Revolut

Revolut Ltd 2025 Annual Report

And Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2025

Table of Contents

03 Company Information

04 Strategic Report

13 Directors' Report

19 Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Revolut Ltd

23 Statement of Comprehensive Income

24 Statement of Financial Position

25 Statement of Changes in Equity

26 Notes to the Financial Statements

Company Information

Company Name	Revolut Ltd
Directors	The directors in office during the period were: Martin Gilbert (Chair) Nikolay Storonsky Vladyslav Yatsenko Michael Sherwood Caroline Britton Ian Wilson John Sievwright Dan Teodosiu
Company Secretary	Thomas Hambrett (resigned on 19 June 2025) Heather Fleming (appointed on 19 June 2025)
Registered Number	08804411
Registered Office	30 South Colonnade London England E14 5HX
Independent Auditors	BDO LLP 55 Baker Street London England W1U 7EU

Strategic Report

The Directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2025 for Revolut Ltd (the 'Company' or 'Revolut').

Business Review

Revolut exists to make money simpler, cheaper and more transparent. Our mission is to simplify all things money. Customers and businesses increasingly expect greater control over their finances, and the Company enables this through data-driven insights, intuitive design, and a highly personalised experience that helps them spend, save and grow their money with confidence. Trust is at the core of our proposition and we continue to invest in ensuring our platform remains secure, reliable, and easy to use.

Founded in the UK in 2015 with a simpler and more cost-effective alternative for transfers and foreign exchange, Revolut has since evolved into a comprehensive financial ecosystem offering a broad range of retail and business services across daily money management, payments, savings, investing and more. The Company continues to expand its product suite in response to customer needs and also provides certain operational, technology and support services to other revenue-generating entities within the wider Revolut Group (which comprises the Company's parent, Revolut Group Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries).

Our Business Model and Strategy

To achieve our mission of simplifying all things money, we focus on four key areas as part of our business strategy:

1. Becoming the primary financial services provider for our customers
2. Designing best-in-class products and expanding our offerings to meet the financial needs of our customers
3. Strengthening customer trust by ensuring our platform is secure, resilient, and reliable
4. Growing our customer base profitably

Primary Financial Services Platform

For Retail customers, our focus is to enable more individuals to use Revolut as their primary account, including salary deposits and day-to-day money management. We are enhancing our value proposition through rewards, financial planning tools, travel-related features, and enhanced currency exchange, while increasing adoption of our wealth and budgeting tools.

For Business customers, we continue to localise our offering with tax payment rails, accounting integrations, and spend-management capabilities, including accounts payable tools and expense management. We are developing treasury solutions that help businesses optimise liquidity, generate improved returns by putting excess funds to work, and reduce risk, while also expanding our payments offering for both online and in-store acceptance.

Best-in-Class Products

Customers enjoy using our products, rating us 4.9 on Apple App Store, 4.8 on Google Play Store and 4.6 on Trustpilot[1]. We remain dedicated to providing high-quality banking solutions that combine an excellent user experience with competitive pricing. Our focus is on making banking simple and seamless, from initial onboarding through everyday transactions.

Our intuitive app interface provides customers with a clear, unified view of their finances, supported by personalised features tailored to their needs. We continue to improve the quality of our products and services by resolving issues quickly, reducing bugs and outages, and strengthening quality controls across our teams.

[1] As of December 2025

Customer Security & Trust

We continue to make significant investments in technology to protect customers from fraud and scams. Our security framework includes a machine-learning–driven fraud detection system, supported by dedicated teams of fraud specialists, data scientists and former law-enforcement professionals. We also aim to give customers greater control over their account security through a central hub for all security settings and more customisable account limits.

Delivering reliable customer support is fundamental to building trust and strengthening primary account usage. We aim to ensure that every customer interaction is seamless and hassle-free. When customers need assistance, we remain focused on resolving issues faster while maintaining a high-quality and positive contact experience. We continue to enhance our award-winning support through improved processes, enhanced training, upgraded tools and increased automation.

Profitable Growth

Further deepening our market penetration remains a significant strategic focus. We will continue to invest in advertising and marketing to increase brand awareness and attract new customers. To maintain momentum in our Business segment, we plan to strengthen our direct sales channel, with a particular focus on serving larger businesses.

Financial Performance

Revenue increased to £3,312 million in 2025 from £2,453 million in 2024 driven by strong fee income performance, alongside higher net intragroup income reflecting continued growth in the overall Revolut Group customer activity and transaction volumes. Disciplined management of operating costs supported an improvement in net profit to £1,109 million (2024: £705 million). Following recognition of this profit in retained earnings, equity increased to £2,650 million (2024: £1,566 million).

Outlook

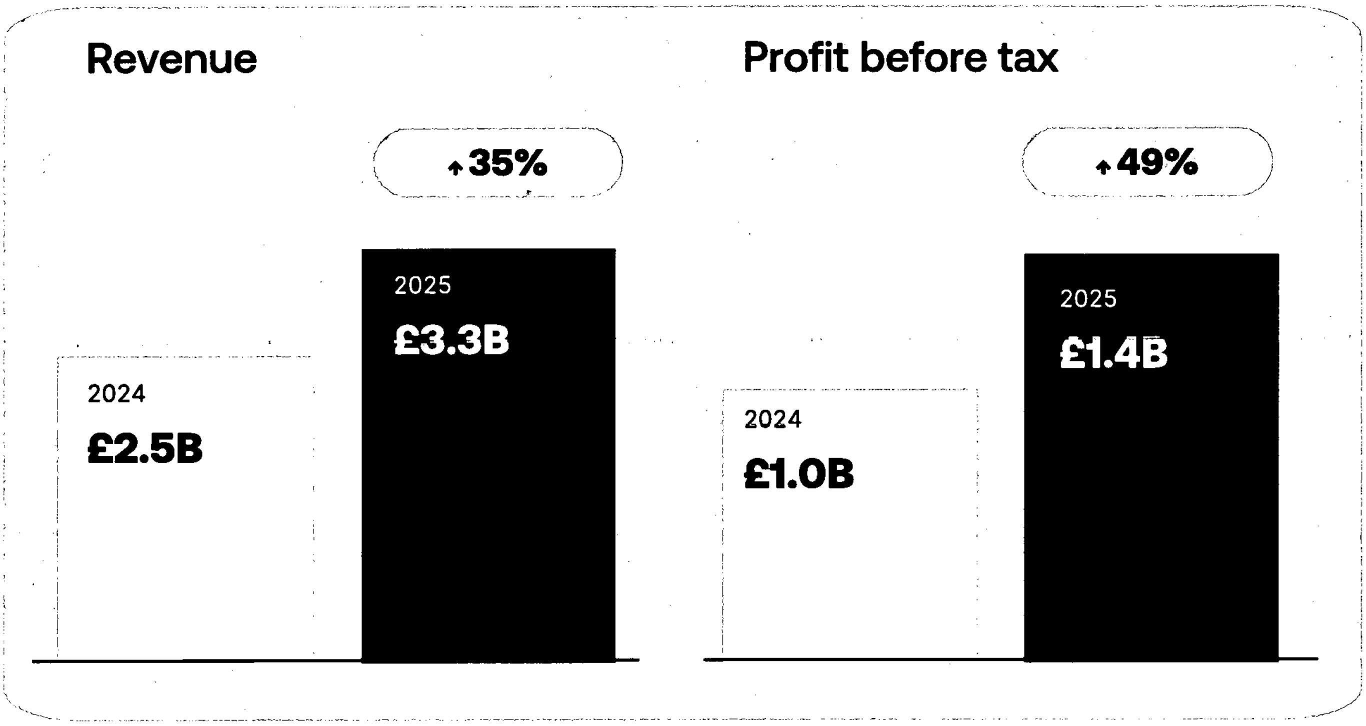
Looking ahead to the next year and beyond, the Company remains focused on expanding its customer reach, delivering the functionality customers expect as they increasingly adopt Revolut as their primary account provider and continuing to bring innovative financial products to market while entering new geographies.

On 25 July 2024, Revolut Bank UK Ltd, formerly Revolut NewCo UK Ltd (the "UK Bank") received permission (with restrictions) from the Prudential Regulation Authority ("PRA") under Part 4A of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 to conduct banking business in the United Kingdom (the "UK Bank Licence").

Following a successful mobilisation period, in March 2026, the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) has lifted restrictions on the UK Bank's licence, and given regulatory approval to launch. The UK Bank has now commenced onboarding customers. Migration of the Company's UK customers and their balances has not yet occurred at signing date.

The Directors do not consider any forthcoming migration of the Company's UK customers to the UK Bank to impact the Company's ability to operate as a going concern, as the Company has entered into an intra-group outsourcing agreement with the UK Bank under which it will be appropriately remunerated for the services it provides in accordance with the Revolut Group's Transfer Pricing Policy.

Based on the encouraging start to 2026, the Directors remain positive about the Company's growth trajectory and profitability prospects as we continue our mission to simplify all things money.


Revenue
↑35%
2024
£2.5B
2025
£3.3B
Profit before tax
↑49%
2024
£1.0B
2025
£1.4B

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Company's risk management strategy is to identify potential events that may impact the business and to manage these within the risk appetite set by the Board. The risk appetite of the Company is aligned with that of Revolut Group Holdings Ltd (the 'Parent') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') through a consistent risk taxonomy, with appetite and tolerance levels set to ensure that the Company remains within the Group's overall risk appetite. The principal risks facing the Company can be categorised into financial risk, operational risk, financial crime risk, legal and regulatory compliance risk, and conduct and culture risk, as summarised below:

Financial Risk

The Company is exposed to various financial risks in the ordinary course of business. The Company divides these risks into the following categories: Credit Risk, Liquidity and Funding Risk, Market Risk and Capital Risk.

- Credit risk is the risk of financial loss should the Company's counterparties fail to fulfil their contractual obligations in full and on time. The Company is exposed to various credit risks in the course of its operations, the majority of which arise from the placement of corporate and client-safeguarded funds with financial institutions. These are typically investment-grade-rated institutions. The Company incurs investment exposures through the deployment of surplus liquidity into securities to generate returns and support profitability. These exposures are managed within credit risk limits that are calibrated to the risk profile of each counterparty, with additional controls in place to manage single-name, geographic and sector concentrations, as well as constraints on credit quality, asset class and country risk.
- Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations when they fall due, or is only able to do so at excessive cost. To manage this risk, the Company maintains a portfolio of unencumbered, high-quality cash instruments and securities that are readily convertible to cash, to ensure that it can meet all of its financial obligations in business-as-usual circumstances and in stress conditions.
- Market risk is the risk that the Company's earnings, capital or ability to meet business objectives will be adversely affected by changes in the level of volatility of market rates or prices, including foreign exchange rates, commodities, cryptocurrencies, and interest rates. The Company monitors market risk exposures using key risk indicators (KRIs) for the key risk drivers, setting appropriate risk limits, and undertakes hedging transactions for these risks where appropriate.
- Capital risk is the risk that the Company does not hold adequate capital to support its regulatory requirements or risk profile. Capital risk is mitigated using KRIs that trigger immediate intervention if the capital position deteriorates. The Company has, and expects to have in the future, sufficient capital to support its risk profile and leverage. The Company is an FCA regulated e-money institution.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss as a result of inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. The Company manages operational risk under the Group's Enterprise Risk Management Framework, which is supported and underpinned by the Operational Risk Management Policy. Tools and minimum standards for operational risk management are defined and applied in the Company. Important elements include operational risk and control identification and assessment, control testing and assurance, incident and issue management, and monitoring and alerting through an extensive suite of risk and control metrics and indicators.

Financial services firms face a broad range of operational risks, depending on the size and complexity of their operations. Examples of key operational risks that the Company actively manages include:

- Operational Resilience, for which the Company operates an extensive framework to ensure stability of its services to its customer base. The aim of this is to limit the likelihood of a major disruption occurring, and also to limit the harm to customers and the Company should a disruption occur.
- Cyber and Data Security threats are managed through a series of technical and organisational controls. These include rigorous application security testing, vulnerability management, and endpoint protection to safeguard systems and data. The Company continues to invest in its digital platforms and security posture, and builds resilient, secure technologies and processes to minimise the risk of data security breaches.

- Third Party Risks, where the Company relies on the provision of products and services from third parties for the delivery of its business activities. The Company manages these through a framework that includes third party risk assessment, due diligence, contracting standards, contingency arrangements and ongoing monitoring of third party performance. The Company continues to reduce its dependency on third parties via diversification and building products and processes in-house where practical.

Specialist and dedicated operational risk management capability is deployed across the Three Lines of Defence Model and governed under the Company's Compliance, Operational, and Conduct Risk Committee.

Financial Crime Risk

Financial crime risk is the risk of failing to effectively mitigate the use of the Company's products and services to perpetrate financial crime, including by third parties and employees. This includes money laundering, sanctions violations, and terrorist and proliferation financing. Key financial crime risks managed by the Company include:

- Money laundering and terrorist financing risk: the risk that the Company's products and services are used to conceal, transfer and make use of the proceeds of crime, such as drug trafficking and terrorist financing;
- Sanctions risk: the risk that the Company facilitates the movement and use of sanctioned assets by sanctioned entities, without appropriate identification, freezing or reporting;
- Fraud risk: the risk that the Company is used by fraudsters to perpetrate fraud, or that customers fall victim to fraud, such as Authorised Push Payment ('APP') fraud or Account Takeover ('ATO') fraud.

The Company has implemented a Three Lines of Defence Model and a robust financial crime control framework to ensure that it complies with all financial crime regulations and effectively manages these financial crime risks. The Company takes its responsibility to prevent, detect, and, where possible, mitigate financial crime seriously. This includes the implementation of comprehensive onboarding, transaction monitoring, screening and reporting controls. The Company continues to improve the effectiveness of its financial crime systems and controls, including real-time monitoring of transactions, daily screening of all customers for sanctions and adverse media and enhanced mandatory training for staff.

Legal and Regulatory Compliance Risk

Legal and regulatory compliance risk is the risk that the Company may fail to adhere to legal or regulatory requirements under pre-existing authorisations and permissions. Examples of key legal and regulatory compliance risks that the Company actively manages include:

- Regulatory permissions risk: the risk that the Company unintentionally operates outside the scope of its regulatory permissions. This can include offering products or services to customers in a jurisdiction for which the Company is not yet authorised to do so; and
- Industry and scheme requirements risk: the risk that the Company fails to meet non-regulatory industry or scheme requirements arising from its business activities, such as those set by card schemes or voluntary industry codes.

The Company has a low tolerance for risks that may compromise its regulatory obligations, and seeks to operate within all relevant laws and regulations, establishing and maintaining proactive, transparent, and strong working relationships with all relevant regulators. Regulatory obligations may be complex and require careful interpretation, including consideration of their underlying spirit and intent. The Company is committed to complying with applicable laws, rules and regulations, monitoring changes in the regulatory landscape and maintaining robust regulatory mapping processes to strengthen its control environment and demonstrate compliance with its various obligations.

Conduct and Culture Risk

The Company faces conduct risks related to customer outcomes, market stability and effective competition, as well as culture risks arising from business practices and incentive structures. The Company is committed to placing consumers at the centre of its business and ensuring good outcomes throughout the customer journey. Key conduct and culture risks include:

- Product design, pricing and fair value risk: the risk that the Company's products and services are unsuitable for, or fail to meet the needs and expectations of the target market.

- Consumer understanding and sales, distribution, and marketing risk: the risk that sales, distribution or marketing activities are unfair, unclear, or misleading.
- Customer support and post-sales conduct risk: the risk that post-sales processes, client support or product servicing result in poor or unfair customer outcomes.
- Culture and incentives risk: the risk that business practices or incentive structures encourage excessive or imprudent risk-taking, poor employee conduct or behaviours that lead to poor outcomes for customers or other stakeholders.

The Company has a low tolerance for conduct risks that may lead to poor customer outcomes, or for culture risks that may give rise to inappropriate business practices or incentives. The Company's primary objective is to prevent foreseeable harm to consumers across all segments and to ensure they receive good outcomes, thereby enhancing trust in the Company's products and services. These risks are mitigated through the controls established under the Enterprise Risk Management Framework.

Emerging Risks

While the Company continually monitors the external environment for emerging risks, it highlights below the key areas of focus for this year. These are risks receiving increased attention, and the Company is developing plans to incorporate them into its risk and control registers (or update existing entries where appropriate).

Evolving Macroeconomic & Geopolitical Conditions

The Company faces exposure to geopolitical and macroeconomic risks that may affect strategic execution, business performance and its financial risk profile. Key emerging risks include:

- Changes in licensing and regulatory requirements, which may affect market entry and international expansion.
- Increased competition from traditional banks accelerating digital offerings, potentially tightening margins.
- Macroeconomic weakness and credit market volatility, which may reduce fee income and lending returns and increase credit risk.
- Political instability and geopolitical tensions, which may drive volatility in interest and FX rates and heighten operational risks, including cybersecurity threats.

