Group's internal control over financial reporting is a component of an overall system of internal control and is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the preparation, reliability and fair presentation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and includes:

- Policies and procedures that relate to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, fairly and accurately reflect the transactions and disposition of assets.
- Controls providing reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only as authorised by management.
- Controls providing reasonable assurance regarding the prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use or disposition of assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. In addition, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or because the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management assessed the effectiveness of RBSH Group's internal control over financial reporting as of 31 December 2015 based on the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in the 2013 publication of "Internal Control – Integrated Framework".

Based on its assessment, management believes that, as of 31 December 2015, RBSH Group's internal control over financial reporting is effective.

Disclosure controls and procedures

Management, including our Chairman of the Managing Board and our Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness and design of the disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e)). Based on this evaluation, our Chairman of the Managing Board and our Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this annual report.

Changes in Internal Controls

There was no change in RBSH Group's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, RBSH Group's internal control over financial reporting.

Independent verification

The independent registered public accounting firm are not required to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting for RBSH Group. This is because the company qualifies as a 'non-accelerated filer' as defined by the US Securities & Exchange Commission. Following a change to US legislation during 2010, such companies are permanently exempted from an independent audit over internal controls over financial reporting by the independent registered public accounting firm.

Managing Board

Cornelis Visscher

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

Chief Financial Officer

Amsterdam, 28 April 2016

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Consolidated income statement for the year ended 31 December 2015

	Note	2015	2014	2013
		€m	€m	€m
Interest receivable		269	532	768
Interest payable		(291)	(345)	(530)
Net interest income	1	(22)	187	238
Fees and commissions receivable		17	158	119
Fees and commissions payable		(9)	(16)	(49)
Income from trading activities		18	(9)	46
Other operating income		276	(47)	83
Non-interest income	2	302	86	199
Total income		280	273	437
Staff costs		(73)	(85)	(175)
Premises and equipment		(23)	(26)	(50)
Other administrative expenses		(120)	(194)	(291)
Depreciation and amortisation		(7)	(14)	(21)
Write down of goodwill and other intangible assets		(2)	—	—
Operating expenses	3	(225)	(319)	(537)
Profit/(loss) before impairment losses		55	(46)	(100)
Impairment losses	11	(103)	(11)	(42)
Operating loss before tax		(48)	(57)	(142)
Tax credit/(charge)	6	20	(58)	(12)
Loss from continuing operations		(28)	(115)	(154)
Profit from discontinued operations, net of tax	17	22	15	19
Loss for the year		(6)	(100)	(135)
Attributable to:				
Controlling interests		(6)	(100)	(135)

The accompanying notes on pages 103 to 154, the accounting policies on pages 92 to 102 and the audited sections of the Financial review: Capital and risk management on pages 15 to 71 form an integral part of these financial statements.

RBS Holdings N.V.

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Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

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Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2015

		2015	2014	2013
		€m	€m	€m
Loss for the year		(6)	(100)	(135)
Items that do not qualify for reclassification				
Actuarial gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		2	(8)	
Items that do qualify for reclassification				
Available-for-sale financial assets		54	825	1,591
Cash flow hedges		2	(3)	
Currency translation		80	82	(67)
Tax (charge)/credit			(1)	1
		136	903	1,525
Other comprehensive income after tax		138	895	1,525
Total comprehensive income for the year		132	795	1,390
Attributable to:				
Controlling interests		132	795	1,390

The accompanying notes on pages 103 to 154, the accounting policies on pages 92 to 102 and the audited sections of the Financial review: Capital and risk management on pages 15 to 71 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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Consolidated balance sheet as 31 December 2015

		2015	2014
	Note	€m	€m
Assets			
Cash and balances at central banks	8	543	1,135
Loans and advances to banks	8	6,931	7,696
Loans and advances to customers	8	2,193	3,539
Amounts due from the ultimate holding company	8	138	123
Debt securities and equity shares	13,14	2,139	3,243
Settlement balances		71	40
Derivatives	12	2,221	4,432
Deferred tax	20	10	34
Interests in associates	15	1,201	947
Prepayments, accrued income and other assets	16	534	1,105
Assets of disposal groups	17	—	1,257
Total assets		15,981	23,551
Liabilities			
Bank deposits		2,976	4,542
Repurchase agreements and stock lending		—	636
Deposits by banks	8	2,976	5,178
Customer accounts	8	1,481	2,934
Debt securities in issue	8	403	1,017
Settlement balances and short positions	18	36	34
Derivatives	12	1,861	4,555
Provisions, accruals and other liabilities	19	1,048	1,122
Deferred tax	20	58	88
Subordinated liabilities	21	4,456	5,104
Liabilities of disposal groups	17	—	46
Total liabilities		12,319	20,078
Total equity		3,662	3,473

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

Total liabilities and equity		15,981	23,551
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The accompanying notes on pages 103 to 154, the accounting policies on pages 92 to 102 and the audited sections of the Financial review: Capital and risk management on pages 15 to 71 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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Consolidated statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2015

	2015	2014	2013
	€m	€m	€m
Share premium account			
At 1 January	2,660	2,924	3,171
Transfer resulting from cross border merger	—	—	(247)
Capital injection (1)	57	139	—
Distribution (2)	—	(403)	—
At 31 December	2,717	2,660	2,924
Available-for-sale reserve			
At 1 January	(58)	(881)	(2,473)
Unrealised (losses)/gains	(10)	486	1,538
Realised losses	64	339	53
Tax	1	(2)	1
At 31 December	(3)	(58)	(881)
Cash flow hedging reserve			
At 1 January	(2)	—	—
Amount recognised in equity	2	(3)	—
Tax	(1)	1	—
At 31 December	(1)	(2)	—
Foreign exchange reserve			
At 1 January	(220)	(302)	(235)
Gains/(losses) arising during the year	78	(7)	(46)
Reclassification of foreign currency gains included in the income statement (3)	2	89	(21)
At 31 December	(140)	(220)	(302)
Retained earnings			
At 1 January	1,093	1,201	1,336
(Loss)/profit attributable to controlling interests			
- continuing operations	(28)	(115)	(154)

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

- discontinued operations		22	15	19
Actuarial gains/(losses)		2	(8)	
At 31 December		1,089	1,093	1,201
Equity attributable to controlling interests		3,662	3,473	2,942

Notes:

- (1) Capital injection from RFS Holdings BV reflecting amounts received by RFS Holdings BV from Santander (2015 - €57 million; 2014 - €72 million) and NL Financial Investments (2014 - €67 million).
- (2) 2014 includes distribution of €103 million to RFS Holdings BV to fund the repayment of its loan from ABN AMRO Bank and a dividend of €300 million.
- (3) Includes nil relating to gains recycled to profit and loss due to transfers to RBS plc during 2015 (2014 - €13 million; 2013 - €20 million).

The accompanying notes on pages 103 to 154, the accounting policies on pages 92 to 102 and the audited sections of the Financial review: Capital and risk management on pages 15 to 71 form an integral part of these financial statements.

RBS Holdings N.V.

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Consolidated cash flow statement for the year ended 31 December 2013

	Note	2015	2014	2013
		€m	€m	€m
Operating activities				
Operating loss before tax from continuing operations		(48)	(57)	(142)
Profit before tax from discontinued operations		39	27	31
Adjustments for:				
Interest on subordinated liabilities		204	182	203
Elimination of foreign exchange differences		302	242	56
Impairment losses on debt securities		126	58	34
Other non-cash items		(217)	611	267
Net cash inflow from operating activities		406	1,063	449
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	27	(2,199)	(15,467)	(8,273)
Net cash flows from operating activities before tax		(1,793)	(14,404)	(7,824)
Income taxes (paid)/received		(16)	42	(35)
Net cash flows from operating activities		(1,809)	(14,362)	(7,859)
Investing activities				
Sale and maturity of securities		1,819	12,583	8,896
Purchase of securities		(232)	(410)	(305)
Disposal of subsidiaries/businesses		484	255	(3,362)
Other (investment)/divestment		(26)	54	37
Net cash flows from investing activities		2,045	12,482	5,266
Financing activities				
Capital injection		57	139	—
Repayment of subordinated liabilities		(1,069)	(445)	(1,907)
Distribution		—	(403)	—
Interest on subordinated liabilities		(235)	(184)	(212)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(1,247)	(893)	(2,119)
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		60	127	40
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		(951)	(2,646)	(4,672)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January		2,712	5,358	10,030
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	29	1,761	2,712	5,358

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

The accompanying notes on pages 103 to 154, the accounting policies on pages 92 to 102 and the audited sections of the Financial review: Capital and risk management on pages 15 to 71 form an integral part of these financial statements.

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Accounting policies

1. Corporate information

RBS Holdings N.V. (the company) is a public limited liability company, incorporated under Dutch law on 30 May 1990 and registered at Gustav Mahlerlaan 350, 1082 ME Amsterdam, the Netherlands. RBSH Group offers a wide range of banking products and financial services principally in Europe and Asia.

The company is wholly owned by RFS Holdings B.V., itself 97.7% owned by The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc (RBSG). RBSG is incorporated in the UK and registered at 36 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, Scotland. RBS Group is the ultimate parent company of RBS Holdings N.V. The consolidated financial statements of RBS Holdings N.V. are included in the consolidated financial statements of RBS Group.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group for the year ended 31 December 2015 incorporate financial information of the company, its controlled entities and interests in associates and joint ventures. The consolidated financial statements were signed and authorised for issue by the Managing Board on 28 April 2016 and by the Supervisory Board on 28 April 2016. The right to request an amendment of the financial statements is embedded in the Netherlands Civil Code. Interested parties have the right to ask the Enterprise Chamber of the Amsterdam Court of Appeal for an amendment of the financial statements.

2. Presentation of accounts

The Managing Board, having made such enquiries as they considered appropriate, including a review of the Group's forecasts, projections and other relevant evidence regarding the continuing availability of sufficient resources from the RBS Group, have prepared the financial statements on a going concern basis.

As announced on 19 April 2011, RBS Group is committed to providing the necessary support to ensure that the Group continues to meet its commitments.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and interpretations as issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) of the IASB and IFRS as adopted by the European Union (EU) (together IFRS). The EU has not adopted the complete text of IAS 39 'Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement', it has relaxed some of the standard's hedging requirements.

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

The Group has not taken advantage of this relaxation and has adopted IAS 39 as issued by the IASB: the Group's financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

The Group adopted a number of new and revised IFRSs effective 1 January 2015:

IAS 19 'Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions' was issued in November 2013. This amendment distinguishes the accounting for employee contributions that are related to service from those that are independent of service.

Annual Improvements to IFRS 2010 - 2012 and 2011 - 2013 cycles were issued in December 2013 making a number of minor amendments to IFRS.

The implementation of these requirements has not had a material effect on the Group's accounts.

The accounts are prepared on a historical cost basis of measurement except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value as described in Accounting Policies 11, 13 and 20.

3. Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the company and entities (including certain structured entities) that are controlled by the Group. The Group controls another entity (a subsidiary) when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with that entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the other entity; power generally arises from holding a majority of voting rights. On acquisition of a subsidiary, its identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are included in the consolidated accounts at their fair value. A subsidiary is included in the consolidated financial statements from the date it is controlled by the Group until the date the Group ceases to control it through a sale or a significant change in circumstances. Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the Group ceasing to control that subsidiary are accounted for as equity transactions.

All intergroup balances, transactions, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation. The consolidated accounts are prepared under uniform accounting policies.

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

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Accounting policies

4. Revenue recognition

Interest income on financial assets that are classified as loans and receivables, available-for-sale or held-to-maturity and interest expense on financial liabilities other than those measured at fair value are determined using the effective interest method. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or financial liability (or group of financial assets or liabilities) and of allocating the interest income or interest expense over the expected life of the asset or liability. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows to 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.

Financial assets and financial liabilities held-for-trading or designated as at fair value through profit or loss are recorded at fair value. Changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Fees in respect of services are recognised as the right to consideration accrues through the provision of the service to the customer. 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. The application of this policy to a significant fee type is outlined below.

Lending (credit facilities) - commitment and utilisation fees are determined as a percentage of the outstanding facility. If it is unlikely that a specific lending arrangement will be entered into, such fees are taken to profit or loss over the life of the facility otherwise they are deferred and included in the effective interest rate on the advance.

5. Assets held for sale and discontinued operations

A non-current asset (or disposal group) is classified as held for sale if the Group will recover its carrying amount principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. A non-current asset (or disposal group) classified as held for sale is measured at the lower of its carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell. If the asset (or disposal group) is acquired as part of a business combination, it is initially measured at fair value less costs to sell. Assets and liabilities of disposal groups classified as held for sale and non-current assets classified as held for sale are shown separately on the face of the balance sheet.

The results of discontinued operations – comprising the post-tax profit or loss of discontinued operations and the post-tax gain or loss recognised either on measurement to fair value less costs to sell or on the disposal of the discontinued operation are shown as a single amount on the face of the income statement.

6. Pensions

The Group provides post-retirement benefits in the form of pensions to eligible employees under defined contribution plans.

Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised in profit or loss when payable.

For defined benefit schemes, the defined benefit obligation is measured on an actuarial basis using the projected unit credit method and discounted at a rate determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on high quality corporate bonds of equivalent term and currency to the scheme liabilities. Scheme assets are measured at their fair value. The difference between scheme assets and scheme liabilities – the net defined benefit asset or liability - is recognised in the balance sheet. A defined benefit asset is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available to the Group in the form of refunds from the plan or reduced contributions to it

The charge to profit or loss for pension costs (recorded in operating expenses) comprises:

- the current service cost.
- interest, computed at the rate used to discount scheme liabilities, on the net defined benefit liability or asset.
- past service cost resulting from a scheme amendment or curtailment.
- gains or losses on settlement.

A curtailment occurs when the Group significantly reduces the number of employees covered by a plan. A plan amendment occurs when the Group introduces, or withdraws, a defined benefit plan or changes the benefits payable under an existing defined benefit plan. Past service cost may be either positive (when benefits are introduced or changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation increases) or negative (when benefits are withdrawn or changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation decreases). A settlement is a transaction that eliminates all further obligation for part or all of the benefits.