The Company closely monitors economic indicators and geopolitical developments. In 2025, this included assessing the impact of escalating trade tensions, adverse movements in exchange rates, pressures on key sectors and ongoing conflicts. The Company will continue to remain vigilant to ensure business resilience amid global developments.

Climate Risk

The Company's exposure to financial risks arising from climate change is currently assessed as immaterial. This reflects its digital business model, largely remote workforce and limited corporate physical footprint, as well as the absence of legacy loan portfolios, carbon-intensive exposures or financing activities collateralised by physical assets vulnerable to climate-related impacts. The Company's operations rely primarily on digital platforms rather than physical infrastructure, further reducing sensitivity to climate-related scenarios.

Climate risk is therefore managed as an emerging risk, recognising that its relevance may increase over the longer term as regulatory expectations evolve and as the Company continues to set and progress its climate-related objectives. Given the current insignificance of the Company's climate-related risk exposure, limited additional disclosures are provided.

Evolving Regulatory Environment

As a regulated business, the Company closely monitors emerging regulatory, legislative and industry developments that may affect its operations or its ability to comply with applicable laws and regulations. To support this, the Company operates a robust horizon-scanning process, developed in partnership with external specialists, and maintains an active dialogue with regulators and industry bodies across all jurisdictions in which it operates. These efforts ensure that regulatory changes are identified early, assessed for impact and appropriately integrated into the Company's risk and control environment.

Key areas of current focus include the evolving regulatory landscape for crypto-asset ('Crypto') products, such as the EU Markets in Crypto-Assets Regulation (MiCA) and its implications for the Company's EU Crypto registrations and operations. The Company also continues to monitor developments led by the UK Payment Systems Regulator, including reforms to the authorised push payment fraud reimbursement regime and the operational requirements associated with the updated mandatory reimbursement model.

In addition, the Company is assessing the impact of wider global regulatory reforms, including updates to capital requirements under the UK Basel 3.1 framework and the EU Capital Requirements Regulation III, as well as the implementation of the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA) ahead of its January 2025 effective date.

Given the dynamic nature of the regulatory landscape, the Company remains committed to identifying, evaluating and integrating these developments into its emerging risk framework.

Evolving Technologies

While emerging technologies create significant opportunities to enhance the Company's products and services, they also introduce new and increasingly complex risks. Regulations governing the use of advanced technologies—such as Artificial Intelligence—continue to evolve, and the Company has established robust governance over potential use cases to ensure that key risks, including model, data privacy, legal, compliance, fraud, dependency and concentration risks, are effectively identified and managed.

At the same time, these technologies are contributing to more sophisticated external threats, including cyberattacks, deepfake-enabled fraud, and the potential misuse of the platform for illicit activity. The Company continually strengthens its controls to remain effective against these emerging threats, supported by an ongoing programme of penetration testing to identify vulnerabilities and adapt to changing attack vectors. Fraud detection capabilities are also being enhanced through the use of advanced technologies, including Large Language Models (LLMs), to improve accuracy, resilience, and responsiveness.

Non-Financial and Sustainability Information Statement

The Company has elected not to prepare a separate Non-Financial and Sustainability Information Statement since its disclosures for the reporting period are included within the statement of Revolut Group Holdings Ltd in line with the provisions of s. 414CA(7) and (8) of the Companies Act 2006.

Corporate Governance Statement

The Company operates in accordance with all applicable corporate governance, legal and regulatory requirements. While not formally subject to the UK Corporate Governance Code 2018 (the 'CG Code'), the Board has regard to its principles, which are applied through its Corporate Governance Framework, although there are some aspects of the CG Code that are not necessarily consistent with the operating environment of a large private company. The Company is fully compliant with the Wates Principles, upholding rigorous governance standards that drive transparency, accountability, and sustainable outcomes for Revolut and our stakeholders. We welcome the introduction of the revised edition of the CG Code, effective January 2025, and are committed to evaluating its provisions to further strengthen our governance framework. Further details on the Group's Corporate Governance Framework, which also applies to the Company, can be found in the consolidated financial statements of Revolut Group Holdings Ltd for the financial year ending 31 December 2025.[2]

[2] Currently, the governance structures of Revolut Group Holdings Ltd and Revolut Ltd are identical, with each board and committee having identical memberships. The board considers this model, along with the Group Corporate Governance Framework, to be effective in balancing operational efficiency with robust governance oversight.

Section 172 Statement

The Board has a responsibility under section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 ('Section 172') to have regard to the interests of the Company's stakeholders when making decisions. This forms part of the Board's wider duty to promote the long-term success of the Company. The key actions taken by the Directors to engage with stakeholders and to discharge their duties under Section 172 are outlined below.

As the Company is a subsidiary undertaking included within the consolidated financial statements of its parent company, the Directors have prepared this Section 172 statement by reference to the Group's Corporate Governance and Directors' Report and Strategic Report.

Section 172 consideration	Annual Report Section
Long term consequences of decisions	Corporate Governance and Directors' Report; Section 172 Statement Strategic Report; Our Business Model and Strategy Strategic Report; Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)
Interests of employees	Corporate Governance and Directors' Report; Section 172 Statement Strategic Report; Our People
Fostering business relationships with suppliers, customers and others	Corporate Governance and Directors' Report; Section 172 Statement Strategic Report;
Impact of operations on the community and the environment	Corporate Governance and Directors' Report; Section 172 Statement Strategic Report; Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)
Maintaining a reputation of high standard of business conduct	Corporate Governance and Directors' Report; Section 172 Statement Risk Management & Compliance Our Governance Framework; How Governance Works Here Governance in Action; Role of the Board, Activities and Decisions Governance in Action; A Look at Board and Committee Activity
Acting fairly between members of the company	Corporate Governance and Directors' Report; Section 172 Statement Strategic Report;

Given the strategic importance of our relationships with suppliers, customers and employees, and in recognition of the Board's commitment to strong corporate governance, the Directors have chosen to include matters relating to stakeholder engagement within the Strategic Report in accordance with section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006.

Engagement with Customers, Partners and Third Parties

As our services continue to grow and evolve, both customers and partners remain central to our success. We are committed to maintaining relationships founded on trust, mutual benefit, and high standards of business conduct.

Our Customers

Revolut is built on customer-first principles to ensure that our customers can get a superior experience to what is available in the market. This is only possible because our culture places a strong emphasis on developing products and processes with the customer in mind. As part of Deliver Wow, our key company value, we look to put customers first and keep things simple.

Revolut's foundation for growth has always been closely aligned with solving customer problems and providing good outcomes. It underpins our strategy to ensure our products and services consistently deliver real benefits coupled with transparent information. We are committed to treating customers fairly and ensuring that customers can achieve their financial objectives. We continue to pay particular attention to vulnerable customers, and we commit to provide the necessary support and care to address their unique requirements.

Ethical Business Practices

Revolut has no appetite for bribery, corruption, modern slavery, or unethical conduct. The Group's Third Party Policy Handbook sets explicit standards requiring all third parties to uphold applicable laws and respect human rights, transparency, and integrity. Contractual mandates, targeted training programs, diligent monitoring, and clear escalation protocols underpin our commitment to ethical business conduct.

Third-Party Collaboration and Operational Efficiency

We foster open, fair, and transparent relationships with third parties through proactive communication, regular performance evaluations, and continuous improvement initiatives. These collaborative efforts enhance mutual accountability, drive innovation, and strengthen operational effectiveness, enabling us to deliver sustained value to customers and stakeholders.

By maintaining disciplined governance and responsible stewardship over our third-party ecosystem, Revolut safeguards its assets, reputation, and consumer outcomes while driving sustainable growth in a complex regulatory landscape.

Engagement with Employees

Our workforce actively participates in engagement surveys conducted through our proprietary feedback platform, Revolut Voices. In 2025, our engagement participation rate reached 95%, ensuring that employees' voices are heard and represented. To support the Board in maintaining a strong and healthy corporate culture, a regular engagement metrics pack is provided for review, assessing key drivers that support the Revolut People strategy.

We continue to foster the High Potential Development Programme (HiPo) to develop our future senior leaders. The programme is structured to offer a blend of hands-on experience, leadership development and exposure to various departments within the Company, driving key impactful initiatives. By immersing themselves in different areas of our business, participants gain a holistic understanding of our operations and build a strong foundation for future career growth.

In 2025, we continued and upgraded our 10X Awards global event, our strongest recognition programme that highlights individuals and teams who drive exceptional results and live our core values — Never Settle, Get It Done, Think Deeper, Deliver WOW and Dream Team. These awards celebrate achievements that push boundaries and make a measurable impact on how we serve our customers and grow as a Company.

2025 was another impactful year for Career Growth initiatives. In addition to launching our new Internal Mobility System — now fully integrated into the Revoluters Platform — we also introduced Growth Plans for all Revoluters. This new feature provides a clear, personalised view of each employee's career progression, promotion timelines and goal expectations, empowering everyone to track their progress and have meaningful growth conversations about the steps needed to reach the next level. By the end of 2025, a total of 615 Career Growth Plans had been created within the Revolut People Platform.

In 2025, we strengthened our Rev-celerator Programmes — our internship and graduate pathways for high-potential students and graduates to launch their careers at Revolut. Over 110 interns and graduates joined the programmes globally in 2025, delivering high-impact work across the business. Feedback from interns and managers was overwhelmingly positive, reflecting the strength of our talent bar and the high-impact work delivered through the programmes. Building on this success, we are significantly scaling in 2026, with plans to hire 300 interns and graduates globally, underscoring Revolut's commitment to developing top talent and the next generation of fintech leaders.

As a remote-first company, we operate efficiently in global teams, with an average of 4.2 nationalities per team and approximately 6 employees per team.

Diversity, Equity and Inclusion

The Company is committed to fostering a diverse, inclusive and supportive workplace where all employees feel valued and empowered to reach their full potential. We continue to cultivate a culture rooted in diversity, equity and inclusion, supported by our network of employee Guilds, which play a key role in building community and driving engagement across the organisation. Guild participation remained strong throughout 2025, with employees contributing to initiatives focused on gender balance, neurodiversity, LGBTQ+ inclusion, wellbeing, community outreach and support for parents and carers. These programmes help strengthen belonging, promote professional development and enhance representation across the workforce.

Throughout 2025, we continued to collect and analyse key data to inform our decisions and strengthen our approach to Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI). In 2025, our DEI data completion rate was strong, exceeding 85%. This demonstrates Revolut's commitment to developing guardrails that provide a clearer understanding of representation across gender, race, disability, religion, socioeconomic background, sexuality, and generational diversity. The data also enables us to measure diversity more effectively on a quarterly basis and guides our efforts to create an even more inclusive environment for all employees.

We uphold equal opportunities for all employees and job applicants, ensuring dignity, fairness and respect regardless of personal characteristics. Maintaining a positive and harmonious working environment is central to our values, and any behaviour that undermines this is addressed through robust harassment, bullying and disciplinary policies. We remain committed to meritocracy by ensuring promotions and career opportunities are based on talent, performance and impact, alongside continued improvements to parental leave and childcare support.

The Company is also dedicated to supporting employees with disabilities by adhering to the Equality Act 2010 and our Equal Opportunities policy. We provide reasonable adjustments to ensure colleagues and job applicants can thrive in their roles. In 2025, we continued to promote open conversations about mental health, supported by senior leaders who shared their personal experiences to help break stigma and encourage understanding. The Wellbeing Guild plays a vital role in fostering a culture of care and in supporting initiatives that promote a healthy and inclusive workplace.

By combining our focus on diversity, equal opportunities and support for employees with disabilities, we aim to create an environment where everyone can contribute meaningfully, grow professionally and achieve their full potential.

This Strategic Report was approved by the Board on 23 March 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Signed by:

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Nikolay Storonsky
Director

Directors' Report

The Directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 for Revolut Ltd (the 'Company').In accordance with section 414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006, certain matters required to be included in the Directors' Report have been presented elsewhere within the Annual Report and should be read in conjunction with the Strategic Report. Together with this report, they form part of the Directors' Report.

Principal Activities

Revolut Ltd (the "Company") is a private limited company incorporated under the Companies Act 2006. It is part of the Revolut group of companies (the "Group"). The Company carries out a range of business activities, specifically:

1. the operation of an electronic money business;
2. the operation of a crypto-asset business;
3. the operation of an insurance distribution business as an appointed representative of Revolut Travel Ltd;
4. the provision of shared services and centralised resources to other members of the Group;
5. the operation of a technology and software development business to design and build products and services for commercialisation by other companies within the Group; and
6. acting as a mixed-activity holding company within the meaning of MIFIDPRU 2.7.3 of the FCA Handbook, by virtue of one of its subsidiaries, Revolut Trading Ltd, being an investment firm authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") under firm reference number ("FRN") 933846.

The financial services activities conducted under points (1) to (3) above are regulated under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 and relevant secondary legislation. In respect of these activities, the Company is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority under FRN 900562 and FRN 975775.

The activities conducted under point (5) are of a general commercial nature and are carried on by the Company in the United Kingdom and through its network of subsidiaries and branch offices worldwide.

Further details on its business activities are set out in the strategic report under Review of the Business Activities.

List of Directors

The Directors who served during the period and up to the date of this report are named on page 3.

Dividends

During 2025 the Company distributed dividends of £324.4 million (2024: £267 million). No dividends in specie were distributed to Revolut Group Holdings Ltd (the 'Parent') during the year (2024: £36.6 million).

Energy Usage and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The Company has elected not to prepare a separate Energy Usage and Greenhouse Gas Emissions (EU&GGE) Report, as the disclosures for the reporting period are included within the EU&GGE Report of the Parent in line with the provisions of Part 7A of Schedule 7 to the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008.

Research and Development

The Company undertakes research and development activities relating to the development and enhancement of its technology platform. The Company incurred research and development costs of £198.0 million during 2025 (2024: £169.0 million), which are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Political Donations

The Company does not make any political donations or incur political expenditure within the ordinary meaning of those words. However, the definitions of political donations, political parties, political organisations and political expenditure under the Companies Act 2006 are broad. As a result, such definitions may cover ordinary activities that form part of normal business activities of the Company. The Company has not made any political donations to any registered political parties, organisations or candidates. The Company has made a payment to a third party as part of a sponsorship agreement to participate, and promote the Company's business, in events prepared by them at, and in publications prepared by them in relation to, a party conference. This was for business purposes and is not intended or considered to be in the nature of party political campaigning, activity, or support.

Directors' Indemnities

The Parent indemnifies each of the Company's Directors against third party liability, subject to the conditions set out in section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. This qualifying third party indemnity provision was in force during the 2025 financial year.

Financial Instruments

The Company enters into a range of financial instruments in the course of its business operations, comprising cash and cash equivalents, intercompany and other payables and receivables measured at amortised cost, customer liabilities, treasury investments measured at amortised cost, financial instruments measured at fair value, and derivative financial instruments. Further information on the classification and measurement of the Company's financial instruments is set out in Note 27 of the financial statements.

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange, interest rate and credit risk. The Company applies fair value hedge accounting using interest rate swaps to hedge interest rate risk on its non-interest-bearing core deposits. In addition, the Company is exposed to credit risk primarily in respect of treasury investments, derivative counterparties and certain customer-related balances. Further details of the Company's hedge accounting arrangements are set out in Note 27.5, and information on the Company's exposure to credit risk and related risk management practices is provided in Note 28.1 of the financial statements.

Capital Management

As at 31 December 2025, the Company had total capital resources, all of which were Common Equity Tier 1 ('CET1'), of £2,650 million (2024: £1,566 million).

Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the Directors have concluded that the Company has sufficient resources to continue in operation for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

The going concern assessment is based upon the latest financial forecast prepared by management. The forecast includes appropriate assumptions in respect to user and revenue growth, and profitability derived from the historical performance of the business and expected changes to the business throughout the forecast period.

In their assessment of going concern, the Directors have also considered the severe but plausible downside scenarios used in the Group's detailed Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP) to evaluate the viability of the business. Revolut has considered a variety of scenarios, including ones based on historic events, regulatory stress tests and internal scenarios. Three stress scenarios were then selected and modelled to examine the key business vulnerabilities and risks.

These scenarios ensure a variety of risks are assessed and put stress on one or more of the principal risks outlined in the Principal Risks and Uncertainties section (p. 7). The impact was assessed both before and after the actions of the Group's management, and this impact was compared against the Group's capital and liquidity requirements. This assessment also stresses the underlying entities in the Group, including the Company, and the entities from which the Company generates service fee income. The scenarios that were tested by the Group are summarised in the table below.

Type	Scenario	Description
Macroeconomic	**Credit Crunch**	Short, sharp demand shock scenario based on the BoE 2025 stress. Property price declines trigger defaults and reduced lending, with lower interest rates. Customer growth slows, with reduced lending volumes and elevated credit losses.
	Geopolitical tensions scenario	Protracted high-inflation recession scenario based on the ECB 2025 EU-wide stress. Geopolitical tensions and trade tariffs drive stagflation and a deep global recession, with elevated interest rates. Customer growth slows and revenues decline, partly offset by higher treasury yields.
Idiosyncratic	**Cyber Attack**	Idiosyncratic cyber attack scenario testing operational and reputational resilience. A temporary service outage leads to negative media coverage and reduced customer confidence. Customer activity declines and profitability is impacted in the short term.

In all scenarios, the Company's capital and liquidity remain well above regulatory requirements. This sufficiency does not require any external financing. While profitability is reduced, under all three stress scenarios, Revolut continues to generate profit throughout the assessment period. In the most severe scenario, short-term profitability shrinks however the Company is able to meet its capital and liquidity requirements. This sufficiency does not require any external capital raises. In case impact under these stress scenarios exceed expectations, management has identified a range of mitigating actions to preserve capital and liquidity buffers and ensure requirements are met. These include discretionary reductions in operating expenses, reprioritising growth initiatives, or pausing non-essential investments.

These findings reflect not only the resilience of the Company's diversified business model but also its strong position in terms of capital and liquidity. This adds to the substantial evidence supporting the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

As the Company has entered into an intra-group outsourcing agreement with the UK Bank under which it will be appropriately remunerated for the services it provides in accordance with the Group's Transfer Pricing Policy, any future migration of the Company's UK customers to the UK Bank will not impact the Company's ability to operate as a going concern.

The Directors have considered the forecasts and stress tests for the Company and have, at the time of approving these financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operation for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

Events After the Reporting Date

Please refer to Note 31 on page 95 for information on post balance sheet events.

Branches outside the UK

Please refer to Note 15 on page 67 for information about the Company's branches.

Disclosure of Information to the Auditor

Each of the Directors, as of the date of approval of this Directors' Report, confirms that:

- so far as the Directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all of the steps that ought to have been taken as a Director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information.

Auditor

During the year, the Directors, acting on a recommendation of the Board Audit Committee, recommended the appointment of Ernst & Young LLP as the auditors for the financial year ending 31 December 2026.

Directors' Responsibilities Statement

The Directors are responsible for preparing this Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The Directors have chosen to prepare the Company Financial Statements in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' (FRS 101) and the Companies Act 2006.

The law provides that the Directors may only approve the financial statements if they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for the financial year to which they relate.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- Maintain appropriate accounting records, which enable the Directors to understand the Company's transactions and financial position;
- Select appropriate accounting policies and apply them consistently;
- Present information, including accounting policies, in a manner that provides relevant, reliable, comparable and understandable information;
- Make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- Provide additional disclosures in certain circumstances to ensure that readers of the financial statements can understand the impact of particular transactions and matters on the Company's financial position and financial performance;
- Ensure that the financial statements comply with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006;
- Make an assessment of the Company's ability to continue as a going concern; and
- Use the going concern basis of accounting unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Directors are responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities. The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of the financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

This Directors' Report was approved by the Board on 23 March 2026 and signed on its behalf by:

Signed by:
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Nikolay Storonsky
Director
23 March 2026

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of Revolut Ltd

Opinion on the financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements of Revolut Ltd ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2025 which comprise Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the Directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Other Companies Act 2006 reporting

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

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

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

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

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of Directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of Directors

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

Extent to which the audit was capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

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

Non-compliance with laws and regulations

In identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we considered the following:

1. The legal and regulatory framework applicable to the Company and the industry in which it operates and considered the risk of acts by the Company which would be contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including the risk of fraud. These included compliance with relevant regulatory bodies including but not limited to the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") as well as relevant tax legislation. We focused on laws and regulations that could give rise to a material misstatement in the Company's financial statements.

2. The susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, which included a consideration of how fraud might occur, by considering the nature of the industry, sector and control environment and controls established by the Company to address risks identified by the Company or that otherwise seek to prevent, deter or detect fraud.
3. Due to the acute dependency of the Company on its IT infrastructure, we performed an assessment of the IT landscape, performed bidirectional data flow assessments across product cycles identified as material, and assessed the design and operating effectiveness of the IT environment and relevant activity level controls across the customer lifecycle for those products and services.
4. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls) and determined that the principal risks were related to inappropriate journal postings impacting revenue or control accounts.

Audit response to the risks identified

As a result of assessing the above we identified the financial control environment as the key area of attention in respect of how the audit was capable of detecting irregularities including fraud. We placed reliance on relevant IT controls with a combined audit approach obtaining evidence from the testing of controls and substantive procedures; where substantive assurance was obtained, this was predominantly through data analytics testing and interrogation.

A specific area of attention relevant to the work designed to check for fraud was the occurrence risk at initiation in respect of the internally initiated revenue transactions that could result in fraudulent financial reporting.

Risk – Existence of own and client cash and commodities held by the entity as at the year end

Our procedures included the following:

- Assessing the design and testing the operating effectiveness of relevant IT general controls relating to the core operating platforms and general ledger;
- Testing automated application controls relating to the transaction initiation and recording into the core operating platforms including completeness and accuracy of data flows;
- Performing data analytic procedures to recalculate and reconcile key revenue streams within the IT environment; and
- Performing tests of detail over the prior and subsequent external transaction performed for the samples selected.

Risk – Completeness and accuracy of customer liabilities recognised as at the year end

Our procedures included the following:

- Testing automated controls key to the processing, recording and settlement of customer transactions including those key integrations and reconciliations relevant to revenue recognition and customer liabilities;
- Conducting data analytics procedures to independently recalculate and reconcile total customer liabilities at an individual user level by direct interrogation of the entity's IT environment for evidence of understatement of customer liabilities;
- Analytic procedures over transactional revenues to identify anomalies and outliers in fees levied for indications of fraudulent revenue recognition;
- Evaluation and testing of relevant controls within the customer complaints process alongside substantive procedures for indications of systemic evidence of understatement of customer liabilities;
- Obtaining independent confirmation of 100% of cash balances held on behalf of customers with third parties;
- Obtaining independent confirmation of 100% of commodities held with third parties;

- Obtaining independent confirmation of 100% of own cash, other high quality liquid assets (HQLAs), and short-term financial assets held with third parties, either through direct third-party confirmation or appropriate rationalisation and performance of alternative procedures;
- Analytic procedures over certain third-party internet review sites for customer sentiment;
- Review of external complaints data including that recorded by the Financial Ombudsman Service compared to internal data source(s) to address completeness of customer complaints recorded by the entity;
- Review of correspondence with and reports to regulators, including the FCA;
- Review of management's reporting to the Board Audit and Risk Committee in respect of compliance and legal matters relevant to the Company;
- Enquiring of management and review of internal audit reports in so far as they related to the financial statements;
- Identifying and testing journal entries to respond to the risk of management override of control; and
- Reviewing dispute logs, breaches/incidents log, legal expenses and whistleblowing reports.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members who were all deemed to have appropriate competence and capabilities and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Our audit procedures were designed to respond to risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, recognising that the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery, misrepresentations or through collusion. There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures performed and the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we are to become aware of it.

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Use of our report

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

DocuSigned by:

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Matthew Hopkins (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of BDO LLP, Statutory Auditor
London, UK
23 March 2026

BDO LLP is a limited liability partnership registered in England and Wales (with registered number OC305127).

Statement of Comprehensive Income

for the year ended 31 December 2025

	Notes	2025 £000	2024 £000
Revenue		**3,312,191**	**2,452,594**
Fee income	6	1,346,651	1,023,326
Interest income	7	271,620	274,080
Other income	8	1,693,920	1,155,188
Cost of sales		**(437,378)**	**(318,484)**
Fee expense	9	(363,890)	(254,719)
Interest expense	7	(13,637)	(25,366)
Credit loss expense		(4,847)	(12,247)
Other operating expenses		(55,004)	(26,152)
Gross profit		**2,874,813**	**2,134,110**
Administrative expenses	10	(1,426,966)	(1,164,074)
Profit before tax		**1,447,847**	**970,036**
Tax expense	12	(338,893)	(264,893)
Net profit for the year		**1,108,954**	**705,143**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Currency translation differences	25	5,766	(894)
Changes in the fair value of financial assets measured at FVOCI	25	(20)	3,247
Tax expense on components of other comprehensive income	12	—	(622)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		**5,746**	**1,731**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1,114,700**	**706,874**

The accompanying notes on page 26 form an integral part of this financial statement.

Statement of Financial Position

At 31 December 2025

	Note	31 December 2025 £000	31 December 2024 £000
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	13	6,652,015	6,598,511
Treasury investments	14	3,659,002	1,529,917
Investment in commodities	16	738,674	199,109
Trade and other receivables	17	2,629,525	1,461,270
Derivative financial assets	27.4	65,720	79,865
Inventories	18	16,083	22,909
Current tax assets		—	25,809
Deferred tax assets	12	194,758	119,429
Property, equipment, and right-of-use assets	19	94,564	62,811
Intangible Assets		79	107
Investments in subsidiaries and group undertakings	15	632	666
Total assets		**14,051,052**	**10,100,403**
Liabilities			
Customer liabilities	20	9,309,817	7,523,031
Trade and other payables	21	1,979,779	926,290
Derivative financial liabilities	27.4	16,761	58,484
Current tax liabilities		74,623	7,372
Provisions for liabilities	22	20,051	19,362
Total liabilities		**11,401,031**	**8,534,539**
Equity			
Share capital	24	—	—
Share premium		—	—
Retained earnings		2,135,610	1,280,551
Other reserves	25	514,411	285,313
Total equity		**2,650,021**	**1,565,864**
Total liabilities and equity		**14,051,052**	**10,100,403**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements. The financial statements on pages 23 to 95 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board and were signed on its behalf on 23 March 2026;

Signed by:

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Nikolay Storonsky

Director

Statement of Changes in Equity

for the period ended 31 December 2025

	Share capital	Share premium	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Total equity
	£000	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**
At 1 January 2024	**—**	**87,803**	**90,957**	**725,155**	**903,915**
Net profit for the year	—	—	—	705,143	705,143
Other comprehensive income for the year	—	—	1,731	—	1,731
Total comprehensive income for the year	**—**	**—**	**1,731**	**705,143**	**706,874**
Transactions with owners					
Share premium reduction and transfer to retained earnings	—	(87,803)	—	87,803	—
Dividends paid	—	—	—	(230,137)	(230,137)
Dividends in specie paid	—	—	—	(36,581)	(36,581)
Equity settled share-based payment charge	—	—	156,880	—	156,880
Tax impact of equity-settled share-based payment charge	—	—	64,913	—	64,913
Exercise of options	—	—	(29,168)	29,168	—
Total transactions with owners	**—**	**(87,803)**	**192,625**	**(149,747)**	**(44,925)**
At 31 December 2024	**—**	**—**	**285,313**	**1,280,551**	**1,565,864**
At 1 January 2025	**—**	**—**	**285,313**	**1,280,551**	**1,565,864**
Net profit for the year	—	—	—	1,108,954	1,108,954
Other comprehensive income for the year	—	—	5,746	—	5,746
Total comprehensive income for the year	**—**	**—**	**5,746**	**1,108,954**	**1,114,700**
Transactions with owners					
Share premium reduction and transfer to retained earnings	—	—	—	—	—
Dividends paid	—	—	—	(324,420)	(324,420)
Equity settled share-based payment charge	—	—	185,881	—	185,881
Tax impact of equity-settled share-based payment charge	—	—	107,996	—	107,996
Exercise of options	—	—	(70,525)	70,525	—
Total transactions with owners	**—**	**—**	**223,352**	**(253,895)**	**(30,543)**
At 31 December 2025	**—**	**—**	**514,411**	**2,135,610**	**2,650,021**

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. General Information

Revolut Ltd (the 'Company') provides electronic money and payment services, currency exchange, peer-to-peer payments, and cryptocurrency services, among other products. The Company also offers a similar proposition to business customers encompassing multi-currency exchange, prepaid corporate cards, and international and domestic bank transfers to freelancers, and Small and Medium Enterprises.

The Company provides intercompany services to support the operations of subsidiaries within the Revolut Group.

The Company is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England & Wales. The registered office and the principal place of business is 30 South Colonnade, London, United Kingdom E14 5HX.

2. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of Revolut Ltd have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ('FRS 101') and the Companies Act 2006. The Company is a qualifying entity under FRS 101 and has taken advantage of the disclosure exemptions available under that standard. The ultimate and immediate parent of the Company is Revolut Group Holdings Ltd, whose registered address is 30 South Colonnade, London, United Kingdom E14 5HX. The largest and smallest group that prepares consolidated accounts is that headed by Revolut Group Holdings Ltd (the 'Group') and those consolidated accounts are publicly available from the above address or on www.revolut.com.

As permitted under section 400 of the Companies Act 2006, consolidated financial statements have not been prepared because the Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the ultimate parent, Revolut Group Holdings Ltd, a company incorporated in England and Wales, which prepares consolidated financial statements under UK adopted international accounting standards. The Company meets the criteria for exemption from the obligation to prepare and deliver group accounts that is available to a company included in UK group accounts of a larger group. These financial statements therefore present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group. Revolut Group Holdings Ltd makes its financial statements available to the public annually.

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis (as disclosed in Note 3), under the historical cost convention, as modified by the recognition of certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value as disclosed in Note 4.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements, are disclosed in Note 5.

2.1. Individual financial statement of the Company Exemption under FRS 101

The following exemptions from the requirements of IFRS have been applied in the preparation of individual financial statements of Revolut Ltd, in accordance with FRS 101:

- The requirements of paragraphs 45(b) and 46-52 of IFRS 2 *Share-based Payment*, because the share-based payment arrangement concerns the instruments of another group entity;
- The requirements of IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures;
- The requirements of paragraph 91 to 99 of IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement;*
- The requirements of the second sentence of paragraph 110 and paragraphs 113(a), 114, 115, 118, 119(a) to (c), 120 to 127 and 129 of IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers;*
- The requirements of paragraph 52, the second sentence of paragraph 89, and paragraphs 90, 91 and 93 of IFRS 16 *Leases;*
- The requirements of paragraphs 79(a)(iv) and 111 of IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements;*
- The requirements of paragraphs 1 to 44E, 44H(b)(ii) and 45 to 63 of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- The requirements of paragraphs 44F, 44G, 44H(a), 44H(b)(i), 44H(b)(iii) and 44H of IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- The requirements of paragraph 17 of IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures;*
- The requirements in IAS 24 *Related Party Disclosures* to disclose related party transactions entered into between two or more members of a group;
- The requirements of paragraphs 130(f)(ii), 130(f)(iii), 134(d) to 134(f) and 135c to 135e of IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets.*

3. Going Concern

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as the Directors have concluded that the Company has sufficient resources to continue in operation for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

The going concern assessment is based upon the latest financial forecast prepared by management. The forecast includes appropriate assumptions in respect to user and revenue growth, and profitability derived from the historical performance of the business and expected changes to the business, including the downstream impact of active Bank license applications, throughout the forecast period.

In their assessment of going concern, the Directors have also considered the severe but plausible downside scenarios used in the Group's detailed Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and Internal Liquidity Adequacy Assessment Process (ILAAP) to evaluate the viability of the business. Revolut has considered a variety of scenarios, including ones based on historic events, regulatory stress tests and internal scenarios. Three stress scenarios were then selected and modelled to examine the key business vulnerabilities and risks.

These scenarios ensure a variety of risks are assessed and put stress on one or more of the principal risks outlined in the Principal Risks and Uncertainties section (p. 7). The impact was assessed both before and after the actions of the Group's management, and this impact was compared against the Group's capital and liquidity requirements. This assessment also stresses the underlying entities in the Group, including Revolut Ltd, and the entities from which Revolut Ltd generates transfer pricing income. The scenarios that were tested by the Group are summarised in the table below.

Type	Scenario	Description
Macroeconomic	**Credit Crunch**	Short, sharp demand shock scenario based on the BoE 2025 stress. Property price declines trigger defaults and reduced lending, with lower interest rates. Customer growth slows, with reduced lending volumes and elevated credit losses.
	Geopolitical Tensions scenario	Protracted high-inflation recession scenario based on the ECB 2025 EU-wide stress. Geopolitical tensions and trade tariffs drive stagflation and a deep global recession, with elevated interest rates. Customer growth slows and revenues decline, partly offset by higher treasury yields.
Idiosyncratic	**Cyber Attack**	Idiosyncratic cyber attack scenario testing operational and reputational resilience. A temporary service outage leads to negative media coverage and reduced customer confidence. Customer activity declines and profitability is impacted in the short term.

In all the scenarios, the Company's capital and liquidity remain above regulatory requirements. This sufficiency does not require any external financing.