Actuarial gains and losses (i.e. gains or/and losses on re-measuring of the net defined benefit asset or liability) are recognised in full in the period in which they arise in other comprehensive income.

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Accounting policies

7. Foreign currencies

The Group consolidated financial statements are presented in euros which is the functional currency of the company.

The Group entities record transactions in foreign currencies in their functional currency - the currency of the primary economic environment in which they operate at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the relevant functional currency at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date. Foreign exchange differences arising on the settlement of foreign currency transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities are reported in income from trading activities except for differences arising on cash flow hedges and hedges of net investments in foreign operations (see Accounting policy 20).

Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are translated into the relevant functional currency at the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the values are determined. Translation differences arising on non-monetary items measured at fair value are recognised in profit or loss except for differences arising on available-for-sale non-monetary financial assets, for example equity shares, which are recognised in other comprehensive income unless the asset is the hedged item in a fair value hedge.

Assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into euro at foreign exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date. Income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into euro at average exchange rates unless these do not approximate to the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange differences arising on the translation of a foreign operation are recognised in other comprehensive income. The amount accumulated in equity is reclassified from equity to profit or loss on disposal or partial disposal of a foreign operation.

8. Leases

As lessor

Contracts with customers to lease assets are classified as finance leases if they transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to the customer; all other contracts with customers to lease assets are classified as operating leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless another systematic basis better represents the time pattern of the asset's use. Operating lease assets are included within Property, plant and equipment and depreciated over their useful lives. Operating lease rentals receivable are included in Other operating income.

As lessee

The Group's contracts to lease assets are principally operating leases. Operating lease rental expense is included in Premises and equipment costs and recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless another systematic basis better represents the benefit to the Group.

9. Provisions

The Group recognises a provision for a present obligation resulting from a past event when it is more likely than not that it will be required to transfer economic benefits to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provision is made for restructuring costs, including the costs of redundancy, when the Group has a constructive obligation to restructure. An obligation exists when the Group has a detailed formal plan for the restructuring and has raised a valid expectation in those affected by starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features.

If the Group has a contract that is onerous, it recognises the present obligation under the contract as a provision. An onerous contract is one where the unavoidable costs of meeting the Group's contractual obligations exceed the expected economic benefits. When the Group vacates a leasehold property, a provision is recognised for the costs under the lease less any expected economic benefits (such as rental income).

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations arising from past events whose existence will be confirmed only by uncertain future events or present obligations arising from past events that are not recognised because either an outflow of economic benefits is not probable or the amount of the obligation cannot be reliably measured. Contingent liabilities are not recognised but information about them is disclosed unless the possibility of any outflow of economic benefits in settlement is remote.

Accounting policies

10. Tax

Income tax expense or income, comprising current tax and deferred tax, is recorded in the income statement 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. 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 a 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.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset where the Group has a legally enforceable right to offset and where they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority either on an individual the Group company or on the Group companies in the same tax group that intend, in future periods, to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or on a gross basis simultaneously.

11. Financial assets

On initial recognition, financial assets are classified into held-to-maturity investments; held-for-trading; designated as at fair value through profit or loss; loans and receivables; or available-for-sale financial assets. Regular way purchases of financial assets classified as loans and receivables are recognised on settlement date; all other regular way transactions in financial assets are recognised on trade date.

Held-to-maturity investments - a financial asset may be classified as a held-to-maturity investment only if it has fixed or determinable payments, a fixed maturity and the Group has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Held-to-maturity investments are initially recognised at fair value plus directly related transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method (see Accounting policy 4) less any impairment losses.

Held-for-trading - a financial asset is classified as held-for-trading if it is acquired principally for sale in the near term, or forms part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of short-term profit taking, or it is a derivative (not in a qualifying hedge relationship). Held-for-trading financial assets are recognised at fair value with transaction costs being recognised in profit or loss. Subsequently they are measured at fair value. Gains and losses on held-for-trading financial assets are recognised in profit or loss as they arise.

Designated as at fair value through profit or loss - financial assets may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss only if such designation (a) eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or (b) applies to a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both, that the Group manages and evaluates on a fair value basis; or (c) relates to an instrument that contains an embedded derivative which is not evidently closely related to the host contract. Financial assets that the Group designates on initial recognition as being at fair value through profit or loss are recognised at fair value, with transaction costs being recognised in profit or loss, and are subsequently measured at fair value. Gains and losses on financial assets that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as they arise.

Loans and receivables - non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable repayments that are not quoted in an active market are classified as loans and receivables, except those that are classified as available-for-sale or as held-for-trading, or designated as at fair value through profit or loss. Loans and receivables are initially recognised at fair value plus directly related transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method (see Accounting policy 4) less any impairment losses.

Available-for-sale financial assets - financial assets that are not classified as held-to-maturity, held-for-trading, designated as at fair value through profit or loss, or loans and receivables are classified as available-for-sale.

Financial assets can be designated as available-for-sale on initial recognition. Available-for-sale financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus directly related transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at fair value. Unquoted equity investments whose fair value cannot be measured reliably are carried at cost and classified as available-for-sale financial assets. Impairment losses and exchange differences resulting from retranslating the amortised cost of foreign currency monetary available-for-sale financial assets are recognised in profit or loss together with interest calculated using the effective interest method (see Accounting policy 4), as are gains and losses attributable to the hedged risk on available-for-sale financial assets that are hedged items in fair value hedges (see Accounting policy 20). Other changes in the fair value of available-for-sale financial assets and any related tax are reported in other comprehensive income until disposal, when the cumulative gain or loss is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

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Reclassifications - held-for-trading and available-for-sale financial assets that meet the definition of loans and receivables (non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market) may be reclassified to loans and receivables if the Group has the intention and ability to hold the financial asset for the foreseeable future or until maturity. The Group typically regards the foreseeable future as twelve months from the date of reclassification. Additionally, held-for-trading financial assets that do not meet the definition of loans and receivables may, in rare circumstances, be transferred to available-for-sale financial assets or to held-to-maturity investments. Reclassifications are made at fair value. This fair value becomes the asset's new cost or amortised cost as appropriate. Gains and losses recognised up to the date of reclassification are not reversed.

Fair value - the Group's approach to determining the fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value is set out in the section of Critical accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty entitled Fair value - financial instruments; further details are given in Note 9.

12. Impairment of financial assets

RBSH Group assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets classified as held-to-maturity, available-for-sale or loans and receivables is impaired. A financial asset or portfolio of financial assets is impaired and an impairment loss incurred if there is objective evidence that an event or events since initial recognition of the asset have adversely affected the amount or timing of future cash flows from the asset.

Financial assets carried at amortised cost - if there is objective evidence that an impairment loss on a financial asset or group of financial assets classified as loans and receivables or as held-to-maturity investments has incurred, the Group measures the amount of the loss as the difference between the carrying amount of the asset or group of assets and the present value of estimated future cash flows from the asset or group of assets discounted at the effective interest rate of the instrument at initial recognition. For collateralised loans and receivables, estimated future cash flows include cash flows that may result from foreclosure less the costs of obtaining and selling the collateral, whether or not foreclosure is probable.

Where, in the course of the orderly realisation of a loan, it is exchanged for equity shares or property, the exchange is accounted for as the sale of the loan and the acquisition of equity securities or investment property. Where the Group's interest in equity shares following the exchange is such that the Group controls an entity, that entity is consolidated.

Impairment losses are assessed individually for financial assets that are individually significant and individually or collectively for assets that are not individually significant.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss and the carrying amount of the financial asset or group of financial assets reduced by establishing an allowance for impairment losses. If, in a subsequent period, the amount of the impairment loss reduces and the reduction can be ascribed to an event after the impairment was recognised, the previously recognised loss is reversed by adjusting the allowance. Once an impairment loss has been recognised on a financial asset or group of financial assets, interest income is recognised on the carrying amount using the rate of interest at which estimated future cash flows were discounted in measuring impairment.

Impaired loans and receivables are written off, i.e. the impairment provision is applied in writing down the loan's carrying value partially or in full, when the Group concludes that there is no longer any realistic prospect of recovery of part or all of the loan. For loans that are individually assessed for impairment, the timing of write-off is determined on a case-by-case basis. Such loans are reviewed regularly and write-offs will be prompted by bankruptcy, insolvency, renegotiation and similar events. The Group had no collectively assessed portfolios in 2015 or 2014.

Amounts received after a loan has been written off are credited to the loan impairment charge for the period in which they are received.

Financial assets carried at fair value - when a decline in the fair value of a financial asset classified as available-for-sale has been recognised directly in other comprehensive income and there is objective evidence that it is impaired, the cumulative loss is reclassified from equity to profit or loss. The loss is measured as the difference between the amortised cost of the financial asset and its current fair value. Impairment losses on available-for-sale equity instruments are not reversed through profit or loss, but those on available-for-sale debt instruments are reversed, if there is an increase in fair value that is objectively related to a subsequent event.

13. Financial liabilities

On initial recognition, financial liabilities are classified into held-for-trading; designated as at fair value through profit or loss; or amortised cost. Issues of financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are recognised on settlement date; all other regular way transactions in financial liabilities are recognised on trade date.

Held-for-trading - a financial liability is classified as held-for-trading if it is incurred principally for repurchase in the near term, or forms part of a portfolio of financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of short-term profit taking, or it is a derivative (not in a qualifying hedge relationship). Held-for-trading financial liabilities are recognised at fair value with transaction costs being recognised in profit or loss. Subsequently they are measured at fair value. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss as they arise.

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Accounting policies

Designated as at fair value through profit or loss - financial liabilities may be designated as at fair value through profit or loss only if such designation (a) eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency; or (b) applies to a group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both that the Group manages and evaluates on a fair value basis; or (c) relates to an instrument that contains an embedded derivative which is not evidently closely related to the host contract.

Financial liabilities that the Group designates on initial recognition as being at fair value through profit or loss are recognised at fair value, with transaction costs being recognised in profit or loss, and are subsequently measured at fair value. Gains and losses on financial liabilities that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss as they arise.

Financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss principally comprise structured liabilities issued by the Group: designation significantly reduces the measurement inconsistency between these liabilities and the related derivatives carried at fair value.

Amortised cost - all other financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method (see Accounting policy 4).

Fair value – the Group's approach to determining the fair value of financial instruments measured at fair value is set out in the section of Critical accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty entitled Fair value - financial instruments; further details are given in Note 9.

14. Financial guarantee contracts

Under a financial guarantee contract, the Group, in return for a fee, undertakes to meet a customer's obligations under the terms of a debt instrument if the customer fails to do so. A financial guarantee is recognised as a liability; initially at fair value and, if not designated as at fair value through profit or loss, subsequently at the higher of its initial value less cumulative amortisation and any provision under the contract measured in accordance with Accounting policy 9. Amortisation is calculated so as to recognise fees receivable in profit or loss over the period of the guarantee.

15. Loan commitments

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

Provision is made for loan commitments, other than those classified as held-for-trading, if it is probable that the facility will be drawn and the resulting loan will be recognised at a value less than the cash advanced. Syndicated loan commitments in excess of the level of lending under the commitment approved for retention by the Group are classified as held-for-trading and measured at fair value.

16. 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. A transfer requires that the Group either (a) transfers the contractual rights to receive the asset's cash flows; or (b) retains the right to the asset's cash flows but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to a third party. After a transfer, the Group assesses the extent to which it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership of the transferred asset. The asset remains on the balance sheet if substantially all the risks and rewards have been retained. It is derecognised if substantially all the risks and rewards have been transferred. If substantially all the risks and rewards have been neither retained nor transferred, the Group assesses whether or not it has retained control of the asset. If it has not retained control, the asset is derecognised. Where the Group has retained control of the asset, it continues to recognise the asset to the extent of its continuing involvement; if the Group has not retained control of the asset, it is derecognised.

A financial liability is removed from the balance sheet when the obligation is discharged, or cancelled, or expires. On the redemption or settlement of debt securities (including subordinated liabilities) issued by the Group, the Group derecognises the debt instrument and records a gain or loss being the difference between the debt's carrying amount and the cost of redemption or settlement. The same treatment applies where the debt is exchanged for a new debt issue that has terms substantially different from those of the existing debt. The assessment of whether the terms of the new debt instrument are substantially different takes into account qualitative and quantitative characteristics including a comparison of the present value of the cash flows under the new terms with present value of the remaining cash flows of the original debt issue discounted at the effective interest rate of the original debt issue.

17. Sale and repurchase transactions

Securities subject to a sale and repurchase agreement under which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the Group continue to be shown on the balance sheet and the sale proceeds recorded as a financial liability. Securities acquired in a reverse sale and repurchase transaction under which the Group is not exposed to substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are not recognised on the balance sheet and the consideration paid is recorded as a financial asset.

Securities borrowing and lending transactions are usually secured by cash or securities advanced by the borrower. Borrowed securities are not recognised on the balance sheet or lent securities derecognised. Cash collateral given or received is treated as a loan or deposit; collateral in the form of securities is not recognised. However, where securities borrowed are transferred to third parties, a liability for the obligation to return the securities to the stock lending counterparty is recorded.

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18. Netting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Group currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The Group is party to a number of arrangements, including master netting agreements, that give it the right to offset financial assets and financial liabilities but where it does not intend to settle the amounts net or simultaneously and therefore the assets and liabilities concerned are presented gross.

19. Capital instruments

The Group classifies a financial instrument that it issues as a liability if it is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset, or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities on potentially unfavourable terms and as equity if it evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Group after the deduction of liabilities. The components of a compound financial instrument issued by the Group are classified and accounted for separately as financial assets, financial liabilities or equity as appropriate.

Incremental costs and related tax that are directly attributable to an equity transaction are deducted from equity.