Should the impact under these stress scenarios surpass expectations, management has identified a range of mitigating actions to preserve capital and liquidity buffers and ensure requirements are met. These include discretionary reductions in operating expenses, reprioritising growth initiatives, or pausing non-essential investments.

These findings reflect not only the resilience of the Company's diversified business model but also its strong position in terms of capital and liquidity. This adds to the substantial evidence supporting the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

As the Company has entered into an intra-group outsourcing agreement with the UK Bank under which it will be appropriately remunerated for the services it provides in accordance with the Group's Transfer Pricing Policy, the migration of the Company's UK customers to the UK Bank will not impact the Company's ability to operate as a going concern.

The Directors have considered the forecasts and stress tests for the Company and have, at the time of approving these financial statements, a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operation for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

4. Material Accounting Policies

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

4.1 Adoption of New and Revised Standards

(a) New standards, interpretations, and amendments adopted from 1 January 2025

New standards impacting the Company that have been adopted in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 are:

- Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates

The adoption of the new standards listed above has not had a significant impact on the individual financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2025.

(b) New standards, interpretations, and amendments not yet effective

There are a number of standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations which have been issued by the IASB that are effective in future accounting periods that the Company has decided not to adopt early.

New standards or amendments	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments — Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	1 January 2026
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards	1 January 2026
IFRS 18 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements*	1 January 2027
IFRS 19 *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures*	1 January 2027

Management does not expect that the adoption of the standards listed above will have a material impact on the annual financial statements of the Company in future periods.

4.2 Foreign Currency Translation

Functional and presentation currency
The Company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

Transactions and balances
Transactions are recorded in the currency in which they are denominated; this may include traditional fiat currencies, cryptocurrencies, or units of commodities such as gold or silver. Transactions are translated into the functional currency of the reporting entity at the spot exchange rate on the date of the transaction. At each period end, foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction, and non-monetary items measured at fair value are translated using the exchange rate at the date when fair value was measured.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of monetary transactions and from the translation at period end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss. When a gain or loss on a non-monetary item is recognised in other comprehensive income, any exchange component of that gain or loss shall also be recognised in other comprehensive income.

Translation
The results of overseas operations are translated into sterling at the average exchange rates for the applicable period. All assets and liabilities of overseas operations are translated at the exchange rate ruling at the Statement of Financial Position date. Exchange differences arising on translating the opening net assets at the opening rate and the results of overseas operations at the actual rate are recognised in other comprehensive income.

4.3 Fee Income

The Company recognises revenue according to the principles of IFRS 15, using the five-step model:

1. Identify the contract with customers
2. Identify the performance obligations in the contract
3. Determine the transaction price
4. Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract
5. Recognise the revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies the performance obligations

The Company derives its revenue from contracts with customers by transferring the following services:

Card transactions
Card payments revenue represents transaction fees earned relating to card payments (including interchange fees). It also includes fair usage fees for cash withdrawals outside of customer plans' allowances and fees charged to customers for account top-ups.

The settlement of such card-related transactions by the Company as the issuer or acquirer is considered a performance obligation under IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The portion of the transaction price allocated to this performance obligation, which may comprise the entire fee received or receivable, is recognised at the time of settlement of the transaction. Some portion of the transaction price may be deferred if additional performance obligations exist, which have not yet been satisfied at the reporting date; refer to 'RevPoints' below for further details.

Foreign exchange
Foreign exchange revenue represents exchange fees charged to customers during a transaction that involves a fiat currency exchange. This also includes fair usage fees where customers undertake additional exchange transaction volumes outside of their plans' allowances and fees for less frequently traded currencies.

Foreign exchange revenue is recognised upon satisfaction of a single performance obligation, specifically the completion of the exchange of one currency for another between the customer's currency pockets.

Wealth
Wealth comprises revenues from the Company's cryptocurrency, commodities, and trading products.

The Company acts as an agent on behalf of its customers to buy or sell cryptocurrencies or equities. Recognised revenue represents any exchange markup or commission charged, plus any applicable fair usage fees. Buying or selling cryptocurrencies or equities has a single performance obligation; namely, the execution of a customer's order. Accordingly, revenue is recognised at the time of the transaction.

When entering into commodity contracts with customers, the Company offers a purchase price that includes a markup on the market exchange rate for the exchange of fiat funds. Similarly, when the customer settles the position and receives fiat funds, a markup is also charged to customers. The revenue generated due to the spread between the market exchange rate and the markup rate is recognised upon the completion of each individual transaction.

In addition, while positions are open, customer liabilities maintained by the Company as part of the contracts are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss. The Company economically hedges this exposure to customer commodity contracts through holding its own investments in commodities. The net change in fair value of the contracts with customers and the associated hedging investments is presented on a net basis in the wealth line within fee income.

Subscriptions
Subscription revenue represents monthly and annual subscription fees charged to retail and business customers. The subscription service may include two distinct performance obligations: a card delivery service and a bundle of services offered as part of the customer's Revolut account. The portion of the transaction price allocated to the card delivery service is recognised as revenue when the card is delivered (presented within other fee income). The portion of the transaction price allocated to the remaining bundle of services is recognised as revenue on a straight-line basis over the applicable subscription period. Where subscription fees are received in advance, they are initially recognised as contract liabilities and released to profit or loss as revenue is recognised.

Any termination fees for existing subscription services that end early are recognised upon the termination date.

Other
Other revenue mainly comprises:

- Revenue earned for the delivery of cards, which is recognised on the day the card is delivered to the customer
- Fees charged to customers in respect of remittances facilitated at the customer's request
- Revenue earned on the sale of lounge passes to customers, recognised at the time of sale
- Revenue related to our Stays and Experiences product, which is recognised on the check-in date or activity date, respectively.
- Revenue related to our Shops product, which is recognised upon completion of a qualifying purchase transaction.
- Revenues related to fees charged on merchant acquiring transactions, which are recognised at the time of the transaction.
- Revenue related to fees charged for our business expense management product, which is recognised over the month in which the customer has access to the product.

Remaining performance obligations
IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers allows the Company to exclude from its remaining performance obligations disclosure any performance obligations which are part of a contract with an original expected duration of one year or less.

Based on the nature of the Company's products and services, with the exception of RevPoints, contracts with customers generally have an expected duration of one year or less.

Significant Financing Component
A contract is not considered to contain a significant financing component when payments are typically received in advance or at the time the related goods or services are provided and the period between payment and performance is less than one year; nor does a timing difference give rise to a financing component when it arises for reasons other than the provision of finance, such as the deferral of revenue for customer-loyalty programmes or similar arrangements.

RevPoints
The Company offers a customer rewards program whereby customers may earn value in the form of a proprietary points currency (RevPoints) upon completion of specific tasks or actions. Points may be redeemed for discounts on a variety of products or services offered by the Company or transferred to frequent flyer program partners.

For all points granted to the customer within a transaction under the scope of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, including points earned on everyday cardholder spend, the future redemption of points is considered a distinct performance obligation assumed by the Company. Accordingly, the transaction price (e.g., interchange fee) is allocated to each performance obligation on a relative stand-alone selling price basis. Revenue is recognised as the Company satisfies each performance obligation by transferring the promised good or service to the customer (i.e., upon redemption of the points, including an adjustment for the expected breakage of points).

If the associated fee income is collected prior to redemption of the points, which is typically the case, the Company will continue to defer the portion of the transaction fee allocated to the point-related performance obligation until the points have been redeemed. The resulting contract liability is presented within trade and other payables as 'contract liabilities from rewards program'.

Any points that are granted to the customer that are not within the scope of IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, including certain forms of point bonuses and challenges, are recognised as a provision under IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets.

Any consideration granted to a customer upon redemption of RevPoints on a product within the scope of IFRS 15 is generally recognised as consideration payable to the customer; therefore, the redemption is recognised as a reduction of revenue for the applicable redemption product. If the consideration paid or payable to the customer exceeds the transaction amount in the contract, any excess is recognised as a fee expense.

4.4 Fee Expense

Fee expense primarily relates to fees incurred by the Company in the processing and settlement of transactions, partner-related costs, the costs of providing cards or other products to customers, and the costs incurred for banking, platform fees, and treasury-related costs. Costs are recognised as incurred.

Processing and settlement fee
Costs paid to card schemes of which the Company is a member are classified as processing and settlement fees. Processing and settlement fees are presented net of monthly and quarterly rebates received from payment scheme providers for scheme fee costs.

Rebates from card schemes are recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the entity and the amount of the rebate can be measured reliably. Accordingly, rebates are accrued monthly based on an estimate derived from historical rebate rates. Costs are recognised as incurred.

Partner-related costs
Costs incurred by the Company to purchase services from third-party vendors are classified as partner-related costs.

For example, third party costs are incurred to acquire access to services that support a feature included in the overall value proposition for the Revolut app. Costs incurred during the redemption of RevPoints, except when recognised as a reduction of revenue as described in the RevPoints section above, are included within partner-related costs. Costs are recognised as incurred.

Rewards program redemptions
Costs incurred during the redemption of RevPoints, except when recognised as a reduction of revenue as described in the RevPoints section above, are included within rewards program redemptions. Costs are recognised as incurred.

Cost of cards and card readers
These costs include fees paid to banking partners for cash movement and settlement services, transaction routing and decline charges, outbound SMS usage for authentication, and country-specific levies such as transaction taxes. They also include treasury trading costs and third-party charges associated with the delivery of investment or crypto services. These costs support the Company's core payments network, compliance obligations, and expansion of its financial product suite.

4.5 Interest Income and Expense

Interest income
Interest income comprises interest income calculated using both the effective interest method and other methods. These are disclosed separately on the face of the income statement to provide symmetrical and comparable information.

Interest income is calculated using the effective interest method for loans and advances to customers, treasury investments, cash, and cash equivalents. The effective interest rate (EIR) is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to its gross carrying amount, before adjusting for expected credit losses. Transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset are included in its initial measurement and therefore incorporated into the calculation of the EIR.

Other interest income includes all other financial assets measured using the contractual interest rate.

Interest income generated from financial assets which are not credit-impaired is recognised by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of the asset; for credit-impaired financial assets, the effective interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount after deducting any allowance for expected credit losses. If the financial asset cures and is no longer credit-impaired, the Company reverts to calculating interest income on a gross basis.

If the Company purchases or originates credit-impaired financial assets, the Company calculates interest income by calculating the credit-adjusted effective interest rate and applying that rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. The credit-adjusted EIR is the interest rate that, at initial recognition, discounts the estimated future cash flows, incorporating expected credit losses, to the amortised cost of the financial asset.

At times, the Company may recognise financial assets issued in countries with negative interest rates. Interest paid in accordance with these instruments is presented as interest expense.

Interest expense
Interest expense is incurred on savings products issued to customers, derivative instruments, and various types of borrowed funds held as a result of operations. Interest incurred is recognised as an expense in profit or loss over the term of the facility using the effective interest method or other methods. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability to its amortised cost. Transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the issuance of the financial liability are included in its initial measurement and therefore incorporated into the calculation of the EIR.

Interest expense is also recognised in connection with lease liabilities. The methodology for measurement of interest expense is disclosed in the 'Leases' section below.

4.6 Transactions Between Entities Under Common Control

Transfer pricing establishes prices for transactions between Group entities under common control to reflect the functions performed, assets used, risks assumed, and value created, including by the Group's globally dispersed workforce. The Group's transfer pricing policy is determined with reference to local tax legislation, the OECD Guidelines, and in line with the arm's length principle.

The Group operates via local operating companies which generate third party revenue in local markets, such as Revolut Bank UAB in Europe. Revolut Ltd also engages non-operating entities under common control and operates through a global network of local branches.

All intra-group transactions, including the services provided by Revolut Ltd to operating companies are covered by this policy and reviewed annually.

4.7 Staff Costs

The Company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements, defined contribution pension plans, and share-based payments.

Short-term benefits
Short-term benefits, including cash bonuses, holiday pay, and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is rendered. A liability is recognised for any expense that is unpaid on a given reporting date if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Defined contribution pension plan
The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid, the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in profit or loss when they fall due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals as a liability in the Statement of Financial Position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

Share-based payments
The Group operates a number of share-based payment award schemes. The purpose of these schemes is to incentivise and remunerate the Group's employees, including those employed by the Company. These schemes meet the definition of group equity-settled share-based payments as the Company receives services but does not have the obligation to settle the share-based payment transaction. Accordingly, the awards associated with these schemes are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 2 to the extent they relate to the Company's employees.

Estimating the grant-date fair value for share-based compensation transactions requires determination of the most appropriate valuation model, which depends on the terms and conditions of the grant, including incorporating any market performance conditions and non-vesting conditions that are incorporated into the grant-date fair value. Option pricing methodologies, such as the widely employed Black-Scholes model, are used to determine the grant date fair value of equity-settled share based payments. Where required, the Company uses third party valuation specialists to estimate the grant date fair value of each grant based on the terms of that grant, incorporating internal and market data, as well as transactions or attempted transactions in the Parent's own shares. Key assumptions that impact the grant date fair value include equity price; expected volatility, expected term, risk-free rate, and expected dividend yields.

The fair value of the awards is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase in the share-based payment reserve in equity. Subsequently, it is transferred, along with the associated tax, from the share-based payment reserve to retained earnings when the equity instruments are exercised, expire or are cancelled as permitted by IFRS 2.

The cumulative expense at each reporting date is based on the total number of share-based payment awards that are expected to vest, taking into account the service conditions and any non-market performance conditions, such that the total cumulative amount recognised as an expense over the vesting period is based on the number of share-based payment awards that eventually vest. The Company has to estimate the expected yearly percentage of employees that will stay within the Company at the end of the vesting period, in order to determine the amount of share-based compensation expense charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Where the terms and conditions of share-based payment awards are modified before they vest, to the extent that there is an increase in the fair value of the share-based payment awards, measured immediately before and after the modification, this increase is also recognised as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income over the remaining vesting period.

Government grants

The Company may receive grants from local governments or governmental agencies in the normal course of business. Grants are recognised in compliance with IAS 20 *Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance*; that is, they are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the entity will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received. Government grants may be recognised as receivable during the year while certain administrative conditions or contingencies remain unfulfilled, such as submission of audited financial disclosures or confirmation of compliance with local tax laws & regulations, provided that future compliance with any unfulfilled conditions is reasonable assured.

Government grants are recognised in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the entity recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate (i.e., recognised as a direct reduction to the associated expense).

There are no other forms of material government assistance recognised by the Company.

4.8 Current and Deferred Taxation

Tax includes all domestic and foreign taxes that are based on taxable profits. Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax and is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income. In such cases, the related tax is recognised in the same component of the financial statements as the underlying transaction or event.

Current tax represents the expected tax payable on taxable profits for the reporting period. Current tax for current and prior periods is, to the extent that it is unpaid, recognised as a liability. Overpayment of current tax is recognised as an asset. Current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to, or recovered from, the taxation authorities, using the tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Provisions for uncertain tax positions are recognised when it is considered more probable than not that a resolution will result in the outflow of economic resources. The amount provided reflects management's best estimate of the resolution outcome, based on all available information, and is reassessed at each reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences, those being taxable or deductible differences, between the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities at the statement of financial position date and the amount attributed to that asset or liability for tax purposes. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Statement of Financial Position date, and are expected to apply when the temporary differences are unwound.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except those arising from transactions associated with investments in subsidiaries and branches where the Company can control the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference, and it is more likely than not that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the assets can be utilised.

The Company presents deferred tax assets and liabilities on a net basis only where a legally enforceable right to offset exists and the balances relate to income taxes from the same tax authority. This applies to amounts of the same taxable entity or different taxable entities that intend to settle on a net basis. Where these conditions are not met, deferred tax balances are presented gross.

4.9 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with central banks and financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours or one business day. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than approximately three months from the date of acquisition, taking into consideration delays caused by non-settlement dates, and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

Customer funds related to the provision of specific trading and cryptocurrency services, are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position and are recorded as off-balance sheet items. Refer to Note 13 for further details.

4.10 Investments in Subsidiaries and Group Undertakings

The Company's investments in subsidiaries and group undertakings are initially stated at cost. Subsequently, investments in subsidiaries and group undertakings are stated at cost less any provision for impairment. An investment in a subsidiary or group undertaking is deemed to be impaired when its carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, and there is evidence to suggest that the impairment occurred subsequent to the initial recognition of the asset in the financial statements. All impairments are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income as they occur. The carrying amount is reviewed at each Statement of Financial Position date by reference to the income that is projected to arise therefrom.

4.11 Investment in Commodities

The Company holds investments in precious metals to hedge its exposure to commodity price fluctuations arising from customer contracts. These investments do not meet the definition of inventory as they are not held for sale in the ordinary course of business, nor are they used in production or in the rendering of services. Accordingly, these investments are classified as other current asset investments in the Statement of Financial Position.

Given that these assets are highly liquid, actively traded in established markets, and have observable market prices, the Company measures them at fair value through profit or loss. Fair value gains and losses on these investments are recognised in revenue, alongside the corresponding fair value movements on the related customer contract liabilities (see Note 4.17).

4.12 Trade and Other Receivables and Payables

Cash Collateral
Cash collateral is given to mitigate the risk arising from variation margin on the Company's derivative positions held with external counterparties. Cash collateral includes amounts held with our partners on a long-term basis to support customers' transaction volumes.

Collateral paid is included as an asset in trade and other receivables. Where collateral is received, this is recognised in trade and other payables.

Card schemes
Card schemes include rebates due to the Company arising from credit card scheme and processing fees.

Settlement receivables and payables
Settlement receivables and payables include balances arising from timing differences in the Company's settlement process between the cash settlement of a transaction and the recognition of the associated liability (for example, customer liabilities, such as e-money in issue). When customers fund their e-money account using their bank account, or a credit or debit card, or sell cryptocurrencies via our cryptocurrency exchange partners, there is a clearing period before the cash is received or settled. This period is usually within five business days.

Trade receivables and payables
Trade receivables are amounts owed to the Company from business partners following the provision of services on credit. Trade payables are any unsettled expenses billed to the Company from vendors, suppliers, or other third parties for services provided.

Negative customer liabilities

Negative customer liabilities represent customers with overdrawn funds, net of impairment loss allowances for expected credit losses. While Revolut does not currently offer overdraft facilities, there are several scenarios that can lead to the creation of a negative customer liability, such as offline transactions, chargebacks, subscription fee charges, and fraudulent customer activity. In these scenarios, the previously recognised customer liability is extinguished and an asset is recognised.

4.13 Inventories

Inventories are stocks of cards for new and existing users, as well as card readers, which are held at the Company's fulfilment partner warehouses. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost (adjusted for loss of service potential if applicable) and net realisable value ('NRV' or replacement cost). Inventories are recognised as an expense when the card or card reader is shipped to a customer.

Cost is determined using the weighted average cost method, including taxes, duties, and transport and handling costs directly attributable to bringing the inventory to its present location and condition.

At each Statement of Financial Position date, inventories are assessed for impairment. If inventory is impaired, the carrying amount is reduced to its selling price less costs to complete and sell, and the impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss. Where a reversal of the impairment charge is required, the impairment charge is reversed, up to the original impairment loss, and is recognised as a credit in profit or loss.

4.14 Property, Equipment, and Right-of-use Assets

Property and equipment include items that are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes, and that are expected to be used during more than one period. The cost of an item of property and equipment shall be recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Fixed assets that satisfy this criteria under the cost model are recognised at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.
Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Fixtures and fittings	- 10% straight line
Office equipment	- 25% straight line
Computer equipment	- 33% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives, and depreciation methods are reviewed annually, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount, and are recognised in Administrative expenses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

4.15 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately — computer software

Computer software is stated at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Computer software is amortised on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life, which is assessed to be three years. Amortisation is recognised within administrative expenses in the Company's Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Derecognition of intangible asset

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

4.16 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

At each Statement of Financial Position date, or earlier in response to developments or events, non-financial assets (including goodwill) are assessed for indicators of impairment. If an impairment indicator exists, an impairment test is performed, where the carrying amount of the asset or cash generating unit (CGU) is assessed against its recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future cash flows, before interest and tax, obtainable as a result of the asset's (or asset's cash generating unit's) continued use. These cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that represents the current market risk-free rate and the risks inherent in the asset.

If the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is lower than the carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the profit or loss account, unless the asset has been revalued. For revalued assets, the impairment is first charged against any existing revaluation surplus related to that asset, and recognised in other comprehensive income or loss. Any impairment in excess of the revaluation surplus is immediately recognised in profit or loss.

Reversals of previously recognised impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss to the extent that the recoverable amount of the asset or CGU does not exceed the carrying amount, net of depreciation and amortisation, that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior periods.

4.17 Customer Liabilities

E-money in issue

The Company recognises a liability upon the issue of electronic money to its customers equal to the amount of electronic money that has been issued.

Commodities

Customer liabilities in respect of contracts relating to the commodities offering are financial liabilities with an embedded derivative. The Company's accounting policy is not to separate the embedded derivative and to measure the entire instrument at fair value through profit or loss.

4.18 Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions
Provisions are recognised when the Company incurs a present legal or constructive obligation for which it is probable that settlement by an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will transpire and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

Provisions are charged as an expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the Company becomes aware of the obligation and are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation. This is computed using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as an interest expense.

When payments are eventually made, they are recognised as a reduction in the provision carried in the Company's Statement of Financial Position.

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities are not recognised, except those acquired in a business combination. Contingent liabilities arise as a result of past events when (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured reliably at the reporting date or (ii) when the existence of the obligation will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the Company's control.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are not recognised. Where an inflow of economic benefits from a contingent asset is probable, it is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

4.19 Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. As at 31 December 2025 and 2024 the Company is a lessee in its lease arrangements, and is not a lessor.

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all lessee leases, except for short-term leases (defined as leases with a lease term of twelve months or less) and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities representing obligations to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets
The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset, otherwise the right of use asset is amortised over the duration of the lease agreement. The depreciation starts at the commencement date of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in Note 4.16, Impairment of non-financial assets.

The right-of-use assets are presented along with property and equipment in the Statement of Financial Position.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate.

Variable rents that do not depend on an index or rate are not included in the measurement of the lease liability and the right-of-use asset. The related payments are recognised as an expense in the period in which the event or condition that triggers those payments occurs and are included in the line administrative expense in the Statement of Comprehensive Income (unless they are incurred to produce inventories, whereby they will be included as part of fee expense).

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the rate implicit in the lease if it is readily determinable. However, if the rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable, the Company uses its Incremental Borrowing Rate (IBR) at the lease commencement date.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments), or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

As a practical expedient, IFRS 16 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Company has elected this practical expedient and will not separate lease and non-lease components.

The lease liabilities are presented along with trade and other payables in the Statement of Financial Position.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to those leases that have a lease term of twelve months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option. It also applies the leases of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased assets are consumed. The Company recognised £1.8 million in lease expense related to short-term and low-value assets for the period (2022: £1.1 million).

4.20 Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs that are directly attributable to the issue of new ordinary shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

4.21 Reserves

The Company reserves are as follows:

- Other reserves represent the revaluation of foreign currency at the Statement of Financial Position date, cumulative share-based payments charges, gains and losses recognised upon corporate hedging activities, unrealised gains and losses on financial instruments at fair value through OCI, the cost of shares held for awards granted to employees, and the impact of taxes for any of the above items.
- Retained earnings or accumulated deficit, as applicable, represent cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid to shareholders, and any other adjustments

  When shares options issued to employees under IFRS 2 Share-based Payments are exercised, any associated share-based payment charges and related taxes are transferred to retained earnings.
- Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised as a liability and deducted from retained earnings when they are approved by the Company's shareholders. Interim dividends are deducted from retained earnings when they are distributed. Dividends for the year that are approved after the reporting date are disclosed as an event after the reporting date.

4.22 Financial Instruments

Recognition of financial assets
Financial assets are recognised when the Company enters into a contract that results in current or future economic value to the Company. Regular way trades, i.e., purchases of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame generally established by regulation or convention in the market place, are initially recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date on which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Loans and advances to customers, on the other hand, are recognised when funds are transferred to the customers' accounts.

Initial measurement of financial instruments
The classification of financial instruments at initial recognition depends on their contractual terms and the business model for managing the instruments, as described in the below section.

On initial recognition:

- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are initially measured at their fair value
- Financial assets measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI are initially measured at their fair value but adjusted in respect of any transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial instruments.

When the fair value of financial instruments at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, the Company accounts for the Day 1 profit or loss, as described below.

Day 1 profit or loss
When the transaction price of the instrument differs from the fair value at origination and the fair value is based on a valuation technique using only inputs observable in market transactions (i.e. Level 1 or Level 2 fair value hierarchy), the Company recognises the difference between the transaction price and fair value in other income/ other operating expenses.

In those cases where fair value is based on models for which some of the inputs are not observable (i.e. a Level 3 fair value hierarchy), the difference between the transaction price and the fair value is deferred. The deferred amounts are recognised in profit or loss when there is a change in a factor (including time) that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability. On this basis, the Company has assessed that amortising the deferred amount on a straight-line basis is appropriate. Any outstanding amount is immediately recognised in profit or loss when the instrument is derecognised or when the input(s) becomes observable.

Classification and measurement of financial assets
The Company classifies its financial assets at either

- amortised cost,
- fair value through profit or loss or
- fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company may designate financial instruments at FVPL, if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces measurement or recognition inconsistencies.

In order to determine the appropriate classification of non-derivative financial assets, the Company assesses the objective of the business model in which the financial asset is held, and for those measured at amortised cost whether the contractual cash flows of the financial asset are solely payments of principal and interest ('SPPI').

The Company assesses its business models at a portfolio level based on its objective for the relevant portfolio, how performance of the portfolio is measured and reported, how management is compensated and the frequency and reasons for asset sales from the portfolio. Financial assets are reclassified when, and only when, the Company changes its business model for managing the assets.

Financial assets at amortised cost

The Company measures the following financial assets at amortised cost:

- Cash and cash equivalents
- Loans and advances to customers
- Trade and other receivables
- Settlement receivables
- A portfolio of held-to-collect treasury investments

Financial assets are classified and measured at amortised cost only if both of the following conditions are met:

- The financial asset is held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows
- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding

The details of these conditions are outlined below.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition or issue (with the exception of trade and other receivables with an expected term of less than one year where the Company applies the practical expedient to recognise these amounts at transaction price), and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less expected credit loss allowances as stipulated in IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.

Business model assessment

The Company determines its business model at the level that best reflects how it manages groups of financial assets to achieve its business objective:

The risks that affect the performance of the business model (and the financial assets held within that business model) and, in particular, the way those risks are managed.

The expected frequency, value and timing of sales are also important aspects of the Company's assessment.

The business model assessment is based on reasonably expected scenarios without taking 'worst case' or 'stress case' scenarios into account.

If cash flows after initial recognition are realised in a way that is different from the Company's original expectations, the Company does not change the classification of the remaining financial assets held in that business model, but incorporates such information when assessing newly originated or newly purchased financial assets going forward.

Assessment of whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest

For the purposes of this assessment:

'Principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition.

'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g., liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Company considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Company considers:

- Contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows;
- Terms that may adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable rate features;
- Prepayment and extension features; and
- Terms that limit the Company's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g., non-recourse features).

Contractual terms that introduce a more than de minimis exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows that are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement do not give rise to contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the amount outstanding. In such cases, the financial asset is required to be measured at FVPL.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

The Company classifies debt instruments at FVOCI when both of the following conditions are met:

- The instrument is held within a business model, the objective of which is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets
- The contractual terms of the financial asset meet the SPPI test

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are initially recognised at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to their acquisition, and are subsequently measured at fair value with gains and losses arising due to changes in fair value recognised in OCI.

Interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The ECL for debt instruments measured at FVOCI do not reduce the carrying amount of these financial assets in the statement of financial position, which remains at fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the assets were measured at amortised cost is recognised in OCI as an accumulated impairment amount, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss. The accumulated loss recognised in OCI is recycled to the profit and loss upon derecognition of the assets.

Unrealised gains or losses, other than loss allowances for expected credit losses, arising from financial investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are reported in equity (in the financial investment reserve) and in other comprehensive income or loss in profit or loss, until such investments are sold, collected, or otherwise disposed.

On maturity or disposal of an investment, the accumulated unrealised gain or loss previously recognised in OCI (included in equity) is recycled from OCI to the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the period. Gains and losses on disposal are determined using the fair value of the investment at the date of derecognition.

Where the Company holds more than one investment in the same security, they are deemed to be disposed of on a first–in first–out basis.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets that do not meet the criteria to be measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognised within other income in profit or loss in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Included in this classification are derivative instruments and financial instruments that have been acquired principally for the purpose of selling or transferring in the near term.

Interest earned or incurred on instruments designated at FVPL is accrued in interest income or interest expense, respectively, using the effective interest rate (EIR), taking into account any discount/premium and qualifying transaction costs that are an integral part of the instrument. Interest earned on assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVPL is recorded using the contractual interest rate.

The Company may also designate upon initial recognition a financial asset to be measured at fair value through profit or loss. Management only designates an instrument at FVPL upon initial recognition when the designation eliminates, or significantly reduces, the inconsistent treatment that would otherwise arise from measuring the assets or liabilities or recognising gains or losses on them on a different basis. Such designation is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

Interest earned on assets mandatorily required to be measured at FVPL is recorded using the contractual interest rate.

Determination of fair value

In order to show how fair values have been derived, financial instruments are classified based on a hierarchy of valuation techniques, as summarised below:

Level 1 financial instruments – those where the inputs used in the valuation are unadjusted quoted prices from active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has access to at the measurement date. The Company considers markets as active only if there are sufficient trading activities with regards to the volume and liquidity of the identical assets or liabilities and when there are binding and exercisable price quotes available on the balance sheet date.

Level 2 financial instruments – those where the inputs that are used for valuation and are significant, are derived from directly or indirectly observable market data available over the entire period of the instrument's life. Such inputs include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical instruments in inactive markets and observable inputs other than quoted prices such as interest rates and yield curves, implied volatilities, and credit spreads. In addition, adjustments may be required for the condition or location of the asset or the extent to which it relates to items that are comparable to the valued instrument. However, if such adjustments are based on unobservable inputs which are significant to the entire measurement, the Company will classify the instruments as Level 3.

Level 3 financial instruments – those that include one or more unobservable inputs that are significant to the measurement as a whole.

The fair value of financial instruments is generally measured on an individual basis. However, in cases where the Company manages a group of financial assets and liabilities on the basis of its net market or credit risk exposure, the fair value of the group of financial instruments is measured on a net basis; however, the underlying financial assets and liabilities are presented separately in the financial statements, unless they satisfy the offsetting criteria in IFRS accounting standards.

The Company periodically reviews its valuation techniques including the adopted methodologies and model calibrations.

The Company evaluates the levelling at each reporting period on an instrument-by-instrument basis and reclassifies instruments when necessary, based on the facts at the end of the reporting period.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised when the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset have expired, or when the Company has transferred its contractual right to receive the cash flows from the assets and either (i) substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred; or (ii) the Company has neither retained nor transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards but has transferred control.

The Company also derecognises the financial asset if it has both transferred the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition, if, and only if, either:

- The Company has transferred its contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset, or
- It retains the rights to the cash flows, but has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass–through' arrangement

Pass-through arrangements are transactions whereby the Company retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of a financial asset (the original asset), but assumes a contractual obligation to pay those cash flows to one or more entities (the eventual recipients), when all of the following three conditions are met:

- The Company has no obligation to pay amounts to the eventual recipients unless it has collected equivalent amounts from the original asset, excluding short-term advances with the right to full recovery of the amount lent plus accrued interest at market rates
- The Company cannot sell or pledge the original asset other than as security to the eventual recipients
- The Company has to remit any cash flows it collects on behalf of the eventual recipients without material delay. In addition, the Company is not entitled to reinvest such cash flows, except for investments in cash or cash equivalents, including interest earned, during the period between the collection date and the date of required remittance to the eventual recipients.

A transfer only qualifies for derecognition if either:

- The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset

The Company considers control to be transferred if and only if, the transferee has the practical ability to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party and is able to exercise that ability unilaterally and without imposing additional restrictions on the transfer.

When the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards and has retained control of the asset, the asset continues to be recognised only to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement, in which case, the Company also recognises an associated liability.

The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration the Company could be required to pay. If continuing involvement takes the form of a written or purchased option (or both) on the transferred asset, the continuing involvement is measured at the value the Company would be required to pay upon repurchase. In the case of a written put option on an asset that is measured at fair value, the extent of the entity's continuing involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

Point of Derecognition upon Debt Sale

Financial assets are derecognised when the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to a third party. This is typically the point at which a non-revocable purchase agreement is signed or a non-revocable deposit is received. From that point onwards, Revolut is deemed to have transferred substantially all risks and rewards to the purchaser, even if legal title passes only upon transaction close.

When the Company retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of a financial asset but assumes an obligation to pass those cash flows to another party, the transaction is accounted for as a transfer of a financial asset only if all of the following conditions are met:

(a) Revolut has no obligation to pay amounts to the transferee unless it collects equivalent amounts from the asset;
(b) Revolut is prohibited from selling or pledging the asset other than as security for the obligation to the transferee; and
(c) Revolut is required to remit cash flows promptly to the transferee and is not permitted to reinvest those cash flows other than in short-term cash equivalents before remittance.