The consideration for any ordinary shares of the company purchased by the Group (treasury shares) is deducted from equity. On the cancellation of treasury shares their nominal value is removed from equity and any excess of consideration over nominal value is added to shareholders' equity. On the sale or reissue of treasury shares the consideration received is credited to equity, net of any directly attributable incremental costs and related tax.

20. Derivatives and hedging

Derivative financial instruments are initially recognised, and subsequently measured, at fair value. The Group's approach to determining the fair value of financial instruments is set out in the section of Critical accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty entitled Fair value - financial instruments; further details are given in Note 9.

A derivative embedded in a contract is accounted for as a stand-alone derivative if its economic characteristics are not closely related to the economic characteristics of the host contract; unless the entire contract is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss.

Gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives that are not the hedging instrument in a qualifying hedge are recognised as they arise in profit or loss. Gains and losses are recorded in Income from trading activities except for gains and losses on those derivatives that are managed together with financial instruments designated at fair value; these gains and losses are included in Other operating income.

The Group enters into three types of hedge relationship: hedges of changes in the fair value of a recognised asset or liability or firm commitment (fair value hedges); hedges of the variability in cash flows from a recognised asset or liability or a highly probable forecast transaction (cash flow hedges); and hedges of the net investment in a foreign operation.

Hedge relationships are formally designated and documented at inception. The documentation identifies the hedged item and the hedging instrument and details the risk that is being hedged and the way in which effectiveness will be assessed at inception and during the period of the hedge. If the hedge is not highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk, consistent with the documented risk management strategy, hedge accounting is discontinued. Hedge accounting is also discontinued if the Group revokes the designation of a hedge relationship.

Fair value hedge - in a fair value hedge, the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in profit or loss. The gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is recognised in profit or loss and, where the hedged item is measured at amortised cost, adjusts the carrying amount of the hedged item. Hedge accounting is discontinued if the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting; or if the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised; or if hedge designation is revoked. If the hedged item is one for which the effective interest rate method is used, any cumulative adjustment is amortised to profit or loss over the life of the hedged item using a recalculated effective interest rate.

Cash flow hedge - in a cash flow hedge, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognised in other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion in profit or loss. When the forecast transaction results in the recognition of a financial asset or financial liability, the cumulative gain or loss is reclassified from equity to profit or loss in the same periods in which the hedged forecast cash flows affect profit or loss. Otherwise the cumulative gain or loss is removed from equity and recognised in profit or loss at the same time as the hedged transaction. Hedge accounting is discontinued if the hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting; if the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated or exercised; if the forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur; or if hedge designation is revoked. On the discontinuance of hedge accounting (except where a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur), the cumulative unrealised gain or loss is reclassified from equity to profit or loss when the hedged cash flows occur or, if the forecast transaction results in the recognition of a financial asset or financial

liability, when the hedged forecast cash flows affect profit or loss. Where a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative unrealised gain or loss is reclassified from equity to profit or loss immediately.

Hedge of net investment in a foreign operation - in the hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation, the portion of foreign exchange differences arising on the hedging instrument determined to be an effective hedge is recognised in other comprehensive income. Any ineffective portion is recognised in profit or loss. Non-derivative financial liabilities as well as derivatives may be the hedging instrument

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in a net investment hedge. On disposal or partial disposal of a foreign operation, the amount accumulated in equity is reclassified from equity to profit or loss.

21. Associates and joint ventures

An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence. A joint venture is one which it controls jointly with other parties. Investments in associates and interests in joint ventures are recognised using the equity method.

They are stated initially at cost, including attributable goodwill, and subsequently adjusted for post-acquisition changes in the Group's share of net assets.

22. Cash and cash equivalents

In the cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalents comprises cash and demand deposits with banks together with short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to insignificant risk of change in value.

Critical accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The reported results of the Group are sensitive to the accounting policies, assumptions and estimates that underlie the preparation of its financial statements. Dutch company law and IFRS require the management, in preparing the Group's financial statements, to select suitable accounting policies, apply them consistently and make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent. In the absence of an applicable standard or interpretation, IAS 8 'Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors', requires management to develop and apply an accounting policy that results in relevant and reliable information in the light of the requirements and guidance in IFRS dealing with similar and related issues and the IASB's 'Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements'. The judgements and assumptions involved in the Group's accounting policies that are considered by management to be the most important to the portrayal of its financial condition are discussed below. The use of estimates, assumptions or models that differ from those adopted by the Group would affect its reported results.

(i) Provisions for liabilities

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

As set out in Note 19, at 31 December 2015 the Group recognised provisions for liabilities in respect of litigation, €47 million.

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount, and are recognised when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event, the outflow of economic benefit is probable and the outflow can be estimated reliably. Judgement is involved in determining whether an obligation exists, and in estimating the probability, timing and amount of any outflows. Where the Group can look to another party such as an insurer to pay some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision, any reimbursement is recognised when, and only when, it is virtually certain that it will be received.

Provisions for litigation - the Group is party to legal proceedings in the Netherlands, the United States and other jurisdictions, arising out of their normal business operations. The measurement and recognition of liabilities in respect of litigation involves a high degree of management judgement. Before the existence of a present obligation as a result of a past event a liability can be confirmed, numerous facts may need to be established, involving extensive and time-consuming discovery, and novel or unsettled legal questions addressed. Once it is determined there is an obligation, assessing the probability of economic outflows and estimating the amount of any liability can be very difficult. In many proceedings, it is not possible to determine whether any loss is probable or to estimate the amount of any loss. Furthermore, for an individual matter, there can be a wide range of possible outcomes and often it is not practicable to quantify a range of such outcomes.

The Group's outstanding litigation is periodically assessed in consultation with external professional advisers, where appropriate, to determine the likelihood of the Group incurring a liability. A detailed description of the Group's material legal proceedings and a discussion of the nature of the associated uncertainties are given in Note 26.

(ii) *Loan impairment provisions*

The Group's loan impairment provisions are established to recognise incurred impairment losses in its portfolio of loans classified as loans and receivables and carried at amortised cost in accordance with accounting policy 12.

At 31 December 2015, customer loan impairment provisions amounted to €86 million (2014 - €114 million).

Accounting policies

A loan is impaired when there is objective evidence that events since the loan was granted have affected expected cash flows from the loan. Such objective evidence, indicative that a borrower's financial condition has deteriorated can include for loans that are individually assessed, the non-payment of interest or principal; debt renegotiation; probable bankruptcy or liquidation; significant reduction in the value of any security; breach of limits or covenants; and deteriorating trading performance and for collectively assessed portfolios: the borrowers' payment status and observable data about relevant macroeconomic measures.

The impairment loss is the difference between the carrying value of the loan and the present value of estimated future cash flows at the loan's original effective interest rate.

There are two components to the Group's loan impairment provisions: individual and latent.

Individual component - all impaired loans that exceed specific thresholds are individually assessed for impairment. Individually assessed loans principally comprise the Group's portfolio of commercial loans to medium and large businesses. Impairment losses are recognised as the difference between the carrying value of the loan and the discounted value of management's best estimate of future cash repayments and proceeds from any security held. These estimates take into account the customer's debt capacity and financial flexibility; the level and quality of its earnings; the amount and sources of cash flows; the industry in which the counterparty operates; and the realisable value of any security held. Estimating the quantum and timing of future recoveries involves significant judgement. The size of receipts will depend on the future performance of the borrower and the value of security, both of which will be affected by future economic conditions; additionally, collateral may not be readily marketable. The actual amount of future cash flows and the date they are received may differ from these estimates and consequently actual losses incurred may differ from those recognised in these financial statements. Latent loss provisions are held against estimated impairment losses in the performing portfolio that have yet to be identified as at the balance sheet date. To assess the latent loss within its portfolios, the Group has developed methodologies to estimate the time that an asset can remain impaired within a performing portfolio before it is identified and reported as such.

(iii) Fair value – financial instruments

In accordance with Accounting policies 11, 13 and 20, financial instruments classified as held-for-trading or designated as at fair value through profit or loss and financial assets classified as available-for-sale are recognised in the financial statements at fair value. All derivatives are measured at fair value.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. A fair value measurement takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. It also uses the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability. In determining fair value the Group maximises the use of relevant observable inputs and minimises the use of unobservable inputs.

Where the Group manages a group of financial assets and financial liabilities on the basis of its net exposure to either market risks or credit risk, it measures the fair value of a group of financial assets and financial liabilities on the basis of the price that it would receive to sell a net long position (i.e. an asset) for a particular risk exposure or to transfer a net short position (i.e. a liability) for a particular risk exposure in an orderly transaction at the measurement date under current market conditions.

Credit valuation adjustments are made when valuing derivative financial assets to incorporate counterparty credit risk. Adjustments are also made when valuing financial liabilities measured at fair value to reflect the Group's own credit standing.

Where the market for a financial instrument is not active, fair value is established using a valuation technique. These valuation techniques involve a degree of estimation, the extent of which depends on the instrument's complexity and the availability of market-based data. Further details about the Group's valuation methodologies and the sensitivity to reasonably possible alternative assumptions of the fair value of financial instruments valued using techniques where at least one significant input is unobservable are given in Note 9.

Accounting policies

Accounting developments

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

A number of IFRSs and amendments to IFRS were in issue at 31 December 2015 that would affect RBSH from 1 January 2016 or later.

Effective for 2016

'Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations' issued in May 2014 amends IFRS 11 'Joint Arrangements'. An acquirer of an interest in a joint operation that is a business applies the relevant principles for business combinations in IFRS 3 and other standards and makes the relevant disclosures accordingly. The effective date is 1 January 2016.

'Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation' issued in May 2014 amends IAS 16 'Property, Plant and Equipment' and IAS 38 'Intangible Assets' requiring amortisation to be based on the consumption of an asset, introducing a rebuttable presumption that this is not achieved by an amortisation profile aligned to revenue. The effective date is 1 January 2016.

Annual Improvements to IFRS 2012 - 2014 cycle was issued in September 2014 making a number of minor amendments to IFRS. Its effective date is 1 January 2016.

Amendments to IFRS 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements', IFRS 12 'Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities' and IAS 28 'Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures' were issued in September 2014 to clarify the accounting for sales between an investor, its associate or joint ventures, and in December 2014 to clarify the application of the investment entity consolidation exception. The September 2014 amendments will be effective from a date to be determined by the IASB and the December 2014 amendments from 1 January 2016.

An amendment to IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements' was issued in December 2014 to clarify the application of materiality to financial statements. Its effective date is 1 January 2016.

None of these amendments is expected to have a material effect on the Group's financial statements.

Effective after 2016 - IFRS 9

In July 2014, the IASB published IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' with an effective date of 1 January 2018. IFRS 9 replaces the current financial instruments standard IAS 39, setting out new accounting requirements in a number of areas. The Group is continuing its assessment of the standard's effect on its financial statements.

The principal features of IFRS 9 are as follows:

Recognition and derecognition

The material in IAS 39 setting out the criteria for the recognition and derecognition of financial instruments has been included unamended in IFRS 9.

Classification and measurement

Financial assets - There are three classifications for financial assets in IFRS 9: fair value through profit or loss; fair value through other comprehensive income; and amortised cost.

- Financial assets with terms that give rise to interest and principal cash flows only and which are held in a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets to collect their cash flow are measured at amortised cost.
- Financial assets with terms that give rise to interest and principal cash flows only and which are held in a business model whose objective is achieved by holding financial assets to collect their cash flow and selling them are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.
- Other financial assets are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

However, at initial recognition, any financial asset may be irrevocably designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss if such designation eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency.

The Group continues to evaluate the overall effect, but expects that the measurement basis of the majority of the Group's financial assets will be unchanged on application of IFRS 9.

Financial liabilities - IFRS 9's requirements on the classification and measurement of financial liabilities are largely unchanged from those in IAS 39. However, there is a change to the treatment of changes in the fair value attributable to own credit risk of financial liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss which are recognised in other comprehensive income and not in profit or loss as required by IAS 39.

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Accounting policies

Hedge accounting

Hedge accounting requirements are designed to align accounting more closely to the risk management framework; permit a greater variety of hedging instruments; and remove or simplify some of the rule-based requirements in IAS 39. The basic mechanics of hedge accounting: fair value, cash flow and net investment hedges are retained. There is an option in IFRS 9 for an accounting policy choice to continue with the IAS 39 hedge accounting framework. The Group is actively considering its implementation approach.

Credit impairment

IFRS 9's credit impairment requirements apply to financial assets measured at amortised cost, to those measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, to lease receivables and to certain loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts. On initial recognition a loss allowance is established at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses ('ECL') that is the portion of life-time expected losses resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months. Where a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition is identified, the loss allowance increases so as to recognise all expected default events over the expected life of the asset. The Group expects that financial assets where there is objective evidence of impairment under IAS 39 will be credit impaired under IFRS 9, and carry loss allowances based on all expected default events.

The assessment of credit risk and the estimation of ECL are required to be unbiased and probability-weighted: determined by evaluating at the reporting date for each customer or loan portfolio a range of possible outcomes using reasonable and supportable information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future events and economic conditions. The estimation of ECL also takes into account the time value of money. Recognition and measurement of credit impairments under IFRS 9 are more forward-looking than under IAS 39.

A single bank-wide programme has been established to implement the necessary changes in the modelling of credit loss parameters, and the underlying credit management and financial processes; this programme is led jointly by Risk and Finance. The inclusion of loss allowances on all financial assets will tend to result in an increase in overall impairment balances when compared with the existing basis of measurement under IAS 39.

Transition

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

The classification and measurement and impairment requirements are applied retrospectively by adjusting the opening balance sheet at the date of initial application, with no requirement to restate comparative periods. Hedge accounting is generally applied prospectively from that date.

Effective after 2016 – other standards

In January 2016, the IASB amended IAS 7 'Cash Flow Statements' to require disclosure of the movements in financing liabilities. The amendment is effective from 1 January 2017.

In January 2016, the IASB amended IAS 12 'Income taxes' to clarify the recognition of deferred tax assets in respect of unrealised losses. The amendment is effective from 1 January 2017.

IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' was issued in May 2014. It will replace IAS 11 'Construction Contracts', IAS 18 'Revenue' and several Interpretations. Contracts are bundled or unbundled into distinct performance obligations with revenue recognised as the obligations are met. It is effective from 1 January 2018.

IFRS 16 'Leases' was issued in January 2016 to replace IAS 17 'Leases'. Accounting for finance leases will remain substantially the same. Operating leases will be brought on balance sheet through the recognition of assets representing the contractual rights of use and liabilities will be recognised for the contractual payments. The effective date is 1 January 2019.

The Group is assessing the effect of adopting these standards on its financial statements.

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Notes on the consolidated accounts

1 Net interest income			
	2015	2014	2013
	€m	€m	€m
Loans and advances to customers	156	256	339
Loans and advances to banks	35	48	100
Amounts due from ultimate holding company	11	151	183
Debt securities	67	77	146
Interest receivable	269	532	768
Customer accounts	58	94	130
Deposits by banks	20	50	188
Debt securities in issue	8	12	17
Subordinated liabilities	204	182	203
Internal funding of trading businesses	1	7	(8)
Interest payable	291	345	530
Net interest income	(22)	187	238

2 Non-interest income			
	2015	2014	2013
	€m	€m	€m
Fees and commissions receivable			
Lending (credit facilities), trade finance and payment services	15	27	66
Brokerage and other	2	131	53
	17	158	119
Fees and commissions payable	(9)	(16)	(49)
Income from trading activities			
Foreign exchange	(39)	(25)	(48)
Interest rate	(4)	34	294
Credit	7	5	(273)
Equities and commodities	54	(23)	73
	18	(9)	46
Other operating income/(loss)			
Changes in the fair value of own debt designated as at fair value through profit or loss attributable			

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

to own credit net of the effect of economic hedges (1)	(33)	(14)	(89)
Changes in the fair value of financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	175	66	(13)
Loss on sale of securities	(49)	(322)	(53)
Profit on sale of subsidiaries and associates	77	14	37
Dividend income	—	5	—
Share of profits of associated entities	155	117	59
Other income	(49)	87	142
Other operating income	276	(47)	83
Non-interest income	302	86	199

Notes:

(1) Measured as the change in fair value from movements in the year in the credit risk premium payable by the Group.

Notes on the consolidated accounts

3 Operating expenses			
	2015	2014	2013
	€m	€m	€m
Wages, salaries and other staff costs	40	72	131
Social security costs	2	2	9
Pension costs	6	9	17
Restructuring costs	25	2	18
Staff costs	73	85	175
Premises and equipment	23	26	50
Other administrative expenses	120	194	291
Property, plant and equipment	6	7	13
Intangible assets	1	7	8
Depreciation and amortisation	7	14	21
Write down of intangible assets	2	—	—
	225	319	537

Restructuring costs included in operating expenses comprise:			
	2015	2014	2013
	€m	€m	€m
Staff costs	25	2	18
Premises and depreciation	5	—	18
Other administrative expenses	6	(8)	43
	36	(6)	79

The number of persons employed at 31 December 2015 (full time equivalent rounded to the nearest hundred) in continuing operations was 800 (2014 - 1,700; 2013 - 2,500). The average number of persons employed in continuing operations during the year was 1,300 (2014 - 2,200; 2013 - 5,900).

Notes on the consolidated accounts

4 Pensions

The Group sponsors a number of pension schemes overseas. These schemes include both defined contribution and defined benefit plans, whose assets are independent of the Group's finances. The Group's defined benefit schemes generally provide pensions that are based on average or final salary with annual price evaluation of vested rights. In general, employees do not make contributions for basic pensions but may make voluntary contributions to secure additional benefits.

The Group has no material post-retirement benefit obligations other than pensions.

During 2012, the Group's main pension scheme was transferred to RBS plc. The majority of the Group pension plans are located in India. At 31 December 2012, all of the Group's defined benefit plans were included in assets and liabilities of disposal groups. At 31 December 2015, 2014 and 2013, these schemes were no longer classified as disposal groups.

Interim valuations of the Group's schemes under IAS 19 'Employee Benefits' were prepared to 31 December with the support of independent actuaries, using the following assumptions:

	All schemes	
	2015	2014
Principal IAS 19 assumptions	%	%
Discount rate	8.1	7.9
Expected return on plan assets	8.1	7.9
Rate of increase in salaries	5.0	5.0
	All schemes	
	2015	2014
Major classes of plan assets as a percentage of total plan assets	%	%
Government fixed interest bonds	64.1	25.4
Corporate and other bonds	16.4	74.6
Cash and other assets	19.5	
	All schemes	
	Present value	

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

		of defined	
	Fair value of	benefit	Net pension
	plan assets	obligations	liability
Changes in value of net pension liability	€m	€m	€m
At 1 January 2014	10	30	20
Disposals	—	(2)	(2)
Currency translation and other adjustments	1	5	4
Expected return	1	—	(1)
Net interest expense	—	4	4
Current service cost	—	1	1
Actuarial gains and losses	—	8	8
Contributions by employer	2	—	(2)
Benefits paid	(5)	(5)	—
At 1 January 2015	9	41	32
Currency translation and other adjustments	—	2	2
Expected return	1	—	(1)
Net interest expense	—	3	3
Current service cost	—	1	1
Actuarial gains and losses	—	(2)	(2)
Contributions by employer	1	—	(1)
Benefits paid	(3)	(3)	—
At 31 December 2015	8	42	34

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4 Pensions continued		
	2015	2014
Net pension deficit comprises:	€m	€m
Net liabilities of schemes in deficit (included in Provisions, accruals and other liabilities, Note 19)	34	32

	All schemes				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
History of defined benefit schemes	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Fair value of plan assets	8	9	10	—	371
Present value of defined benefit obligations	42	41	30	—	353
Net deficit/(surplus)	34	32	20	—	(18)
Experience gains on plan liabilities	1	—	—	1	1
Experience gains on plan assets	—	—	—	—	33
Actual return on pension schemes assets	1	1	1	—	92
Actual return on pension schemes assets - %	11.1%	10.0%	—	—	7.4%

The table below sets out the sensitivities of the present value of defined benefit obligations at 31 December to a change in the principal actuarial assumptions.

	All schemes (decrease)/increase	
	in obligation for year	
	2015	2014
	€m	€m
0.25% increase in the discount rate	(2)	(2)
0.25% additional rate of increase in pensions in payment	2	2
Longevity increase of 1 year	1	1

Pension risk

The Group is exposed to risk from its defined benefit pension schemes to the extent that the assets of the schemes do not fully match the timing and amount of the schemes' liabilities. Pensions scheme liabilities vary with changes to long-term interest rates, inflation, pensionable salaries and the longevity of scheme members as well as changes in legislation. Ultimate responsibility for the Group's pension scheme is separate from the Group management. The Group is exposed to the risk that the market value of the schemes' assets, together with future returns and any additional future contributions could be considered insufficient to meet the liabilities as they fall due. In such circumstances, the Group could be obliged, or may choose, to make additional contributions to the schemes.

The pension funds in India are the main source of pension risk. The Trustees or Pension Boards of these schemes are solely responsible for the investment of the schemes' assets which are held separately from the assets of the Group.

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5 Auditor's remuneration

Amounts charged to the income statement relating to the Group's auditors for statutory audit and other services are set out below. All audit-related and other services are approved by the Group Supervisory Board and are subject to strict controls to ensure external auditor's independence is unaffected by the provision of other services. The Committee recognises that for certain assignments the auditors are best placed to perform the work economically. For other work the Group selects the supplier best placed to meet its requirements. The Group's auditors are free to tender for such work in competition with other firms where the work is permissible under audit independence rules.

	2015	2014	2013
	€m	€m	€m
Fees for the audit of RBSH Group's annual accounts	3.2	3.5	5.0
Audit related services (1)	0.7	0.7	0.8
Total audit and audit-related services	3.9	4.2	5.8
All other services	—	0.4	0.1
Total	3.9	4.6	5.9

Note:

(1) Includes fees of €0.7 million for 2015 in respect of regulatory audits (2014 - €0.7 million; 2013 - €0.6 million).

Deloitte Accountants B.V. provided audit and audit-related services amounting to €0.9 million (2014 - €0.8 million). The amount paid to Deloitte LLP in 2015 in respect of audit fees was €1.6 million (2014 - €1.5 million). The remaining amounts relate to services provided by other Deloitte Member Firms.

	2015	2014	2013
	€m	€m	€m
6 Tax			
Current tax			
Charge for the year	(10)	(57)	(49)
Over provision in respect of prior periods	17	18	162
	7	(39)	113
Deferred tax			

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

Credit/(charge) for the year	12	(15)	(45)
Over/(under) provision in respect of prior periods	1	(4)	(80)
Tax credit/(charge) for the year	20	(58)	(12)

The actual tax credit/(charge) differs from the expected tax credit computed by applying the statutory tax rate of the Netherlands of 25% as follows:

	2015	2014	2013
	€m	€m	€m
Expected tax credit	12	14	36
Non-deductible items	(2)	(54)	(18)
Non-taxable items (including recycling of foreign exchange reserve)	73	65	35
Foreign profits taxed at other rates	8	6	5
Losses in year not recognised	(154)	(67)	(163)
Losses brought forward and utilised	27	7	26
Reduction/(increase) in carrying value of deferred tax liability in respect of associates	38	(6)	(29)
Adjustments in respect of prior years (1)	18	14	111
Other	—	(37)	(15)
Actual tax credit/(charge)	20	(58)	(12)

Notes:

(1) Prior period tax adjustments include tax provision movements, adjustments to reflect submitted tax computations in the Netherlands and overseas, recovery of previously written-off current tax assets and changes in the valuation of deferred tax assets previously recognised.

7 Dividends

No dividend was paid by RBS Holdings N.V. during the year ended 31 December 2015 (2014 - €300 million; 2013 - nil).

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Notes on the consolidated accounts

8 Financial instruments - classification

The following tables analyse the Group's financial assets and liabilities in accordance with the categories of financial instruments in IAS 39. Assets and liabilities outside the scope of IAS 39 are shown within other assets and other liabilities.

		Designated as					
		at fair value					
	Held-for- trading	through profit or loss	Hedging derivatives	Available- for-sale	Loans and receivables	Other assets	Total
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Assets							
Cash and balances at central banks	—	—			543		543
Loans and advances to banks (1, 8)	—	—			6,931		6,931
Loans and advances to customers (2, 8)	59	—			2,134		2,193
Amounts due from ultimate holding company	—	—			138		138
Debt securities (3)	133	151		1,614	26		1,924
Equity shares	82	90		43	—		215
Settlement balances	—	—			71		71
Derivatives (8)	2,144		77				2,221
Other assets						1,745	1,745
31 December 2015	2,418	241	77	1,657	9,843	1,745	15,981
Cash and balances at central banks	—	—			1,135		1,135
Loans and advances to banks (1, 8)	336	—			7,360		7,696
Loans and advances to customers (2, 8)	267	—			3,272		3,539
Amounts due from ultimate holding company	—	—			123		123

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Debt securities (3)	160	148		2,649	26		2,983
Equity shares	125	93		42	—		260
Settlement balances		—	—		40		40
Derivatives (8)	4,369		63				4,432
Assets of disposal groups						1,257	1,257
Other assets						2,086	2,086
31 December 2014	5,257	241	63	2,691	11,956	3,343	23,551

For notes relating to this table refer to page 109.

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8 Financial instruments - classification continued						
		Designated as at fair value				
	Held-for- trading	through profit or loss	Hedging derivatives	Amortised cost	Other liabilities	Total
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Liabilities						
Deposits by banks (4,8)	251	—		2,725		2,976
Customer accounts (5)	255	—		1,226		1,481
Debt securities in issue (6)	3	400				403
Settlement balances and short positions	1	—		35		36
Derivatives (8)	1,833		28			1,861
Subordinated liabilities	—	659		3,797		4,456
Other liabilities					1,106	1,106
31 December 2015	2,343	1,059	28	7,783	1,106	12,319
Deposits by banks (4,8)	1,131	—		4,047		5,178
Customer accounts (5)	335	—		2,599		2,934
Debt securities in issue (6,7)	3	590		424		1,017
Settlement balances and short positions	2	—		32		34
Derivatives (8)	4,034		521			4,555
Subordinated liabilities	—	666		4,438		5,104
Liabilities of disposal groups					46	46
Other liabilities				13	1,197	1,210
31 December 2014	5,505	1,256	521	11,553	1,243	20,078

Notes:

- (1) Includes reverse repurchase agreements of €3,335 million (2014 - €1,070 million).
- (2) Includes reverse repurchase agreements of €36 million (2014 - nil).
- (3) Includes treasury bills, similar securities and other eligible bills of €730 million (2014 - €272 million).

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

- (4) Includes repurchase agreements of nil (2014 - €636 million).
- (5) Includes repurchase agreements of nil (2014 - €1 million).
- (6) Includes bonds and medium term notes of €403 million (2014 - €1,017 million).
- (7) €31 million (2014 - €14 million) has been recognised in profit or loss for changes in credit risk associated with debt securities in issue designated as at fair value through profit or loss measured as the change in fair value from movements in the period in the credit risk premium payable by the Group.
- (8) Includes the following intergroup balances:
 - Loans and advances to banks of €5,893 million (2014 - €6,061 million).
 - Loans and advances to customers of €548 million (2014 - €373 million).
 - Derivative assets of €1,283 million (2014 - €2,255 million).
 - Bank deposits of €2,713 million (2014 - €3,875 million).
 - Derivative liabilities of €1,473 million (2014 - €3,403 million).

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Notes on the consolidated accounts

8 Financial instruments - classification continued			
Amounts included in the consolidated income statement:			
	2015	2014	2013
	€m	€m	€m
Gains/(losses) on financial assets/liabilities designated as at fair value through profit or loss	138	54	(28)
(Losses)/gains on disposal or settlement of loans and receivables	(2)	2	(28)

The tables below present information on financial assets and liabilities that are offset in the balance sheet under IFRS or subject to enforceable master netting agreement together with financial collateral received or given.