Impairment of financial assets
In accordance with IFRS 9, the Company recognises impairment loss allowances for expected credit losses ('ECL') on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income. These include trade and other receivables, settlement receivables, debt securities, and amounts recoverable under long-term contracts.

Changes to the IFRS 9 model for impairment of financial assets are approved by the Group Model and Artificial Intelligence Risk Committee. Material changes are escalated to the Group Asset and Liability Committee and to the Group and Company Board where applicable.

There are three approaches to recognising ECL provisions under IFRS 9:

- **The simplified approach** — which applies on a mandatory basis to trade receivables and contract assets that do not contain a significant financing component. It may also be applied on an optional basis to trade receivables and contract assets that do contain a significant financing component or to lease receivables;
- **The credit-adjusted approach** — which applies to assets that are credit-impaired on initial recognition (i.e., origination or acquisition); and
- **The general approach** — which applies to all loans and receivables not eligible for the above two approaches.

All of the Company's trade receivables are considered to qualify for the simplified approach (as they have terms of less than one year and therefore do not contain a significant financing component), and therefore, on initial recognition, an impairment provision is required for expected credit losses arising from default events expected to occur over the life of the financial asset ('lifetime ECL').

The Company currently does not have any purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets.
For amounts recoverable on long-term contracts and amounts due from other Group companies in the Company financial statements, the general approach to impairment is applied. This follows a three-stage model and requires these financial assets to be assigned to one of the following three stages:

- **Stage 1** – Financial assets which have not experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, against which an expected credit loss provision is required for expected credit losses resulting from default events expected within the next 12 months (a '12-month ECL') and is required on initial recognition; when a financial asset is first recognised, it is assigned to Stage 1;
- **Stage 2** – Financial assets which have experienced a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, against which a lifetime ECL provision is required; and
- **Stage 3** – Financial assets which are credit-impaired, for which objective evidence of an impairment exists, and which also requires a lifetime ECL provision.

Interest income on assets in Stages 1 and 2 is recognised using the effective interest rate method on the gross carrying value of the assets. For assets in Stage 3, interest income is recognised using the effective interest rate method on the carrying value of the assets net of the ECL provisions.

Significant increase in credit risk

Stage 2 includes financial assets that have had a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, but that do not have objective evidence of being credit-impaired.

For wholesale credit risks, a low-risk exemption applies, such that all investment grade obligors will be allocated to Stage 1. In line with the Company's Internal Ratings Procedures, Revolut relies on the ratings of external rating agencies and will assign each externally rated counterparty a rating per the approach noted in the Internal Rating Procedures. Revolut does not apply a low credit risk exemption for its retail exposures at the moment.

Stage 2 assets will include non-investment grade exposures which have experienced a downgrade by 2 or more notches based on Revolut's internal rating scale at the reporting date compared to initial recognition, and this results in a PD increase of more than 0.5% in absolute terms.

Transfers from Stage 2 back to Stage 1 will be performed when none of the SICR indicators are present as of the reporting date and it passes a 3-month probation period after having had impaired status.

Transfers from Stage 3 back to Stage 2 will be performed when the last 3 months have passed since the default date without any UTP and fewer than 6 regulatory DPD at the obligor level. Any changes in the criteria used to determine SICR follow the same approval pathway described for the overall IFRS 9 model.

Definition of default and credit-impaired asset
Assets which are past due by more than 90 days, or where the Company considers it unlikely that the obligor will be able to pay its obligations, are considered to be in default for IFRS 9. Events that trigger inclusion in default include:

- The customer filing for bankruptcy or Individual Voluntary Agreement.
- The customer is deceased.
- The overdraft or loan has been renegotiated because the customer's condition has deteriorated. As an example, this includes cases where a specific repayment plan has been agreed and interest has been frozen.
- The customer has requested 'breathing space' (i.e. when the Company agrees to give the customer some time in which they won't be contacted about their arrears at all, and fees or interest are frozen).

Default status will be applied at an obligor level such that where any one facility is in default, all facilities of that obligor will be considered in default.

Calculation of expected credit losses
The expected credit loss provision is calculated using the three following inputs:

- **Probability of default ('PD')** – the likelihood of default within a given time frame, either 12-months (for Stage 1 assets) or the life of a financial asset (for Stages 2 and 3 assets). PD is determined with reference to internal and external scorecards based on customer characteristics at origination and is subsequently measured based on client behaviour;
- **Loss given default ('LGD')** – the net value of loss in the event of a default; and
- **Expected balance at default ('EAD')** – the gross value of loss in the event of a default. EAD is determined as the gross carrying amount for drawn balances and a fraction of the available credit based on the utilisation of credit lines for undrawn balances.

The expected credit loss provision on the outstanding financial assets at the date of the Statement of Financial Position is calculated by multiplying the PD (dependent on the stage of the asset) by the LGD and EAD, taking into account the contractual period of credit risk exposure from initial recognition in the case of loans. For credit cards, where the exposure to credit risk is not limited to the contractual period, the expected life is calculated based on the estimated life of the loan and undrawn facility.

ECL models incorporate forward-looking information via macroeconomic forecasts produced in accordance with the Group ECL methodology. The process is performed separately for each country of lending. Every quarter, source macroeconomic forecasts are extracted from multiple providers, including but not limited to the Bank of England, the Office for National Statistics, and the European Central Bank. Forecasts are aggregated in three scenarios:

- Baseline
- Pessimistic
- Optimistic

Each scenario is assigned a weight in accordance with the relative probability of future economic conditions development. Weight assignments are selected by experts with reference to the relative severity of the source forecasts and are approved by the Group Credit Risk Committee prior to incorporation into the final ECL calculation.

The forward-looking macroeconomic variables considered in each scenario include:

- Real GDP
- Inflation (accounted for in GDP by using real output instead of nominal)
- Unemployment
- Interest rates
- Industrial Production (annual change %)
- Exchange Rate (average of the period)

Each scenario is incorporated into a macroeconomic adjustment model, which translates initial PD estimates into scenario-specific estimates used to calculate scenario-specific ECL outputs, which are subsequently weighted to produce the final ECLs.

The expected life assumption used in the computation of ECL is selected based on the maturity of the financial asset. Financial assets without maturities are assigned an expected life assumption based on the contractual term of the asset or the maximum period over which the entity is exposed to credit risk.

Details on the ECL calculation approach are contained in jurisdiction specific methodologies for wholesale and retail credit exposures.

Debt Instruments measured at Fair Value through OCI

The ECL for debt instruments measured at FVOCI do not reduce the carrying amount of these financial assets in the statement of financial position, which remains at fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the assets were measured at amortised cost is recognised in OCI as an accumulated impairment amount, with a corresponding charge to profit or loss. The accumulated loss recognised in OCI is recycled to profit and loss upon derecognition of the assets.

Enhancements: collateral valuation and financial guarantees

To mitigate its credit risks on financial assets, the Company seeks to use collateral. The collateral comes in various forms, such as cash, securities, etc. Collateral, unless repossessed, is not recorded on the Company's statement of financial position. Cash flows expected from credit enhancements which are not required to be recognised separately by IFRS accounting standards and which are considered integral to the contractual terms of a debt instrument that is subject to ECL, are included in the measurement of those ECL. On this basis, the fair value of collateral affects the calculation of ECL. Collateral is generally assessed, at a minimum, at inception and re-assessed on a quarterly basis.

To the extent possible, the Company uses active market data for valuing financial assets held as collateral. Other financial assets which do not have readily determinable market values are valued using models. Non-financial collateral, such as real estate, is valued based on data provided by third parties such as mortgage brokers, or based on housing price indices.

Modification of contractual terms

When the contractual cash flows of a financial asset are renegotiated or otherwise modified as a result of commercial restructuring activity rather than due to credit risk and impairment considerations, the Company performs an assessment to determine whether the modifications result in the derecognition of that financial asset.

For financial assets, this assessment is based on both quantitative assessment (i.e.,10%) and/or qualitative factors. When assessing whether or not to derecognise a loan to a customer, amongst others, the Company considers the following factors:

- Change in currency of the loan
- Introduction of an equity feature
- Change in counterparty
- Whether the modification is such that the instrument would no longer meet the SPPI criterion

Non-significant modification

If the modification does not result in cash flows that are substantially different, then it does not result in derecognition. For such non-significant modifications, its gross carrying value is adjusted to reflect the new contractual cash flows discounted at the original effective interest rate, with a gain or loss recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Significant modification

The Company derecognises a financial asset, such as a loan to a customer, when the terms and conditions have been renegotiated to the extent that, substantially, it becomes a new loan, with the difference recognised as a derecognition gain or loss, to the extent that an impairment loss has not already been recorded.

The newly recognised loans are classified as Stage 1 for ECL measurement purposes.

Write-offs

Financial assets will be written off, either partially or in full, against the related allowance once there is no realistic prospect of recovery and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recovery of amounts written off is recognised against the amount of impairment losses recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Revolut will determine for each type of portfolio suitable maximum periods for full provisioning and write-off. Revolut will assess the recoverability of exposures classified as non-performing due to registering arrears for a prolonged length of time. If, following this assessment, an exposure or part of an exposure is deemed unrecoverable, it will be written off in a timely manner.

For exposures under insolvency or bankruptcy procedures, due to low collateralisation of the exposures, legal expenses often absorb a significant portion of the proceeds from the bankruptcy procedure and therefore estimated recoveries are expected to be very low.

A partial write-off may be warranted where there is reasonable financial evidence on the credit file to demonstrate an inability on the borrower's behalf to repay the full amount of the monies owing (i.e., a significant level of debt overhang which cannot be reasonably demonstrated to be recoverable following implementation of a forbearance or settlement treatment).

Write-off for negative customer liabilities

Negative customer liabilities are written off for:

- Terminated users — at the point of termination;
- Fraudulent user activity — at the point of completion of internal investigation; or
- Balances older than 365 days

Recognition and measurement of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss are classified as at amortised cost. Financial liabilities designated as at amortised cost are initially measured at fair value (net of issue costs in the case of loans and borrowings) and subsequently measured at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. They include loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, and customer liabilities for e-money in issue and customer deposits.

Non-derivative financial liabilities that are measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. These financial instruments include financial liabilities initially designated as fair value through profit or loss to avoid an accounting mismatch including customer liabilities in respect of commodities, where the associated assets are accounted for at fair value.

Interest expense is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest rate method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged, cancelled, or expires, i.e. when the Company has either discharged the liability through settlement, or where it has been legally released from primary responsibility for the liability by process of law or by the creditor.

Where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference between the carrying value of the original financial liability and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

Modification of Financial Liabilities

When the modification of the terms of an existing financial liability is not judged to be substantial and, consequently, does not result in derecognition, the amortised cost of the financial liability is recalculated by computing the present value of estimated future contractual cash flows that are discounted at the financial liability's original EIR.

Any resulting difference is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

For financial liabilities, the Company considers a modification to be substantial based on qualitative factors and if it results in a difference between the adjusted discounted present value and the original carrying amount of the financial liability of, or greater than, 10%.

Derivative financial instruments

A derivative is a financial instrument or other contract with all three of the following characteristics:

- Its value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided that, in the case of a non-financial variable, it is not specific to a party to the contract (i.e., the 'underlying').
- It requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors.
- It is settled at a future date.

The Company enters into derivative transactions with various counterparties. These include:

- Interest rate swaps (including cleared interest rate swaps)
- Cross-currency swaps
- Foreign currency swaps
- Forward foreign exchange contracts

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value, and are carried as assets when their fair value is positive and as liabilities when their fair value is negative, with changes in fair value recognised through profit or loss.

Central clearing house cleared derivatives

Fully collateralised derivatives that are settled net in cash before the close of the business day (i.e., settled-to-market) through the Clearing House, such as cleared interest rate swaps, are only recognised to the extent of the overnight outstanding balance (i.e. the called, but not yet settled, balances). The relevant notional amounts and fair value of such derivatives are disclosed separately in Note 27.4.

Embedded Derivatives

An embedded derivative is a component of a hybrid instrument that also includes a non-derivative host contract, with the effect that some of the cash flows of the combined instrument vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative.

An embedded derivative causes some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the contract to be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided that, in the case of a non-financial variable, it is not specific to a party to the contract.

A derivative that is attached to a financial instrument, but is contractually transferable independently of that instrument, or has a different counterparty from that instrument, is not an embedded derivative, but a separate financial instrument.

Derivatives embedded in a financial liability or a non-financial host are separated from the host and accounted for as separate derivatives if:

- the economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the host;
- a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded derivative would meet the definition of a derivative;
- and the hybrid contract is not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Embedded derivatives are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. Reassessment only occurs if there is either a change in the terms of the contract that significantly modifies the cash flows that would otherwise be required, or a reclassification of a financial asset out of the fair value through profit or loss category.

Foreign currency swaps
The total statement of comprehensive income impact of foreign currency swaps can be split into two components:

(i) The contractual gain (net yield on foreign exchange derivatives)
This represents the return on settlement of the far leg of the foreign currency swaps due to the difference between the prevailing spot rate and the forward rate at inception (i.e., the 'contractual gain').

(ii)The mark-to-market fair value movement (impact of foreign exchange rates)
This represents the adjustment of the valuation of the foreign exchange swaps due to movements in the foreign exchange market conditions (i.e., change in foreign exchange rates).

The contractual gain from the foreign currency swaps (i.e., net yield on foreign exchange derivatives) is presented separately under other income in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, on the basis that the contractual gain represents earned yield on assets which are intrinsic to Revolut's business. It represents a net increase in cash upon settlement of the swap and therefore constitutes an operating cash flow.

The fair value movement on foreign currency swaps is recognised under administrative expenses in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, along with unrealised and realised foreign currency gains and losses.

Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities
The Company does not reclassify its financial assets subsequent to their initial recognition, apart from the exceptional circumstances in which the Company acquires, disposes of, or terminates a business line.

Offsetting of financial instruments
Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Statement of Financial Position if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or, alternatively, to realise the asset and settle the corresponding liability simultaneously.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are generally reported gross in the Statement of financial position, except when the netting criteria in IAS 32 are met.

Reverse repurchase agreement and Repurchase agreement
Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements may be offset and presented on a net basis in the statement of financial position only when the Company has a legally enforceable right of set-off, and intends to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Offsetting is applied only to transactions subject to master netting agreements that provide a legally enforceable right of set-off, and that share the same counterparty, currency, maturity date, and settlement location.

Hedge accounting
The Company elected, as a policy choice permitted under IFRS 9, to continue to apply the requirement of IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* for hedge accounting purposes.

Where derivatives are held for risk management purposes, and when transactions meet the required criteria for documentation and hedge effectiveness, the Company applies fair value hedge accounting as appropriate to the risks being hedged.

At inception, the Company formally documents how the hedging relationship meets the hedge accounting criteria. It also records the economic relationship between the hedged item and the hedging instrument, including the nature of the risk, the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge, and the method that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship at inception and on an ongoing basis.

In order to qualify for hedge accounting, a hedging relationship must be expected to be highly effective on a prospective basis and it needs to be demonstrated that it was highly effective in the previous designated period (i.e., one month). A hedge is considered to be highly effective if the changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk are expected to be offset by the hedging instrument in a range of 80% to 125%. It is also necessary to assess, retrospectively, whether the hedge was highly effective over the previous one-month period. The hedge accounting documentation includes the method and results of the hedge effectiveness assessments.

Fair value hedges

The Company currently only applies fair value hedging for interest rate risk. For designated and qualifying fair value hedges, the cumulative change in the fair value of a hedging derivative is recognised immediately in the income statement in fair value gains / (losses). In addition, the cumulative change in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk is recognised in the income statement in fair value gains / (losses), and for a hedged item that would otherwise be measured at cost or amortised cost, the carrying amount of the hedged item is adjusted accordingly.

In these hedging relationships, the main sources of ineffectiveness are:

- the effect of the counterparty's and the Company's own credit risk on the fair value of the interest rate swaps, which is not reflected in the fair value of the hedged item attributable to the change in interest rate;
- differences in the magnitude or timing of future expected cash flows in the hedged item and hedging instrument; and
- the ongoing amortisation of any existing balance sheet mismatch between the fair value of the hedged item and hedging instrument.
- derivatives used as hedging instruments having a non-nil fair value at the time of designation

If hedge relationships no longer meet the criteria for hedge accounting, hedge accounting is discontinued. For fair value hedges of interest rate risk, the fair value adjustment to the hedged item is amortised to the income statement over the period to maturity of the previously designated hedge relationship using the effective interest method. If the hedged item is sold or repaid, the unamortised fair value adjustment is recognised immediately in the income statement. For items classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, the hedge accounting adjustment is included in other comprehensive income.