	Offsetable instruments			Offsetable potential not recognised by IFRS		
	Gross	offset	Balance sheet	Effect of master netting and similar agreements	Financial collateral	Net amount after the effect of netting arrangements and related collateral
2015	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Financial assets						
Derivatives	102	—	102	(14)	(21)	67
Loans and advances to customers	775	(775)	—	—	—	—
Reverse repurchase agreements	46	—	46	—	(46)	—
	923	(775)	148	(14)	(67)	67
Financial liabilities						
Derivatives	39	—	39	(14)	—	25
Customer accounts	775	(775)	—	—	—	—
	814	(775)	39	(14)	—	25

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

2014							
Financial assets							
Derivatives	1,673	—	1,673	(1,393)	(280)		
Loans and advance to customers	1,104	(1,104)	—	—	—		
	2,777	(1,104)	1,673	(1,393)	(280)		
Financial liabilities							
Derivatives	2,874	—	2,874	(1,393)	(245)	1,236	
Customer accounts	1,104	(1,104)	—	—	—		
	3,978	(1,104)	2,874	(1,393)	(245)	1,236	

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Notes on the consolidated accounts

9 Financial instruments - valuation

Valuation of financial instruments carried at fair value

Control environment

Common valuation policies, procedures, frameworks and models apply across the RBS Group. Therefore for the most part, discussions on these aspects below reflect those in the RBS Group as relevant for businesses and operations in the Group.

The Group's control environment for the determination of the fair value of financial instruments includes formalised protocols for the review and validation of fair values independent of the businesses entering into the transactions. There are specific controls to ensure consistent pricing policies and procedures, incorporating disciplined price verification. The Group ensures that appropriate attention is given to bespoke transactions, structured products, illiquid products and other instruments which are difficult to price.

Independent price verification (IPV)

IPV is a key element of the control environment. Valuations are first performed by the business which entered into the transaction. Such valuations may be directly from available prices, or may be derived using a model and variable model inputs. These valuations are reviewed, and if necessary amended, by a team independent of those trading the financial instruments, in light of available pricing evidence.

IPV differences are classified according to the quality of independent market observables into IPV quality bands linked to the fair value hierarchy principles, as laid out in IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement'. These differences are classified into fair value levels 1, 2 and 3 (with the valuation uncertainty risk increasing as the levels rise from 1 to 3) and then further classified into high, medium, low and indicative depending on the quality of the independent data available to validate the prices. Valuations are revised if they are outside agreed thresholds.

Governance framework

IPV takes place at least each month end date, for exposures in the regulatory trading book and at least quarterly for exposures in the regulatory banking book. The IPV control includes formalised reporting and escalation of any valuation differences in breach of established thresholds. The Pricing Unit determines IPV

policy, monitors adherence to that policy and performs additional independent reviews of highly subjective valuation issues.

The Modelled Product Review Committee sets the policy for model documentation, testing and review, and prioritises models with significant exposure for review by RBS Group's Pricing Model Risk team. Valuation Committees are made up of valuation specialists and senior business representatives from various functions and oversee pricing, reserving and valuations issues as relevant to businesses within the RBS Group. These committees meet monthly to review and ratify any methodology changes. The Executive Valuation Committee meets quarterly to address key material and subjective valuation issues, to review items escalated by the Valuation Committees and to discuss other relevant matters including prudential valuation.

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Valuation hierarchy

Initial classification of a financial instrument is carried out by the Product Control team following the principles in IFRS 13. They base their judgment on information gathered during the IPV process for instruments which include the sourcing of independent prices and model inputs. The quality and completeness of the information gathered in the IPV process gives an indication as to the liquidity and valuation uncertainty of an instrument.

These initial classifications are reviewed and challenged by the Pricing Unit, and are also subject to senior management review. Particular attention is paid to instruments crossing from one level to another, new instrument classes or products, instruments that are generating significant profit and loss and instruments where valuation uncertainty is high.

Valuation techniques

The Group derives fair value of its instruments differently depending on whether the instrument is a modelled or non-modelled product.

Non-modelled products

Non-modelled products are valued directly from a price input typically on a position by position basis and include cash, equities and most debt securities.

Modelled products

Modelled products valued using a pricing model range in complexity from comparatively vanilla products such as interest rate swaps and options (e.g. interest rate caps and floors) through to more complex derivatives. The valuation of modelled products requires an appropriate model and inputs into this model. Sometimes models are also used to derive inputs (e.g. to construct volatility surfaces). The Group uses a number of modelling methodologies.

Inputs to valuation models

Values between and beyond available data points are obtained by interpolation and extrapolation. When utilising valuation techniques, the fair value can be significantly affected by the choice of valuation model and by underlying assumptions concerning factors such as the amounts and timing of cash flows, discount rates and credit risk. The principal inputs to these valuation techniques are as follows:

- Bond prices - quoted prices are generally available for government bonds, certain corporate securities and some mortgage-related products.
- Credit spreads - where available, these are derived from prices of credit default swaps or other credit based instruments, such as debt securities. For others, credit spreads are obtained from pricing services.
- Interest rates - these are principally benchmark interest rates such as the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), Overnight Index Swaps rate (OIS) and other quoted interest rates in the swap, bond and futures markets.
- Foreign currency exchange rates - there are observable markets both for spot and forward contracts and futures in the world's major currencies.
- Equity and equity index prices - quoted prices are generally readily available for equity shares listed on the world's major stock exchanges and for major indices on such shares.
- Commodity prices - many commodities are actively traded in spot and forward contracts and futures on exchanges in London, New York and other commercial centres.
- Price volatilities and correlations - volatility is a measure of the tendency of a price to change with time. Correlation measures the degree which two or more prices or other variables are observed to move together.
- Prepayment rates - the fair value of a financial instrument that can be prepaid by the issuer or borrower differs from that of an instrument that cannot be prepaid. In valuing prepayable instruments that are not quoted in active markets, the Group considers the value of the prepayment option.
- Counterparty credit spreads - adjustments are made to market prices (or parameters) when the creditworthiness of the counterparty differs from that of the assumed counterparty in the market price (or parameters).
- Recovery rates/loss given default - these are used as an input to valuation models and reserves for asset-backed securities and other credit products as an indicator of severity of losses on default. Recovery rates are primarily sourced from market data providers or inferred from observable credit spreads.

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Consensus pricing

The Group uses consensus prices for the IPV of some instruments. The consensus service encompasses the equity, interest rate, currency, commodity, credit, property, fund and bond markets, providing comprehensive matrices of vanilla prices and a wide selection of exotic products. The Group contributes to consensus pricing services where there is a significant interest either from a positional point of view or to test models for future business use. Data sourced from consensus pricing services is used for a combination of control processes including direct price testing, evidence of observability and model testing. In practice this means that the Group submits prices for all material positions for which a service is available. Data from consensus services are subject to the same level of quality review as other inputs used for IPV process

In order to determine a reliable fair value, where appropriate, management applies valuation adjustments to the pricing information gathered from the above sources. The sources of independent data are reviewed for quality and are applied in the IPV processes using formalised input quality hierarchy. These adjustments reflect the Group's assessment of factors that market participants would consider in setting a price.

Furthermore, on an ongoing basis, the Group assesses the appropriateness of any model used. To the extent that the price determined by internal models does not represent the fair value of the instrument, for instance in highly stressed market conditions, the Group makes adjustments to the model valuation to calibrate to other available pricing sources.

Where unobservable inputs are used, the Group may determine a range of possible valuations derived from differing stress scenarios to determine the sensitivity associated with the valuation. When establishing the fair value of a financial instrument using a valuation technique, the Group considers certain adjustments to the modelled price which market participants would make when pricing that instrument. Such adjustments include the credit quality of the counterparty and adjustments to compensate for any known model limitations.

Valuation reserves

When valuing financial instruments in the trading book, adjustments are made to mid-market valuations to cover bid-offer spread, liquidity and credit risk.

Credit valuation adjustments

Credit valuation adjustments (CVA) represent an estimate of the adjustment to fair value that a market participant would make to incorporate the risk inherent in counterparty derivative exposures. CVA reserve at 31 December 2015 was €29 million (2014 - €54 million).

The CVA is calculated on a portfolio basis reflecting an estimate of the amount a third party would charge to assume the credit risk.

Where a positive exposure exists to a counterparty that is considered to be close to default, the CVA is calculated by applying expected losses to the current level of exposure. Otherwise, expected losses are applied to estimated potential future positive exposures which are modelled to reflect the volatility of the market factors which drive the exposures and the correlation between those factors.

Expected losses are determined from market implied probabilities of default and internally assessed recovery levels. The probability of default is calculated with reference to observable credit spreads and observable recovery levels. For counterparties where observable data do not exist, the probability of default is determined from the credit spreads and recovery levels of similarly rated entities.

Collateral held under a credit support agreement is factored into the CVA calculation. In such cases where the Group holds collateral against counterparty exposures, CVA is held to the extent that residual risk remains.

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9 Financial instruments - valuation continued

Own credit

The Group takes into account the effect of its own credit standing when valuing financial liabilities recorded at fair value in accordance with IFRS. Own credit spread adjustments are made to issued debt held at fair value, including issued structured notes, and derivatives. An own credit adjustment is applied to positions where it is believed that counterparties would consider the Group's creditworthiness when pricing trades.

For issued debt and structured notes this adjustment is based on debt issuance spreads above average inter-bank rates (at a range of tenors). Secondary senior debt issuance spreads are used in the calculation of the own credit adjustment applied to senior debt.

The fair value of the Group's derivative financial liabilities is adjusted to reflect the Group's own credit risk (DVA). Expected gains are applied to estimated potential future negative exposures, the modelling of which is consistent with the approach used in calculation of CVA relating to other counterparties. Expected gains are determined from market implied probabilities of default and recovery levels. Funding valuation adjustments (FVA) is also now considered the primary adjustment applied to derivative liabilities; the extent to which DVA and FVA overlap is eliminated from DVA.

The own credit adjustment for fair value does not alter cash flows, is not used for performance management, is disregarded for regulatory capital reporting processes and will reverse over time as the liabilities mature.

The reserve movement between periods will not equate to the reported profit or loss for own credit. The balance sheet reserves are stated by conversion of underlying currency balances at spot rates for each period whereas the income statement includes intra-period foreign exchange sell-offs.

The effect of change in credit spreads could reverse in future periods provided the liability is not repaid at a premium or a discount.

The cumulative own credit adjustments on own liabilities are set out below.

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

	Debt securities		
	in issue and		
	subordinated		
	liabilities (1)	Derivatives	Total
Cumulative own credit adjustment - decrease in liability	€m	€m	€m
2015	(182)	(6)	(188)
2014	(212)	(5)	(217)
Book values of underlying liabilities	€bn		
2015	1.1		
2014	1.3		

Note:

(1) Includes wholesale and retail note issuances.

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Valuation hierarchy					
The following tables show financial instruments carried at fair value on the balance sheet by valuation hierarchy - level 1, level 2, level 3 and level 3 sensitivities.					
				Level 3 sensitivity (2)	
	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Favourable	Unfavourable
2015	€bn	€bn	€bn	€m	€m
Assets					
Loans and advances	0.1	—	0.1	—	—
Debt securities	1.7	0.2	1.9	14	(13)
- of which AFS	1.6	—	1.6	—	—
Equity shares	0.1	0.1	0.2	15	(15)
Derivatives	2.1	0.1	2.2	10	(11)
	4.0	0.4	4.4	39	(39)
Proportion	90.9%	9.1%	100.0%		
Liabilities					
Deposits	0.4	0.1	0.5	10	(10)
Debt securities in issue	0.4	—	0.4	—	—
Derivatives	1.6	0.2	1.8	16	(28)
Subordinated liabilities	0.7	—	0.7	—	—
	3.1	0.3	3.4	26	(38)
Proportion	91.2%	8.8%	100.0%		

For notes relating to this table see the following page.

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9 Financial instruments - valuation continued							
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 3 sensitivity (2)		
2014	€bn	€bn	€bn	€bn	Favourable €m	Unfavourable €m	
Assets							
Loans and advances	—	0.6	—	0.6	—	—	
Debt securities	0.7	2.3	—	3.0	4	(3)	
- of which AFS	0.7	1.9	—	2.6	3	(3)	
Equity shares	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	18	(19)	
Derivatives	—	4.3	0.1	4.4	2	(2)	
	0.8	7.3	0.2	8.3	24	(24)	
Proportion	9.6%	88.0%	2.4%	100.0%			
Liabilities							
Deposits	—	1.4	—	1.4	—	—	
Debt securities in issue	—	0.5	0.1	0.6	5	(4)	
Derivatives	—	4.5	0.1	4.6	4	(3)	
Subordinated liabilities	—	0.7	—	0.7	—	—	
	—	7.1	0.2	7.3	9	(7)	
Proportion	—	97.3%	2.7%	100.0%			

Notes:

(1) Level 1: valued using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets, for identical financial instruments.

Level 2: valued using techniques based significantly on observable market data. Instruments in this category are valued using:

(a) quoted prices for similar instruments or identical instruments in markets which are not considered to be active; or

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

(b) valuation techniques where all the inputs that have a significant effect on the valuations are directly or indirectly based on observable market data.

Level 3: instruments in this category have been valued using a valuation technique where at least one input which could have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation, is not based on observable market data. Where inputs can be observed from market data without undue cost and effort, the observed input is used. Otherwise, the Group determines a reasonable level for the input.

(2) Sensitivity represents the favourable and unfavourable effect on the income statement or the statement of comprehensive income due to reasonably possible changes to valuations using reasonably possible alternative inputs to the Group's valuation techniques or models. Totals for sensitivities are not indicative of the total potential effect on the income statement or the statement of comprehensive income. The level 3 sensitivities above are calculated at a trade or low level portfolio basis. They are not calculated on an overall portfolio basis and therefore do not reflect the likely overall potential uncertainty on the whole portfolio. The figures are aggregated and do not reflect the correlated nature of some of the sensitivities. In particular, for some of the portfolios the sensitivities may be negatively correlated where a downwards movement in one asset would produce an upwards movement in another, but due to the additive presentation of the above figures this correlation cannot be observed. The actual potential downside sensitivity of the total portfolio may be less than the non-correlated sum of the additive figures as shown in the above table.