5. Judgements in Applying Accounting Policies and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The financial performance of the Company reflects the accounting policies and estimates applied in the preparation of its financial results. Judgements in applying accounting policies are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other relevant factors, including expectations of future events that are considered reasonable under the circumstances.

In addition, the Company develops accounting estimates to achieve the objectives set out by its accounting policies. Accounting estimates are monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty. Any changes in accounting estimates result from new information or development and are not corrections of errors or changes in principles. Such accounting estimates may, inherently, be based on a high degree of uncertainty. Accordingly, the Company's reliance on accounting estimates may result in a significant risk of a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

5.1 Judgement in Applying Accounting Policies

Recognition of deferred tax asset

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the assets can be utilised.

Management regularly evaluates the recoverability of deferred tax assets. This assessment involves significant judgement, primarily in relation to forecasts of future taxable profits, the timing of reversing deferred tax liabilities, and any restrictions arising from applicable tax laws. Forecasts of taxable profits are based on the Company's budget and strategic business plans (i.e., the Company Business Plan or 'CBP'), which are inherently subject to uncertainty and influenced by numerous factors outside management's control, including economic conditions, market performance and regulatory developments.

Substantial adverse variances between actual results and expected projected future taxable profits, or changes in assumptions regarding future profitability, could result in a change in the assessment of the recoverability of a deferred tax asset. Such changes may result in a reduction in the recognised deferred tax asset where utilisation is no longer probable, or a reversal where future utilisation is deemed probable. Any reassessment would require a corresponding adjustment to the amount of the deferred tax asset recognised.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it becomes probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date and are expected to apply when the temporary differences are unwound. Further details about the Company's deferred tax assets are given in Note 12.

Hedge accounting

The Company's hedge accounting policies include an element of judgement and estimation, in particular in respect of the projected portfolio repricing time bucket of the underlying non-maturing core customer liabilities relating to deposits in the macro fair value hedges.

Core deposits within the identified portfolios are allocated to repricing time buckets based on expected, rather than contractual, repricing dates. The repricing dates are estimated at the inception of the hedge and throughout the term of the hedge, based on historical experience and other available information, including expectations regarding interest rates, withdrawal rates, and the interaction between them.

The estimates are reviewed periodically and updated in light of experience, and they influence the availability and timing of suitable hedged items, with an impact on the effectiveness of the hedge relationships.

Additionally, for the portfolio fair value hedges of the Company's core deposits portfolio, the Company follows a dynamic hedging strategy, and the period for which the Company designates these hedges is one month. At the end of every month, the Company voluntarily de-designates the hedge relationships and re-designates them as new hedges. The one-month repricing time period duration is deemed to be the most appropriate in order to minimise the ineffectiveness and accommodate new exposures. Further details about the Company's hedge accounting are disclosed in Note 27.5.

Customer migrations

In the absence of a specific IFRS Standard for business combinations under common control, the Company has applied its judgement, in accordance with IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, to determine the most appropriate accounting policy for customer migrations. The Company has adopted the *book value method, which involves recognising the assets and liabilities of the transferring entities at their* carrying amounts from the perspective of the ultimate common controlling party.

5.2 Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

The Company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are set out below.

Impairment losses on financial assets

The measurement of impairment losses under IFRS 9 across all categories of financial assets in scope requires the use of assumptions, in particular, the estimation of the amount and timing of future cash flows and collateral values when determining impairment losses, and the assessment of a significant increase in credit risk.

These estimates are driven by a number of factors, changes in which can result in different levels of allowances.

The Company's ECL calculations are outputs of complex models with several underlying assumptions regarding the choice of variable inputs and their interdependencies. Elements of the ECL calculation that involve assumptions and estimate uncertainty include:

- The Company's internal credit grading model, which assigns PD with reference to internal and external scorecards based on customer characteristics at origination and are subsequently measured based on client behaviour;
- The Company's criteria for assessing whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk (SICR);
- Development of ECL models, including the various formulas and the choice of specific economic inputs included in the assessment, such as unemployment levels and GDP growth rates;
- Determination of associations between macroeconomic scenarios and economic inputs, and the resulting effect on PD; and
- Selection of forward-looking macroeconomic scenarios and the probability weightings assigned to those scenarios in order to reflect the exposure to credit risk.

Share-based payments

The estimation of share-based payment costs requires management to select an appropriate valuation model and make appropriate estimates of share forfeiture rates. The fair value of share-based payment awards is estimated using an option pricing model, which encompasses the Black-Scholes methodology. These models require inputs that involve judgement, including expected volatility, expected life of the awards, risk-free interest rates, expected dividend yields, and forfeiture rates.

Changes in these assumptions can have a material impact on the amount of share-based payment expense recognised in the financial statements. In particular, estimating expected volatility involves considering historical volatility and, where appropriate, industry benchmarks for similar entities.

The Company reviews these assumptions regularly and adjusts them as needed to reflect current expectations.

Investments in subsidiaries and group undertakings

The carrying value of investments in subsidiaries requires management to select an appropriate discount rate and terminal growth rate for the valuation of future cash flows in assessing each investment for impairment. The key assumptions used in making this assessment are explained below.

When the Company's investments in subsidiaries and group undertakings are not supported by their net assets, the Company assesses the net present value of the future cash flows of the subsidiary or group undertaking. Where this occurs, management forecasts of the subsidiary's or group undertaking's financial performance are extrapolated to produce a terminal value. Terminal values are calculated using a growth rate and discount rate applied from year five to perpetuity.

Provisions for liabilities

The recognition of provisions requires management to make accounting estimates regarding the existence of present obligations and to assess the probability, timing, nature, and amount of any resulting outflows from past events.

Provision for litigation, arbitration, and regulatory matters

The Company operates in a regulatory and legal environment that, by nature, carries a heightened level of litigation risk. As a result, it is involved in various litigation, arbitration, and regulatory investigations and proceedings arising in the ordinary course of the business.

When the Company can reliably measure the outflow of economic benefits in relation to a specific case and considers such outflows to be probable, the Company records a provision. Where the probability of outflow is considered to be remote, or probable, but a reliable estimate cannot be made, a contingent liability is disclosed. However, when the Company is of the opinion that disclosing these estimates on a case-by-case basis would prejudice the outcome, the Company does not include detailed, case-specific disclosures in its financial statements.

These estimates may change as new information becomes available or as these matters progress. As a result, actual outcomes may differ significantly from those estimated at the reporting date and could materially affect the Company's financial statements. Given the subjectivity and uncertainty involved in determining the probability and amount of losses, the Company takes into account a number of factors, including legal advice, the stage of the matter, and historical evidence from similar matters. The Company reviews these matters on an ongoing basis to assess whether provisions should be recognised or updated. Further details on the Company's provisions for liabilities are given in Note 22.

Provision for dilapidation

The Company also recognises a provision for dilapidation relating to leased office spaces, to restore the premises to their original condition at the end of the lease. At the inception of the leases, a provision is recognised based on management's best estimate and is discounted to its present value, using the same incremental borrowing rate applied in calculating the lease liability. The discount is unwound over the life of the lease.

RevPoints

Management recognises revenue associated with point-generating transactions under IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers on a relative stand-alone selling price basis and releases previously deferred revenue in proportion to the pattern of rights exercised by the customer when redeeming said points. Calculating the stand-alone selling price of the performance obligations in a transaction involving RevPoints requires several assumptions by management, including, but not limited to:

1. an estimate of the future redemption value of earned points, which is a function of the variety of redemption alternatives available to the customer at the time the points are granted, the implied value of each of those redemption alternatives, and expected customer redemption tendencies that drive the proportion in which those alternatives will be adopted,
2. an estimate of the probability that granted points will be redeemed prior to expiry, and
3. estimates included in the calculation of other performance obligations in the contract, such as interchange yields and commission rates for a portfolio of contracts that have opted into RevPoints.

Management's estimate of the probability of redemption is also used to release previously deferred revenue into profit or loss in proportion to the pattern of rights exercised by the customer.

Assumptions are reviewed on a periodic basis and adjusted to reflect management's best estimate at the applicable reporting date, incorporating all empirical data observed as of that date, changes to the RevPoints programme terms and conditions, and new types of redemption alternatives.

The Company does not reallocate the transaction price to reflect changes in stand-alone selling prices after contract inception, including changes to management assumptions used to compute those stand-alone selling prices. Accordingly, changes to management assumptions only impact (1) the deferral of revenue for new transactions and contracts on a prospective basis, and (2) the pattern of release for any previously deferred revenue (but not the original amount of the deferral itself).

Of the assumptions detailed above, the probability of redemption is subject to significant estimation uncertainty as it is dependent upon future customer redemption behaviour; as such, a sensitivity analysis has been performed. This sensitivity is applied to the initial calculation of stand-alone selling prices and the subsequent recognition of breakage.

A decrease in the probability of redemption assumption by 5 percentage points would have resulted in a cumulative increase in revenue and a decrease in contract liability of £1.2 million, whilst an increase of 5 percentage points would result in a cumulative decrease in revenue and an increase in contract liability of £1.4 million.

Development of RevPoints models

Judgement exists in the development of the RevPoints model. This includes the methodology used and the choice of input assumptions, for example, determining the conversion assumptions (interchange yields and commission rates), the probability of redemption, and the future redemption value of earned points. These assumptions are derived from the entire portfolio of users, but are applied by the model at user level.

6. Fee Income

	2025	2024
	£000	£000
Nature of fee income		
Wealth	352,085	328,978
Card transactions	254,535	214,441
Foreign exchange	401,156	278,713
Subscriptions	187,714	128,534
Rewards program*	54,291	9,121
Other*	96,870	63,539
Total fee income	**1,346,651**	**1,023,326**

Type of fee income		
Transferred at a point in time	1,150,048	884,181
Transferred over time	196,603	139,145
Total fee income	**1,346,651**	**1,023,326**

	2025	2024
	£000	£000
Contract liability - Rewards Program (RevPoints)		
Balance as at 1 January 2025	21,203	—
Change in accounting estimate**	2,636	—
Loyalty points issued to customers	100,887	30,325
Redemptions	(65,906)	(9,028)
Expirations	(701)	(94)
Migration in	8	—
Migration out	(3,471)	—
Revaluations	—	—
Balance as at 31 December 2025	**54,656**	**21,203**

Amounts arising from revenue from contracts with customers include contract liabilities related to RevPoints. These represent the Company's obligation to transfer goods or services to customers for which consideration has been received but not yet recognised as revenue. The contract liability is recognised when RevPoints are issued and is released to revenue as points are redeemed or expire. The balance is presented within Trade and other payables as "Contract liabilities from rewards programs" in Note 21.

Remaining performance obligations

Due to the nature of its commercial arrangements, other than contract liabilities arising as a result of the RevPoints program, the Company does not have any material remaining performance obligations related to contracts with durations over one year at 31 December 2025 or 31 December 2024.

The aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations for RevPoints is £54.7 million (2024: £21.2 million). The Company expects to recognise this amount as revenue as the associated points are either redeemed or expire. Points expire approximately three years from the date they are earned, at which point any remaining deferred revenue for those specific points is recognised.

**To provide more relevant information regarding the Company's operations, the Rewards Program has been disaggregated from the 'Other' category and presented separately. This change reflects the RevPoint reward program's growing significance and distinct operational nature. Prior period amounts have been reclassified to ensure comparability.*

***During the year, the Company adopted a more granular estimation methodology to measure the contract liability associated with RevPoints and subsequently recognise revenue. Management concluded this approach to be a more accurate basis of representation.*

7. Interest Income and Expense

	2025	2024
	£000	**£000**
Interest income		
Interest earned on cash and bank balances	175,032	237,252
Interest accretion on financial investments held at FVOCI	10,245	18,517
Interest accretion on financial investments at amortised cost	86,177	15,878
Interest accretion on interest rate swaps	—	2,288
Total interest income using EIR method	**271,454**	**273,935**
Other interest income	166	145
Total interest income	**271,620**	**274,080**
Interest expense		
Interest accretion on interest rate swaps	(6,199)	(21,626)
Negative interest on safeguarded funds	(1,363)	(779)
Interest expense on lease liabilities	(3,281)	(860)
Interest expense paid to banking partner	(2,779)	(2,084)
Total interest expense using EIR method	**(13,622)**	**(25,349)**
Other interest expense	(15)	(17)
Total interest expense	**(13,637)**	**(25,366)**
Net interest income/(expense)	**257,983**	**248,714**

8. Other Income

	2025	2024
	£000	**£000**
Intragroup recharges income	1,616,503	1,091,699
Net yield on foreign exchange derivatives	77,202	58,489
Dividend income	—	5,000
Other	215	—
Total other income	**1,693,920**	**1,155,188**

Intragroup recharges income is driven by service fee income received from Revolut Bank UAB, Revolut Digital Assets Europe Ltd and Revolut Securities Europe UAB.

The Company enters into foreign currency swap contracts to ensure sufficient liquidity is maintained in all currencies for operational purposes as well as to optimise yield. The net yield on foreign exchange derivatives is the return on settlement of the far leg of the foreign currency swaps due to the difference between the prevailing spot rate and the forward rate at inception (i.e., the 'contractual gain').

9. Fee Expense

	2025	2024
	£000	£000
Processing and settlement fees	176,680	131,825
Partner-related costs	114,181	82,209
Cost of cards, card readers, and terminals	40,458	33,099
Rewards program redemptions*	29,498	6,527
Other*	3,073	1,059
Total fee expense	**363,890**	**254,719**

**Prior year comparatives have been re-presented to align with the current period presentation. Specifically, 'Redemption of customer loyalty points', which was previously included within 'Other', is now separately disclosed to better reflect its distinct nature and increased size.*

10. Administrative Expenses

	Note	2025	2024
		£000	£000
Staff costs	11	644,605	595,474
Advertising and marketing		409,752	276,775
Intragroup recharges expense		117,286	104,843
Outsourced support		23,992	22,599
IT and communications		86,772	60,588
Legal and professional costs		24,865	35,278
Depreciation expense	19	14,452	15,872
Impairment losses other than expected credit losses		6,672	187
Impact of foreign exchange rates		7,940	(5,707)
Irrecoverable VAT		50,644	42,602
Other costs		39,986	15,563
Total administrative expenses		**1,426,966**	**1,164,074**

The Group incurred research and development costs charged as an expense during 2025 of £198.0 million (2024: £169.0 million).

During the year the Company recognised £nil impairment losses on capitalised costs (2024: £nil). Details on the nature of this impairment have been disclosed in Note 17.

During the year the Company obtained the following services from the Company's auditors.

	2025	2024
	£000	£000
Fees payable for the audit of the Company's financial statements	1,981	2,070
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for other assurance services	249	214

11. Staff Costs

	Note	2025	2024
		£000	£000
Wages, salaries, and bonuses		367,984	340,004
Share-based payments	26	171,151	156,880
Social security costs		60,146	53,167
Professional employer organisation costs		9,933	16,810
Cost of defined contribution scheme		8,120	6,642
Other staff costs		27,271	21,971
Total staff costs		**644,605**	**595,474**

The average monthly number of employees, including the Executive Directors, during the year was as follows.

	2025	2024
	No.	No.
Corporate functions	1,464	1,319
Products	1,835	1,441
Sales	535	665
Customer operations	1,414	1,459
Regions	60	32
Executive Directors	2	2
Total average number of employees	**5,310**	**4,918**

11.1. Directors' Remuneration

	2025	2024
	£000	£000
Director emoluments	1,503	1,717
Social security cost and other benefits	189	191
Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	3	3
Total Directors' remuneration	**1,695**	**1,911**

In 2025, no Directors (2024: none) received compensation, for their services provided as a Director of the Company, in the form of shares in the Company or Revolut Group Holdings Ltd. During the year, 1 Director of Revolut Ltd (2024: 3 Directors of Revolut Ltd) exercised share options. No share options were exercised during the year by the highest paid director.