(3) Transfers between levels are deemed to have occurred at the beginning of the quarter in which the instruments were transferred. There were no significant transfers between level 1 and level 2.

(4) The Group does not have any material liabilities measured at fair value that are issued with an inseparable third party credit enhancement.

(5) Level 3 instruments were €0.4 billion for assets and €0.3 for liabilities (2014 - €0.2 billion for both assets and liabilities). The decrease during the year primarily related to €0.2 billion sales for assets and €0.1 billion for liabilities (2014 - the decrease during the year primarily related to €0.2 billion sales for both assets and liabilities and income statement losses of €0.1 billion on assets and gains of €0.1 billion on liabilities). Transfers from level 2 to 3 were €143 million for assets and €163 million for liabilities (2014 - transfers from level 2 to 3 were €66 million assets and €33 million liabilities). Transfers from level 3 to level 2 were €74 million in 2015 (2014 – not material). Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income were not material.

The amount of the total gains or losses included in profit or loss that is attributable to the change in unrealised gains or losses relating to those assets and liabilities held at the end of the reporting period was not material for any period presented.

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

(6) For an analysis of derivatives by type of contract – see Note 12.

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The Level 3 sensitivities above are calculated at a trade or low level portfolio basis. They are not calculated on an overall portfolio basis and therefore do not reflect the likely potential uncertainty on the portfolio as a whole. The figures are aggregated and do not reflect the correlated nature of some of the sensitivities. In particular, for some of the portfolios the sensitivities may be negatively correlated where a downwards movement in one asset would produce an upwards movement in another, but due to the additive presentation of the above figures this correlation cannot be displayed. The actual potential downside sensitivity of the total portfolio may be less than the non-correlated sum of the additive figures as shown in the above table.

Judgmental issues

The diverse range of products traded by the Group results in a wide range of instruments that are classified into Level 3 of the hierarchy. Whilst the majority of these instruments naturally fall into a particular level, for some products an element of judgement is required. The majority of the Group's financial instruments carried at fair value are classified as Level 2: inputs are observable either directly (i.e. as a price) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Active and inactive markets

A key input in the decision making process for the allocation of assets to a particular level is liquidity. In general, the degree of valuation uncertainty depends on the degree of liquidity of an input.

Where markets are liquid or very liquid, little judgement is required. However, when the information regarding the liquidity in a particular market is not clear, a judgement may need to be made. This can be made more difficult as assessing the liquidity of a market is not always straightforward. For an equity traded on an exchange, daily volumes of trading can be seen, but for an-over-the-counter (OTC) derivative assessing the liquidity of the market with no central exchange can be more difficult.

A key related issue is where a market moves from liquid to illiquid or vice versa. Where this change is considered to be temporary, the classification is not changed. For example, if there is little market trading in a product on a reporting date but at the previous reporting date and during the intervening period the market has been considered to be liquid, the instrument will continue to be classified in the same level in the hierarchy. This is to provide consistency so that transfers between levels are driven by genuine changes in market liquidity and do not reflect short term or seasonal effects.

The breadth and depth of the IPV data allows for a rules based quality assessment to be made of market activity, liquidity and pricing uncertainty, which assists with the process of allocation to an appropriate level. Where suitable independent pricing information is not readily available the instrument will be considered to be Level 3.

Modelled products

For modelled products the market convention is to quote these trades through the model inputs or parameters as opposed to a cash price equivalent. A mark-to-market is derived from the use of the independent market inputs calculated using the Group's model.

The decision to classify a modelled asset as Level 2 or 3 will be dependent upon the product/model combination, the currency, the maturity, the observability and quality of input parameters and other factors. All these need to be assessed to classify the asset.

If an input fails the observability or quality tests then the instrument is considered to be in Level 3 unless the input can be shown to have an insignificant effect on the overall valuation of the product.

The majority of derivative instruments, for example, vanilla interest rate swaps, foreign exchange swaps and liquid single name credit derivatives are classified as Level 2 as they are vanilla products valued using observable inputs. The valuation uncertainty on these is considered to be low and both input and output testing may be available.

Non-modelled products

Non-modelled products are generally quoted on a price basis and can therefore be considered for each of the three levels. This is determined by the market activity liquidity and valuation uncertainty of the instruments which is in turn measured from the availability of independent data used by the IPV process to allocate positions to IPV quality levels.

The availability and quality of independent pricing information is considered during the classification process. An assessment is made regarding the quality of the independent information. For example where consensus prices are used for non-modelled products, a key assessment of the quality of a price is the depth of the number of prices used to provide the consensus price. If the depth of contributors falls below a set hurdle rate, the instrument is considered to be Level 3. This hurdle rate is that used in the IPV process to determine the IPV quality rating. However, where an instrument is generally considered to be illiquid, but regular quotes from market participants exist, these instruments may be classified as Level 2 depending on frequency of quotes, other available pricing and whether the quotes are used as part of the IPV process or not.

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9 Financial instruments - valuation continued

For some instruments with a wide number of available price sources, there may be differing quality of available information and there may be a wide range of prices from different sources. In these situations the highest quality source is used to determine the classification of the asset. For example, a tradable quote would be considered a better source than a consensus price.

Level 3 portfolios and sensitivity methodologies

Reasonably possible alternative assumptions of unobservable inputs are determined based on a 90% confidence interval. The assessments recognise different favourable and unfavourable valuation movements where appropriate. Each unobservable input within a product is considered separately and sensitivity is reported on an additive basis.

Alternative assumptions are determined with reference to all available evidence including consideration of the following: quality of independent pricing information taking into account consistency between different sources, variation over time, perceived tradability or otherwise of available quotes; consensus service dispersion ranges; volume of trading activity and market bias (e.g. one-way inventory); day 1 profit or loss arising on new trades; number and nature of market participants; market conditions; modelling consistency in the market; size and nature of risk; length of holding of position; and market intelligence.

Other considerations

Valuation adjustments

CVA applied to derivative exposures to other counterparties and own credit adjustments applied to derivative liabilities (DVA) are calculated on a portfolio basis. Whilst the methodology used to calculate each of these adjustments references certain inputs which are not based on observable market data, these inputs are not considered to have a significant effect on the net valuation of the related portfolios. The classification of the derivative portfolios which the valuation adjustments are applied to is not determined by the observability of the valuation adjustments, and any related sensitivity does not form part of the Level 3 sensitivities presented.

Own credit - issued debt

For structured notes issued the own credit adjustment is based on debt issuance spreads above average inter-bank rates at the reporting date (at a range of tenors). Whilst certain debt issuance spreads are not based on observable market data, these inputs are not considered to have a significant effect on the valuation of individual trades. Neither the classification of structured notes issued nor any related valuation sensitivities are determined by the observability of the debt issuance spreads.

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9 Financial instruments – valuation continued

Fair value of financial instruments not carried at fair value

The following table shows the carrying value and fair value of financial instruments carried at amortised cost on the balance sheet.

	Items where fair value approximates carrying value	Carrying value	Fair value	Fair value hierarchy level	
				Level 2	Level 3
				€m	€m
2015	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Financial assets					
Cash and balances at central banks	543				
Loans and advances to banks		6,931	6,988	4,649	2,339
Loans and advances to customers		2,134	2,051	399	1,652
Amount due from ultimate holding company		138	128	128	
Debt securities		26	26		26
Settlement balances	71				
Financial liabilities					
Deposits by banks	1,265	1,460	1,480	803	677
Customer accounts	502	724	720	77	643
Settlement balances	35				
Subordinated liabilities		3,797	3,754	3,754	
2014					
Financial assets					
Cash and balances at central banks	1,135				
Loans and advances to banks		7,360	7,383	2,855	4,528
Loans and advances to customers		3,272	3,213	54	3,159
Amount due from ultimate holding company		123	123	123	
Debt securities		26	26		26
Settlement balances	40				

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

Financial liabilities					
Deposits by banks	367	3,680	3,698	1,415	2,283
Customer accounts	873	1,726	1,717	131	1,586
Debt securities in issue		424	424	424	
Settlement balances	32				
Subordinated liabilities		4,438	4,374	4,374	

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The fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Quoted market values are used where available; otherwise, fair values have been estimated based on discounted expected future cash flows and other valuation techniques. These techniques involve uncertainties and require assumptions and judgments covering prepayments, credit risk and discount rates. Furthermore there is a wide range of potential valuation techniques. Changes in these assumptions would significantly affect estimated fair values. The fair values reported would not necessarily be realised in an immediate sale or settlement.

The assumptions and methodologies underlying the calculation of fair values of financial instruments at the balance sheet date are as follows:

Short-term financial instruments

For certain short-term financial instruments: cash and balances at central banks, items in the course of collection from other banks, settlement balances, items in the course of transmission to other banks, demand deposits and notes in circulation, fair value approximates to carrying value.

Loans and advances to banks and customers

In estimating the fair value of loans and advances to banks and customers measured at amortised cost, the Group's loans are segregated into appropriate portfolios reflecting the characteristics of the constituent loans. Two principal methods are used to estimate fair value:

- (a) Contractual cash flows are discounted using a market discount rate that incorporates the current spread for the borrower or where this is not observable, the spread for borrowers of a similar credit standing. This method is used for the majority of portfolios where most counterparties have external ratings.
- (b) Expected cash flows (unadjusted for credit losses) are discounted at the current offer rate for the same or similar products. This approach is adopted for lending portfolios reflecting the more homogeneous nature of these portfolios.

Debt securities

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

The majority of debt securities are valued using quoted prices in active markets or using quoted prices for similar assets in active markets.

Fair values are determined using discounted cash flow valuation techniques.

Deposits by banks and customer accounts

Fair values of deposits are estimated using discounted cash flow valuation techniques.

Debt securities in issue and subordinated liabilities

Fair values are determined using quoted prices for similar liabilities where available or by reference to valuation techniques and adjusting for own credit spreads where appropriate.

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10 Financial instruments - maturity analysis						
Remaining maturity						
The following table shows the residual maturity of financial instruments, based on contractual date of maturity.						
	2015			2014		
	Less than	More than	Total	Less than	More than	Total
	12 months	12 months		12 months	12 months	
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Assets						
Cash and balances at central banks	543	—	543	1,135	—	1,135
Loans and advances to banks	6,746	185	6,931	7,341	355	7,696
Loans and advances to customers	1,255	938	2,193	1,966	1,573	3,539
Amounts due from ultimate holding company	—	138	138	—	123	123
Debt securities	1,121	803	1,924	1,072	1,911	2,983
Equity shares	—	215	215	—	260	260
Settlement balances	71	—	71	40	—	40
Derivatives	303	1,918	2,221	481	3,951	4,432
Liabilities						
Deposits by banks	2,727	249	2,976	4,873	305	5,178
Customer accounts	1,155	326	1,481	2,446	488	2,934
Debt securities in issue	329	74	403	185	832	1,017
Settlement balances and short positions	35	1	36	34	—	34
Derivatives	199	1,662	1,861	610	3,945	4,555
Subordinated liabilities	38	4,418	4,456	884	4,220	5,104

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Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

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10 Financial instruments - maturity analysis *continued*

Assets and liabilities by contractual cash flow maturity

The tables on the following page show the contractual undiscounted cash flows receivable and payable, up to a period of 20 years, including future receipts and payments of interest of on-balance sheet assets by contractual maturity. The balances in the following tables do not agree directly with the consolidated balance sheet, as the tables include all cash flows relating to principal and future coupon payments, presented on an undiscounted basis. The tables have been prepared on the following basis:

Financial assets have been reflected in the time band of the latest date on which they could be repaid, unless earlier repayment can be demanded by the Group. Financial liabilities are included at the earliest date on which the counterparty can require repayment, regardless of whether or not such early repayment results in a penalty.

If the repayment of a financial instrument is triggered by, or is subject to, specific criteria such as market price hurdles being reached, the asset is included in the time band that contains the latest date on which it can be repaid, regardless of early repayment. The liability is included in the time band that contains the earliest possible date on which the conditions could be fulfilled, without considering the probability of the conditions being met.

For example, if a structured note is automatically prepaid when an equity index exceeds a certain level, the cash outflow will be included in the less than three months period, whatever the level of the index at the year end. The settlement date of debt securities in issue, issued by certain securitisation vehicles consolidated by the Group, depends on when cash flows are received from the securitised assets. Where these assets are prepayable, the timing of the cash outflow relating to securities assumes that each asset will be prepaid at the earliest possible date. As the repayments of assets and liabilities are linked, the repayment of assets in securitisations is shown on the earliest date that the asset can be prepaid, as this is the basis used for liabilities.

The principal amounts of financial assets and liabilities that are repayable after 20 years or where the counterparty has no right to repayment of the principal are excluded from the table, as are interest payments after 20 years.

Held-for-trading assets and liabilities - held-for-trading assets of €2.4 billion (2014 - €5.3 billion) and liabilities of €2.3 billion (2014 - €5.5 billion) have been excluded from the tables below.

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

	0 - 3	3 - 12	1 - 3	3 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 20
	months	months	years	years	years	years
2015	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Assets by contractual maturity						
Cash and balances at central banks	543	—	—	—	—	—
Loans and advances to banks	6,607	46	196	—	—	—
Amounts due from ultimate holding company	—	11	22	22	55	110
Debt securities	1,040	118	563	—	6	—
Settlement balances	71	—	—	—	—	—
Total maturing assets	8,261	175	781	22	61	110
Loans and advances to customers	892	357	161	348	196	1
Derivatives held for hedging	36	21	18	—	—	—
	9,189	553	960	370	257	111
Liabilities by contractual maturity						
Deposits by banks	2,124	445	142	28	—	—
Debt securities in issue	182	268	83	10	8	—
Subordinated liabilities	50	250	959	786	1,211	2,099
Settlement balances and other liabilities	103	—	—	—	—	—
Total maturing liabilities	2,459	963	1,184	824	1,219	2,099
Customer accounts	937	204	15	30	5	6
Derivatives held for hedging	18	10	2	1	2	—
	3,414	1,177	1,201	855	1,226	2,105
Maturity gap	5,802	(788)	(403)	(802)	(1,158)	(1,989)
Cumulative maturity gap	5,802	5,014	4,611	3,809	2,651	662

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10 Financial instruments - maturity analysis continued						
	0 - 3	3 - 12	1 - 3	3 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 20
	months	months	years	years	years	years
2014	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Assets by contractual maturity						
Cash and balances at central banks	1,135	—	—	—	—	—
Loans and advances to banks	6,995	19	93	237	—	5
Amounts due from ultimate holding company	—	10	20	20	49	99
Debt securities	708	406	470	331	275	497
Settlement balances	40	—	—	—	—	—
Total maturing assets	8,878	435	583	588	324	601
Loans and advances to customers	1,174	548	653	318	246	287
Derivatives held for hedging	14	21	24	4	—	—
	10,066	1,004	1,260	910	570	888
Liabilities by contractual maturity						
Deposits by banks	3,357	425	193	53	20	—
Debt securities in issue	34	242	205	449	18	—
Subordinated liabilities	511	637	510	1,212	1,161	1,902
Settlement balances and other liabilities	45	—	—	—	—	—
Total maturing liabilities	3,947	1,304	908	1,714	1,199	1,902
Customer accounts	2,070	338	142	4	37	6
Derivatives held for hedging	78	22	79	64	132	154
	6,095	1,664	1,129	1,782	1,368	2,062
Maturity gap	4,931	(869)	(325)	(1,126)	(875)	(1,301)
Cumulative maturity gap	4,931	4,062	3,737	2,611	1,736	435

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10 Financial instruments - maturity analysis continued		
	2015	2014
	€m	€m
Guarantees and commitments notional amount		
Guarantees (1)	4,630	5,694
Commitments (2)	440	648
	5,070	6,342

Notes:

(1) The Group is only called upon to satisfy a guarantee when the guaranteed party fails to meet its obligations. The Group expects most guarantees it provides to expire unused.

(2) The Group has given commitments to provide funds to customers under undrawn formal facilities, credit lines and other commitments to lend subject to certain conditions being met by the counterparty. The Group does not expect all facilities to be drawn, and some may lapse before drawdown.

11 Financial assets - impairments				
The following table shows the movement in the provision for impairment losses for loans and advances.				
	Individually assessed	Latent	Total 2015	Total 2014
	€m	€m	€m	€m
At 1 January	109	5	114	195
Currency translation and other adjustments	9	4	13	(7)
Amounts written-off	(19)	—	(19)	(30)
Recoveries of amounts previously written-off	5	—	5	4
Released to the income statement - continuing operations	(20)	(7)	(27)	(48)
At 31 December	84	2	86	114

	2015	2014	2013
	€m	€m	€m
Impairment losses charged to the income statement			

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

Loans and advances to customers	(27)	(48)	(38)
Recoveries to RBS plc under credit protection arrangements	4	1	46
Debt securities	126	58	34
	103	11	42

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11 Financial assets – impairments continued						
The following tables analyse impaired financial assets.						
	2015			2014		
	Cost	Provision	Carrying value	Cost	Provision	Carrying value
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Loans and advances to customers (1)	133	84	49	203	109	94

Notes:

(1) All impairment provisions were individually assessed in 2015 and 2014.

	Carrying value	Carrying value
	2015	2014
	€m	€m
Debt securities	19	26

The Group holds collateral in respect of certain loans and advances to banks and to customers that are past due or impaired. Such collateral includes mortgages over property; charges over business assets such as plant, inventories and trade debtors; and guarantees of lending from parties other than the borrower.

No loans have been subject to forbearance in the past 12 months that would otherwise have been past due or impaired (2014 - nil).

12 Derivatives

Companies in the Group transact derivatives as principal either as a trading activity or to manage balance sheet foreign exchange, interest rate and credit risks.

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

RBSH Group enters into fair value hedges, cash flow hedges and hedges of net investments in foreign operations. The majority of RBSH Group's interest rate hedges relate to the management of RBSH Group's non trading interest rate risk. RBSH Group manages this risk within approved limits. Residual risk positions are hedged with derivatives principally interest rate swaps. Suitable larger ticket financial instruments are fair value hedged and qualifying for hedge accounting. The majority of RBSH Group's fair value hedges involve interest rate swaps hedging the interest rate risk in recognised financial assets and financial liabilities. RBSH Group hedges its net investments in foreign operations with currency borrowings and forward foreign exchange contracts.

For fair value hedge relationships of interest rate risk, the hedged items are typically large corporate fixed-rate loans, fixed-rate finance leases, fixed-rate medium-term notes or preference shares classified as debt.

The initial and ongoing prospective effectiveness of fair value hedge relationships is assessed on a cumulative basis by comparing movements in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk with changes in the fair value of the hedging interest rate swap or by comparing the respective changes in the price value of a basis point. Retrospective effectiveness is assessed by comparing the actual movements in the fair value of the hedged items attributable to the hedged risk with actual movements in the fair value of the hedging derivative over the life to date of the hedging relationship.

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12 Derivatives continued						
The following table shows the notional amounts and fair values of the Group's derivatives.						
	2015			2014		
	Notional amounts	Assets	Liabilities	Notional amounts	Assets	Liabilities
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Exchange rate contracts						
Spot, forwards and futures	7,159	130	90	30,888	264	283
Currency swaps	17,240	207	363	34,554	571	669
Options purchased	63	—	—	1,011	3	—
Options written	66	—	5	970	—	9
Interest rate contracts						
Interest rate swaps	50,745	1,638	1,310	47,823	3,248	3,412
Options purchased	—	—	—	18	—	—
Options written	—	—	—	156	—	2
Credit derivatives	825	9	1	1,709	34	22
Equity and commodity contracts	341	237	92	481	312	158
		2,221	1,861		4,432	4,555
Certain derivative asset and liability balances in 2014, which met the offset criteria in IAS 32 'Financial Instruments: Presentation', were shown net.						

Included above are derivatives held for hedging purposes as follows:				
	2015		2014	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	€m	€m	€m	€m
Fair value hedging				
Interest rate contracts	36	6	48	451
Cash flow hedging				
Exchange rate contracts	—	3	—	6

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

Net investment hedging				
Exchange rate contracts	41	19	15	64

Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in other operating income comprised:			
	2015	2014	2013
	€m	€m	€m
Fair value hedging			
(Losses)/gains on the hedged items attributable to the hedged risk	(35)	314	(562)
Gains/(losses) on the hedging instruments	42	(312)	556
Fair value ineffectiveness	7	2	(6)

The Group enters into fair value, cash flow and net investment hedges. The majority of this fair value hedges involve interest rate swaps hedging the interest rate risk in recognised financial assets and financial liabilities. The hedging investments in net investments in foreign operations and forward foreign exchange contracts.

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Notes on the consolidated accounts

13 Debt securities	Other					
	central	Bank and				
	and local	building		Other financial		Of which
	government	society	Corporate	institutions	Total	ABS (1)
2015	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Held-for-trading	—	—	—	133	133	—
Designated as at fair value through profit or loss	151	—	—	—	151	—
Available-for-sale	1,098	—	119	397	1,614	149
Loans and receivables	—	1	—	25	26	—
	1,249	1	119	555	1,924	149
Available-for-sale						
Gross unrealised gains	3	—	—	—	3	—
Gross unrealised losses	—	—	—	(17)	(17)	(17)
2014						
Held-for-trading	4	147	2	7	160	—
Designated as at fair value through profit or loss	142	3	—	3	148	—
Available-for-sale	1,947	164	149	389	2,649	154
Loans and receivables	—	—	—	26	26	26
	2,093	314	151	425	2,983	180
Available-for-sale						
Gross unrealised gains	310	—	—	31	341	—
Gross unrealised losses	(2)	—	—	(43)	(45)	(26)

Note:

(1) Includes asset-backed securities issued by US federal agencies and government sponsored entities, and covered bonds.

Net losses of €51 million (2014 - €324 million) were realised on the sale of available-for-sale debt securities.

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13 Debt securities continued										
The following table analyses the Group's available-for-sale debt securities and the related yield (based on weighted averages), by remaining maturity and issuer.										
	Within 1 Year		After 1 but within 5 years		After 5 but within 10 years		After 10 years		Total	
	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield	Amount	Yield
2015	€m	%	€m	%	€m	%	€m	%	€m	%
Other central and local government	753	0.84	345	11.60	—	—	—	—	1,098	4.22
Other financial institutions	248	2.52	—	—	—	—	149	0.05	397	1.60
Corporate	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	0.07
	1,120	1.13	345	11.60	—	—	149	0.05	1,614	3.27
Of which ABS (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	149	0.05	149	0.05
2014										
Other central and local government	532	1.48	403	13.93	111	3.36	901	3.42	1,947	5.06
Bank and building society	164	0.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	164	0.08
Other financial institutions	204	0.12	31	1.69	—	—	154	0.22	389	0.28
Corporate	149	0.09	—	—	—	—	—	—	149	0.09
	1,049	0.80	434	13.06	111	3.36	1,055	2.96	2,649	3.77
Of which ABS (1)	—	—	—	—	—	—	154	0.22	154	0.22

Note:

(1) Includes asset-backed securities issued by US federal agencies and government sponsored entities.

14 Equity shares						
	2015			2014		
	Listed	Unlisted	Total	Listed	Unlisted	Total
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Held-for-trading	39	43	82	13	112	125
Designated as at fair value						

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

through profit or loss		90	90		93	93
Available-for-sale	40	3	43	37	5	42
	79	136	215	50	210	260
Available-for-sale						
Gross unrealised gains		2	2		19	19

Net gains of €2 million (2014 - €2 million) were realised on the sale of available-for-sale equity shares.

Dividend income from available-for-sale equity shares was €0.1 million (2014 - €4.6 million).

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15 Interests in associates

The Group has one significant associate, Saudi Hollandi Bank (SHB) which is incorporated and has its principal place of business in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The Group holds 40% of SHB's shares. It is accounted for using the equity method.

	2015		2014	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
	€m	€m	€m	€m
SHB	1,199	1,614	945	1,865
Other associates	2		2	
Interests in associates	1,201		947	

The following table shows summary income statement and balance sheet information for SHB translated into €.

	2015	2014	2013
	€m	€m	€m
Saudi Hollandi Bank			
Total income	864	638	512
Total expenses	(378)	(273)	(218)
Profit before tax	486	365	294
Share of profit after tax	155	117	57
		2015	2014
		€m	€m
Cash and balances at central banks		1,869	2,088
Loans to banks		180	118
Loans and advances to customers		18,631	14,284
Debt securities and equity shares		5,194	4,118
Other assets		568	576
Total assets		26,442	21,184
Deposits by banks		332	670
Customer deposits		21,735	16,841
Other liabilities		1,433	1,318
Total liabilities		23,500	18,829

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

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16 Prepayments, accrued income and other assets		
	2015	2014
	€m	€m
Prepayments and deferred expenses	78	72
Current tax	38	43
Intangible assets	1	6
Property, plant & equipment	19	16
Other assets	398	968
	534	1,105

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Notes on the consolidated accounts

17 Discontinued operations and assets and liabilities of disposal groups			
(a) Profit from discontinued operations, net of tax			
	2015	2014	2013
	€m	€m	€m
Total income	44	30	34
Operating expenses	(5)	(3)	(3)
Operating profit before tax	39	27	31
Tax	(17)	(12)	(12)
Profit after tax	22	15	19

(b) Assets and liabilities of disposal groups		
		2014
		€m
Assets of disposal groups		
Loans and advances to customers		1,213
Other assets		44
		1,257
Liabilities of disposal groups		
Customer accounts		42
Other liabilities		4
		46

At 31 December 2014 assets and liabilities of disposal groups related mainly to the remaining Dutch State acquired business which were sold during 2015.

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18 Settlement balances and short positions		
	2015	2014
	€m	€m
Settlement balances (amortised cost)	35	32
Short positions (held-for-trading):		
Debt securities		
- Other issuers	1	2
	36	34

19 Provisions, accruals and other liabilities		
	2015	2014
	€m	€m
Current taxation	60	58
Accruals	29	73
Retirement benefit liabilities	34	32
Insurance reserves	249	247
Other liabilities	676	712
	1,048	1,122

Alcover AG (Alcover) is consolidated by RBS N.V.; Alcover's insurance business is in run-off. Claims reserves represent the risk-adjusted cash outflows required to settle outstanding claims as they develop. These reserves are established on the basis of an external actuarial valuation and reflect historical claims experience.

Included in other liabilities are the following provisions for liabilities and charges:			
	Litigation	Restructuring	Other provisions
	€m	€m	€m

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

At 1 January 2015	47	4	75
Transfer	14	—	(14)
Currency translation and other movements	—	—	2
Charge to income statement	14	32	9
Releases to income statement	(10)	—	—
Provisions utilised	(18)	(4)	(37)
At 31 December 2015	47	32	35

Other provisions include tax provisions and other provisions arising in the normal course of business.

Arising out of its normal business operations, the Group is party to legal proceedings in the Netherlands, United Kingdom, the United States of America and other jurisdictions. Litigation provisions at 31 December 2015 related to numerous proceedings; no individual provision is material. Detailed descriptions of the Group's legal proceedings and discussion of the associated uncertainties are given in Note 26.

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Notes on the consolidated accounts

20 Deferred taxation		
	2015	2014
	€m	€m
Deferred tax asset	(10)	(34)
Deferred tax liability	58	88
Net deferred tax liability	48	54

		Accelerated			Available			
		capital		Revaluations/	-for-sale	Cash		
	Pension	allowances	Provisions	deferred	financial	flow	Other	Total
	€m	€m	€m	gains	assets	hedging	€m	€m
At 1 January 2014	(12)	(1)	(21)	62	—	—	(5)	23
(Disposal)/acquisition of subsidiaries	—	—	(1)	—	2	—	10	11
Charge/(credit) to income statement	1	—	13	6	—	—	(1)	19
Charge/(credit) to other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	1	(1)	—	—
Currency translation and other adjustments	10	—	(1)	9	—	—	(17)	1
At 1 January 2015	(1)	(1)	(10)	77	3	(1)	(13)	54
Charge/(credit) to income statement	1	—	(8)	(38)	—	—	32	(13)
(Credit)/charge to other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	(2)	1	—	(1)
Currency translation and other adjustments	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	8
At 31 December 2015	(1)	(1)	(18)	47	1	—	19	48

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

Note:

(1) Other deferred tax assets are recognised, that depend on the availability of future taxable profits in excess of profits arising from the reversal of other temporary differences. Tax losses in the Netherlands can be carried forward for up to nine years, however business projections prepared for impairment review indicate it is probable that insufficient future taxable income will be available against which to offset these recognised deferred tax assets in respect of the unused tax losses. Therefore these tax assets have been fully impaired. For the remaining deferred tax assets, business projections prepared for impairment reviews indicate that it is probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which to offset these recognised deferred tax assets. In jurisdictions where doubt exists over the availability of future taxable profits, deferred tax assets of €2,593 million (2014 - €2,259 million; 2013 - €2,492 million) have not been recognised in respect of tax losses carried forward of €10,430 million (2014 - €9,242 million; 2013 - €10,052 million). Of these losses, nil will expire within one year, €5,880 million within five years and €3,087 million thereafter. The balance of tax losses carried forward has no time limit.

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21 Subordinated liabilities		
	2015	2014
	€m	€m
Dated loan capital	1,454	2,379
Undated loan capital	3,002	2,725
	4,456	5,104

RBS N.V. has now resumed payments on all discretionary non-equity capital instruments following the end of the European Commission ban in 2013. Future coupons and dividends on hybrid capital instruments will only be paid subject to, and in accordance with, the terms of the relevant instruments.

The following tables analyse the remaining contractual maturity of subordinated liabilities by the final redemption date; and by the next call date.

		2016	2017	2018-2020	2021-2025	Thereafter	Perpetual	Total
2015 - final redemption		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
US dollar		3	—	578	123	138	3,002	3,844
Euro		35	—	273	—	290	—	598
Other		—	—	14	—	—	—	14
		38	—	865	123	428	3,002	4,456
	Currently	2016	2017	2018-2020	2021-2025	Thereafter	Perpetual	Total
2015 - call date	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
US dollar	3,002	3	—	578	123	138	—	3,844
Euro	—	35	—	273	—	290	—	598
Other	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	14
	3,002	38	—	865	123	428	—	4,456
		2015	2016	2017-2019	2020-2024	Thereafter	Perpetual	Total
2014 - final redemption		€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
US dollar		464	—	543	113	125	2,725	3,970
Euro		420	37	274	—	288	—	1,019

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

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Other			—	101	14		—	115
		884	37	918	127	413	2,725	5,104
	Currently	2015	2016	2017-2019	2020-2024	Thereafter	Perpetual	Total
2014 - call date	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
US dollar	2,725	464	—	543	113	125	—	3,970
Euro	—	420	37	274	—	288	—	1,019
Other	—	101	—	—	14	—	—	115
	2,725	985	37	817	127	413	—	5,104

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Notes on the consolidated accounts

Redemptions in the period (values as at date of transaction)			
	Capital	2015	2014
	treatment	€m	€m
AUD26 million floating rate notes	Ineligible	18	—
AUD123 million floating rate notes	Ineligible	84	—
US\$564 million floating rate notes	Tier 2	527	—
€415 million floating rate notes	Tier 2	415	—
€5 million floating rate notes	Tier 2	5	—
US\$22 million floating rate notes (partial redemption)	Tier 2	20	—
AUD451.8 million 6.50% notes 2018 (partial redemption)	Tier 2	—	292
AUD149.2 million 7.46% notes 2018 (partial redemption)	Tier 2	—	97
US\$72.8 million floating rate notes 2019 (partial redemption)	Tier 2	—	56
		1,069	445

Subordinated liabilities held at 31 December:			
	Capital	2015	2014
	treatment	€m	€m
Dated loan capital			
€250 million floating rate notes 2019	Tier 2	273	274
€150 million floating rate notes 2041	Tier 2	290	288
€15 million floating rate notes 2020	Tier 2	14	15
€415 million floating rate notes (redeemed June 2015)	Tier 2	—	415
€5 million floating rate notes (redeemed October 2015)	Tier 2	—	5
US\$25 million floating rate notes 2019 (part redeemed April and June 2015)	Tier 2	25	42
US\$72 million 5.98% notes 2019	Tier 2	57	49
US\$500 million 4.65% notes 2018	Tier 2	494	451
US\$564 million floating rate notes (redeemed March 2015)	Tier 2	—	464
AUD123 million floating rate dated notes (redeemed February 2015)	Ineligible	—	84
AUD26 million floating rate notes (redeemed February 2015)	Ineligible	—	17
€26 million 7.42% notes 2016	Tier 2	27	29
€7 million 7.38% notes 2016	Tier 2	8	8
US\$136 million 7.75% notes 2023	Tier 2	126	113
US\$150 million 7.13% notes 2093	Tier 2	140	125
		1,454	2,379

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

Note:

(1) Since the introduction of CRDIV and CRR, all Tier 2 subordinated debt issuances are eligible for grandfathering only and therefore subject to transitional rules.

	Capital	2015	2014
Undated loan capital	treatment	€m	€m
US\$1,285 million 6.03% trust preferred notes	Tier 1	1,179	1,059
US\$200 million 6.38% trust preferred notes	Tier 1	183	165
US\$1,800 million 6.20% trust preferred notes	Tier 1	1,640	1,501
		3,002	2,725

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Notes on the consolidated accounts

22 Share capital

The company's share capital at 31 December 2015 and 2014 consisted of 89,287 issued and fully paid ordinary shares of €0.56 each. The Company's authorised share capital amounts to €224,000. It comprises 400,000 ordinary shares, each with a nominal value of €0.56.

All issued ordinary shares have been fully paid. Each ordinary share entitles the holder to cast one vote. Subject to certain exceptions provided for by law or in the articles of association, resolutions are passed by an absolute majority of the votes cast. When shares are issued, each holder of shares shall have pre-emptive right, in proportion to the aggregate amount of their shares, except in the case of an issue of shares for a consideration other than in cash.

In the event of the dissolution and liquidation of RBS Holdings N.V., the assets remaining after payment of all debts will be distributed to the holders of ordinary shares on a pro-rata basis.

23 Reserves

Share premium reserve

In both 2015 and 2014, there were capital injections from RFS Holdings BV reflecting amounts received by RFS Holdings BV from Santander (2015 - €57 million; 2014 - €72 million) and NL Financial Investments (2014 - €67 million). In addition, there was a distribution to RFS Holdings BV of €103 million in 2014 to fund the repayment of its loan from ABN Amro Bank.

As a part of the Dutch Scheme one share was issued against the share premium account.

Ordinary shares carry certain pre-emption rights and rank equally in voting, dividend and liquidation rights.

Dutch law prescribes that only the freely distributable reserves of the company are taken into account for the purpose of making distributions and in determining the permissible applications of the share premium account. The Group optimises capital efficiency by maintaining reserves in subsidiaries, including regulated entities. The remittance of reserves to the company or the redemption of capital by regulated entities may

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

be subject to maintaining the capital resources required by the relevant regulator.

24 Structured entities and asset transfers

Structured entities

A structured entity (SE) is an entity that has been designed such that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, for example when any voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements. SEs are usually established for a specific, limited purpose. They do not carry out a business or trade and typically have no employees. They take a variety of legal forms - trusts, partnerships and companies - and fulfil many different functions. As well as being a key element of securitisations, SEs are also used in fund management activities to segregate custodial duties from the fund management advice.

Consolidated structured entities

Securitisations

In a securitisation, assets, or interests in a pool of assets, are transferred generally to a SE which then issues liabilities to third party investors. The majority of securitisations are supported through liquidity facilities or other credit enhancements. The Group arranges securitisations to facilitate client transactions and undertakes own asset securitisations to sell or to fund portfolios of financial assets. The Group also acts as an underwriter and depositor in securitisation transactions in both client and proprietary transactions.

The Group's involvement in client securitisations takes a number of forms. It may: sponsor or administer a securitisation programme; provide liquidity facilities or programme-wide credit enhancement; and purchase securities issued by the vehicle.

Own asset securitisations

In own-asset securitisations, the pool of assets held by the SE is either originated by the Group, or (in the case of whole loan programmes) purchased from third parties.

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Notes on the consolidated accounts

24 Structured entities and asset transfers *continued*

Unconsolidated structured entities

The Group's interests in unconsolidated structured entities are analysed below.

	2015			2014		
	Asset backed Securitisation	Investment funds and other	Total	Asset backed Securitisation	Investment funds and other	Total
	vehicles			vehicles		
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
<i>Held-for-trading</i>						
Loans and advances to customers and debt securities	10	—	10	8	—	8
Equity shares	—	2	2	—	22	22
Derivative assets	1	—	1	—	—	—
Derivative liabilities	(2)	—	(2)	(1)	—	(1)
Total	9	2	11	7	22	29
<i>Other than held-for-trading</i>						
Loans and advances to customers	12	—	12	38	—	38
Debt securities	148	—	148	153	21	174
	160	—	160	191	21	212
Maximum exposure	169	2	171	198	43	241

Notes:

(1) Income from interests in unconsolidated structured entities includes interest receivable, changes in fair value, and other income less impairments that may be required.

(2) A sponsored entity is a structured entity, established by the Group where the Group provides liquidity and/or credit enhancements or provides ongoing services to the entity. The Group can act as sponsor for its own or for customers' transactions.

Transfers that do not qualify for derecognition

Asset transfers

Under IAS 39 a financial asset is transferred if the Group either (a) transfers the contractual rights to receive the asset's cash flows; or (b) retains the right to the asset's cash flows but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to a third party. Following a transfer the financial asset will be derecognised; not derecognised and retained in full on the Group's balance sheet; continue to be recognised on the balance sheet to the extent of the Group's continuing involvement.

Securities repurchase agreements and lending transactions

The Group enters into securities repurchase agreements and securities lending transactions under which it transfers securities in accordance with normal market practice.

Generally, the agreements require additional collateral to be provided if the value of the securities falls below a predetermined level. Under standard terms for repurchase transactions in the UK and US markets, the recipient of collateral has an unrestricted right to sell or repledge it, subject to returning equivalent securities on settlement of the transaction.

Securities sold under such repurchase transactions are not derecognised if the Group retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership. The fair value (and carrying value) of debt securities transferred under repurchase transactions included on the balance sheet was nil (2014 - €0.6 billion; 2013 - €12.4 billion). Securities received as collateral under reverse repurchase agreements amounted to €3.4 billion (2014 - €1.1 billion), of which €1.0 billion (2014 - nil) had been sold or repledged as collateral of the Group's own transactions.

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Notes on the consolidated accounts

24 Structured entities and asset transfers *continued*

Assets pledged as collateral

The Group pledges collateral with its counterparties in respect of bank and other borrowings. This primarily relates to assets pledged for bank and other borrowings.

	2015	2014
	€m	€m
Assets pledged against liabilities		
Loans and advances to banks	—	321
Loans and advances to customers	445	695
Debt securities	140	131
	585	1,147
Liabilities secured by assets		
Debt securities in issue	—	424
Derivatives	53	531
	53	955

25 Capital resources		
The Group's regulatory capital resources were as follows:		
	2015	2014
	CRR	CRR
	transitional basis	transitional basis
	€m	€m
Tier 1		
Controlling interests	3,662	3,473
Adjustment for:		
- Goodwill and other intangible assets	(3)	(44)
- Unrealised losses on available-for-sale debt securities	9	54
- Unrealised gains on available-for-sale equities	(7)	(7)
- Other regulatory adjustments	(195)	(225)
Common Equity Tier 1	3,466	3,251
Trust preferred securities	3,006	2,686
Disallowed Tier 1 capital	(1,538)	(1,008)
Total Tier 1 capital	4,934	4,929

Tax charge for 2014 was €58 million compared with €12 million in 2013.

Tier 2		
Subordinated debt	891	1,043
Disallowed Tier 1 capital	1,538	1,008
Disqualified Tier 2 capital	(237)	
Deductions from Tier 2 capital	(166)	(153)
Total Tier 2 capital	2,026	1,898
Total regulatory capital	6,960	6,827

It is the Group's policy to maintain an appropriate capital base, to expand it as appropriate and to utilise it efficiently throughout its activities to optimise the return to shareholders, while maintaining a prudent relationship between the capital base and the underlying risks of the business. In carrying out this policy, the Group has regard to the supervisory requirements of DNB. DNB uses Capital Ratios as a measure of capital adequacy in the Dutch banking sector, comparing a bank's capital resources with its risk-weighted assets (RWAs) (the assets and off-balance sheet exposures are weighted to reflect the inherent credit and other risks). The Group has complied with its capital requirements during the year.

A number of subsidiaries and sub-groups within the Group are subject to various individual regulatory capital requirements in the UK and overseas. Furthermore, the payment of dividends by subsidiaries and the ability of members of the Group to lend money to other members of the Group may be subject to restrictions such as local regulatory or legal requirements, the availability of reserves and financial and operating performance.

RBS Holdings N.V.

Notes on the consolidated accounts

26 Memorandum items

Contingent liabilities and commitments

The amounts shown in the table below are intended only to provide an indication of the volume of business outstanding at 31 December 2015. Although the Group is exposed to credit risk in the event of non-performance of the obligations undertaken by customers, the amounts shown do not, and are not intended to, provide any indication of the Group's expectation of future losses.

		More than	More than			
		1 year but	3 years but			
	Less than	less than	less than	Over		
	1 year	3 years	5 years	5 years	2015	2014
	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m	€m
Contingent liabilities and commitments						
Guarantees and assets pledged as collateral security	128	—	476	4,026		