	2025	2024
	£000	£000
Highest paid director		
Director emoluments	350	350
Company contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	51	47
Total compensation for highest paid Director	**401**	**397**

12. Taxation

12.1. Income Tax Expense

	2025	2024
	£000	£000
UK corporation tax		
UK corporation tax for the year at 25% (2024: 25%)	263,856	258,053
Overseas tax for the year	94,606	10,972
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(4,467)	2,602
Total current tax charge	**353,995**	**271,627**
Deferred tax		
Current year charge/(credit) recognised	(14,741)	(3,785)
Overseas deferred tax charge/ (credit) recognised	(1,602)	(2,533)
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	1,241	(416)
Total deferred tax charge/(credit)	**(15,102)**	**(6,734)**
Total tax charge/(credit) on continuing operations	**338,893**	**264,893**

12.2. Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate

The tax assessed in each year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK for the relevant year. The differences are explained below:

	2025	2024
	£000	£000
Profit/(loss) before tax	1,447,847	970,036
Tax calculated at UK tax rates applicable of 25% (2024: 25%)	361,962	242,509
Effects of:		
Non-deductible expenses	39,462	21,182
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(4,467)	2,186
Recognition of previously unrecognised deferred tax	1,241	
Deferred tax not recognised	—	589
BEPS Pillar 2 top up tax	31,229	—
Difference in overseas tax rates and overseas tax credits	(90,534)	(723)
Tax provisions	—	(850)
Total tax expense/(credit) reported in the income statement	**338,893**	**264,893**

12.3. Tax on Items not Recognised in Profit or Loss Statement

	2025	2024
	£000	**£000**
Share-based payments	(47,769)	(9,954)
Total current tax not recognised in consolidated statement of comprehensive income	**(47,769)**	**(9,954)**
Deferred tax (credit)/charge on:		
Share-based payments	(60,227)	(54,959)
Losses/(gain) on financial assets at fair value through OCI	—	622
Total deferred tax not recognised in statement of comprehensive income	**(60,227)**	**(54,337)**

12.4. Deferred Tax

The following tables show deferred tax recorded in the Statement of Financial Position and changes recorded in the tax (credit)/expense.

The amounts are different from those disclosed on the Statement of Financial Position as they are presented before offsetting asset and liability balances where there is a legal right to set-off and an intention to settle on a net basis.

31 December 2025	**Deferred tax assets**	**Deferred tax liabilities**	**Profit or loss**	**OCI**	**Equity**
	£000	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	—	—	—	—	—
Share-based payments	190,304	—	35,522	—	154,782
Fixed asset differences	856	—	856	—	—
Other temporary differences	3,730	(132)	3,598	—	—
Total	**194,890**	**(132)**	**39,976**	**—**	**154,782**

31 December 2024	**Deferred tax assets**	**Deferred tax liabilities**	**Profit or loss**	**OCI**	**Equity**
	£000	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**
Financial assets at fair value through OCI	—	—	—		—
Share-based payments	114,831	—	20,276	—	94,555
Fixed asset differences	—	(206)	(206)	—	—
Other temporary differences	4,804	—	4,804		—
Total	**119,635**	**(206)**	**24,874**	**—**	**94,555**

Reconciliation of deferred tax asset

	2025	2024
	£000	**£000**
Net deferred tax asset/(liability) as at 1 January	119,429	58,389
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	—	416
Deferred tax (charge)/credit recognised in profit or loss	15,102	6,318
Deferred tax (charge)/credit recognised in OCI	—	(622)
Deferred tax (charge)/credit recognised directly in equity	60,227	54,959
Foreign exchange movements	—	(31)
Net deferred tax asset/(liability)	**194,758**	**119,429**

Deferred tax recognition and future tax rates

Factors that may affect future tax charge

Our future effective tax rate is subject to volatility and could be adversely or favourably impacted by several factors, primarily the geographic mix of our pre-tax profits.

Historically, the majority of our consolidated profits have been generated in the United Kingdom, subject to a statutory tax rate of 25%. However, as our international expansion and geographic employee footprint changes, we may see a structural shift in our earnings profile between jurisdictions. As Revolut Group is subject to the OECD Pillar Two framework a minimum tax rate of at least 15% will apply.

Recognition of deferred tax asset and tax losses carried forward

UK deferred tax assets and liabilities have been measured in the current reporting period based on the UK corporation tax rate (25%) and reflected accordingly in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income and Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity, as this is the rate that has been substantively enacted at 31 December 2025.

In assessing the probability of recovery, the Company has relied upon a recent history of UK taxable profits, together with the Group's three-year plan that has been used for the going concern assessment, and which demonstrates positive profit forecasts throughout the remainder of the forecast period.

OECD's Pillar Two global minimum tax impact

On 17 November 2022, the UK Government confirmed its intention to implement the OECD's Pillar Two global minimum tax rules, including an income inclusion rule and UK qualified domestic minimum top-up tax. This legislation was substantively enacted on 20 June 2023, with effect from 1 January 2024, and seeks to ensure that UK headquartered multinational enterprises are subject to minimum effective tax rate of 15% on UK and overseas profits arising after 31 December 2023.

As a result of this new legislation, the Revolut Group will be obligated to pay top-up tax in respect of jurisdictions that have an effective tax rate less than the Pillar Two rate of 15%. The Company has reviewed the legislation and guidance published by the UK, alongside the OECD model rules, and assessed the potential exposure to the Pillar Two global minimum tax rules based on FY25 financial statement data.

Following this review, the Revolut Group has recorded an amount of top-up tax it expects to pay. To the extent that other jurisdictions implement a Qualifying Domestic Minimum Top Up Tax (QDMTT), the top-up tax may be payable in those jurisdictions rather than the UK.

Uncertain tax provisions

The Group and its subsidiaries operate in multiple jurisdictions and are subject to tax laws and regulations in those jurisdictions and scrutiny from tax authorities. In the normal course of business, there are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain, including transfer pricing. Tax authorities may challenge these positions, potentially resulting in additional tax, interest, and penalties. Revolut Ltd has not recognised any liability in this respect at 31 December 2025.

13. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	£000	£000
Cash held at banks	1,507,944	762,956
Restricted cash held at banks in respect of customers	2,561,703	1,901,774
Term deposits classified as cash equivalents	4,770	3,835
Restricted term deposits in respect of customers classified as cash equivalents	2,577,598	3,929,946
Total cash and cash equivalents	**6,652,015**	**6,598,511**

Cash held at banks represents the Company's own funds held for liquidity requirements, including cash from customer deposits, and its own operating cash balances for general corporate purposes.

Restricted cash held at banks and restricted term deposits in respect of customers represents safeguarded funds related to the Company's regulated e-money services. In the UK, client funds with respect to e-money services are held in segregated accounts with authorised credit institutions as part of the Company's safeguarding policy.

The Company has decided to safeguard a portion of the funds in respect of customers in the form of securities purchased under resale agreements (reverse repos) which are disclosed in Note 14.

14. Treasury Investments

			31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	Source of funds	Classification	£000	£000
Financial assets measured at FVOCI				
Government bonds — held to collect and sell	Restricted cash held at banks in respect of customers	Held to collect and sell	—	858,754
Financial assets measured at FVTPL				
Government bonds — other	Restricted cash held at banks in respect of customers	Other	88	—
Financial assets measured at amortised cost				
Securities purchased under resale agreements (reverse repos)	Restricted cash held at banks in respect of customers	Held to collect	3,658,914	671,163
Total treasury investments			**3,659,002**	**1,529,917**

Government bonds represent holdings in HQLAs. These investments are accounted for at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). All governments bonds held at FVOCI matured during the year.

Investment in reverse repurchase agreements are measured at amortised cost due to management's intention to collect the contractual cash flows of the agreements until maturity. At 31 December 2025 the fair value of financial assets accepted as collateral regarding the Company's reverse repurchase agreements that the Company is permitted to sell or repledge in the absence of default was £3.73 billion (2024: £683.2 million), of which the Company had sold or repledged £nil. (2024: £nil). For the year-ended 31 December 2025, £3.65 billion (2024: £670.0 million) were invested using restricted cash held at banks in respect of customers, and £9.0 million (2024: £1.1 million) were invested using own funds.

15. Investments in Subsidiaries and Group Undertakings

	£000
Cost or valuation	
1 January 2024	**14,370**
Additions	26
Transfers	(13,638)
Impairment	(92)
31 December 2024	**666**
Additions	—
Transfers	—
Impairment and Write offs	(34)
31 December 2025	**632**
Net book value	
31 December 2025	**632**
31 December 2024	**666**

The Company's investment in subsidiaries and group undertakings comprises both share capital-related investments.

When the Company's investments in subsidiaries and group undertakings are not supported by their net assets, the Company assesses the net present value of the subsidiary's or group undertaking's future cash flows to determine its value in use. In such cases, management's financial forecasts for the subsidiary or group undertaking are extrapolated to determine a terminal value. The terminal value is calculated using an appropriate long-term growth rate and discount rate applied from year five into perpetuity.

During the year, the Company did not recognise any impairment charge on its investments in subsidiaries (2024: £92 thousand). The Directors consider the carrying amounts of the Company's investments to be supported by either the net assets or the net present value of the future cash flows of the respective subsidiary or group undertaking. However, during the year the Company wrote off £34 thousand (2024: £nil) relating to a subsidiary which was dissolved during the year.

The list of subsidiary undertakings of the Company at 31 December 2025 is set out below.

				Effective interest held as at:	
Company	**Class of share**	**Principal activity**	**Registered address**	**31 December 2025**	**31 December 2024**
Global Retail Technology Limited	Ordinary	Dormant at Reporting Date	30 South Colonnade, London, E14 5HX, United Kingdom	100%	100%
Revolut Servicios a la Tecnologia Mexico SA de CV**	Ordinary	Non-Operational	Avenida Paseo de las Palmas 405, Int. 1702, Miguel Hidalgo, Lomas de Chapultepec, 11000, Mexico City, Mexico	100%	100%
Revolut Technologies India Private Limited***	Ordinary	Business Development	912, Sureshwari Techno IT Park, Link Road, Borivali West, Mumbai, Maharashtra, 400092, India	100%	100%
Revolut Technologies Russia LLC	Ordinary	Dormant at Reporting Date	125047, Moscow, Butyrskiy Val Street, Bld. 10, Office 05-155, Russia	100%	100%
Revolut Technologies S.A.	Ordinary	Dormant at Reporting Date	9 Rue De Bitbourg, L-1273, Luxembourg	100%	100%
Revolut Technologies Ukraine LLC	Ordinary	Non-Operational	LIFT99 Kyiv Hub, Volodymyrska St, 101, Building 1, Kyiv, 01033, Ukraine	100%	100%
Revolut Trading Ltd	Ordinary	Securities Brokerage	30 South Colonnade, London, E14 5HX, United Kingdom	100%	100%
Revolut Trading Nominees Ltd[1]	Ordinary	Dormant at Reporting Date	30 South Colonnade, London, E14 5HX, United Kingdom	100%	100%

[1] denotes Indirect Holdings

**0.1% owned by Revolut Group Holdings Ltd

***0.1% owned by Revolut Holdings International Ltd

List of subsidiary undertakings incorporated during the year is set out as below

				Effective interest held as at:	
Company	**Class of share**	**Principal activity**	**Registered address**	**31 December 2025**	**31 December 2024**
Revolut Technologies Philippines Inc.* (Incorporated on 13 October 2025)	Ordinary	Business Support Services	5F PHINMA Plaza, 39 Plaza Drive, Rockwell Center, Makati City, 1210, Philippines	99%	— %

*1% owned by Revolut Group Holdings Ltd, with one share held by each of the two Directors

Revolut Ltd holds a minority interest amounting to:
*a) 0.1% of the issued share capital of Revolut Holdings Mx, S.A. de C.V. ("**MX Holdings**");*
b) 0.1% of the issued share capital of Revolut Bank S.A. Institución de Banca Multiple.

Revolut Ltd also holds a minority interest (directly and via its participation in MX Holdings) in Revolut Bank Colombia S.A. (direct holding of 0.01% ownership).

List of subsidiary undertakings dissolved as at 31 December 2025

				Effective interest held as at:	
Company	**Class of share**	**Principal activity**	**Registered address**	**31 December 2025**	**31 December 2024**
Ultimately Ltd	Ordinary	Dissolved on 17 March 2025	Trinity Chambers, PO Box 4301, Road Town, Tortola, British Virgin Islands	None	100 %
Global Retail Technology LLC	Ordinary	Dissolved on 13 August 2025	850 New Burton Road, Suite 201, Dover, Kent County, Delaware 19904, USA	None	100 %

Branches

Revolut Ltd conducts business through the following branches that were in existence as at 31 December 2025:

Branches	**Registered address**
Revolut Ltd (DIFC Branch)	Central Park Towers DIFC, PO Box 118206, Dubai, United Arab Emirates
Revolut Ltd (Sp z o.o.), oddział w Polsce	Podium Park, Jana Pawła, 43a, 31-864 Krakow, Poland
Revolut Ltd (Irish Branch)	2 Dublin Landings, North Dock, Dublin 1, Ireland
Revolut Ltd filialas	Konstitucijos Ave. 21B, 08130 Vilnius, Lithuania
Revolut Ltd Londra, sucursala Bucureşti	Bucureşti Sectorul 1, Bulevardul Ion Mihalache, Nr. 15-17, Mindspace Victoriei, Tower Center International, Etaj 1, Romania
Revolut Ltd Spain, sucursal en España	Príncipe de Vergara 132, 4ª Planta, 28002 Madrid, Spain
Revolut Ltd, Magyarországi Fióktelepe	1137 Budapest, Radnóti Miklós Utca 2, Hungary
Revolut Ltd, sede secondaria in Italia	Piazzale Biancamano 8, 20121 Milan, Italy
Revolut Ltd, succursale en France	10 Avenue Kleber, 75116 Paris, France
Revolut Ltd, sucursal em Portugal	Rua Heróis de França, 415 e 417, 4450-155 Matosinhos, Portugal
Revolut Ltd, Zweigniederlassung Deutschland	FORA Linden Palais, Unter den Linden 40, 10117 Berlin, Germany

No new branches were incorporated in 2025.

16. Investment in Commodities

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	£000	**£000**
Commodities	738,674	199,109
Total investment in commodities	**738,674**	**199,109**

Investment in commodities represent holdings in precious metals that are held to hedge the Company's exposure to commodity price risk on its customer liabilities related to precious metals. These investments are accounted for at fair value through profit or loss.

17. Trade and Other Receivables

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	£000	**£000**
Current financial assets		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,830,272	1,086,629
Settlement receivables	581,096	271,748
Trade receivables	60,968	29,208
Negative customer liabilities *	2,154	2,064
Amounts recoverable on card scheme contracts**	200	200
Other receivables	22,283	11,808
Total current financial assets	**2,496,973**	**1,401,657**
Current non-financial assets		
Prepayments and accrued income	24,632	29,002
Other non-financial assets***	41,530	25,784
Total current non-financial assets	**66,162**	**54,786**
Total current assets	**2,563,135**	**1,456,443**
Non-current assets		
Financial assets		
Other receivables	66,390	4,827
Total non-current assets	**66,390**	**4,827**
Total financial assets	**2,563,363**	**1,406,484**
Total non-financial assets	**66,162**	**54,786**
Total trade and other receivables	**2,629,525**	**1,461,270**

*Negative customer liabilities and corresponding provisions are disclosed in detail in Note 28.1

**Amounts recoverable on card scheme contracts represents the collateral held with our partners for the settlement process.

*** Other non-financial assets primarily represent VAT receivable on purchases and capitalised costs incurred to obtain customer contracts.

Capitalised costs

The Company recognises capitalised costs incurred to obtain customer contracts within other non-financial assets. During the year, £0.3 million of capitalised costs was amortised (2024: £6.2 million). As a result, the Company had a net carrying value of £nil million (2024: £0.3 million) as costs to obtain customer contracts. Capitalised costs are determined based on referral campaign rewards paid for new customer sign-ups less rebates received from vendors. This is amortised over three years which reflects management's estimate of the average life of a customer contract based on historical customer retention data. There were £nil impairment losses recognised on the capitalised costs in 2025 (2024: £nil).

Management assesses that the net carrying amounts (after taking into account expected credit loss (ECL) allowance) of amounts receivable from debtors approximate their fair values as the majority of balances are expected to be received within one year of the reporting date.

18. Inventories

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	£000	£000
Inventory - Cards	15,398	22,005
Inventory - Other	685	904
Total inventories	**16,083**	**22,909**

Inventories comprise cards and card readers not yet distributed to customers. The difference between purchase price of inventories and their replacement cost is not material. Inventory recognised in cost of sales during the year as an expense was £35.3 million (2024: £33.1 million).

Losses recognised during the year in respect of inventory impairment were £4.3 million (2024: £nil).

19. Property, Equipment, and Right-of-use Assets

	Fixtures & fittings	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Right-of-use assets	Total
	£000	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**
Cost					
At 1 January 2024	12,047	1,325	14,559	21,866	49,797
Additions	1,752	17	2,526	56,933	61,228
Disposal and derecognition	(4,050)	(216)	(2,532)	(7,695)	(14,493)
Other movement	—	—	14	(242)	(228)
Foreign exchange movements	(38)	(20)	(176)	(183)	(417)
At 31 December 2024	**9,711**	**1,106**	**14,391**	**70,679**	**95,887**
Additions	35,909	1,456	4,554	4,447	46,366
Disposal and derecognition	(7,271)	—	(2,347)	(16,026)	(25,644)
Other movement	—	—	(2)	41	39
Foreign exchange movements	54	54	42	117	267
At 31 December 2025	**38,403**	**2,616**	**16,638**	**59,258**	**116,915**
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses					
At 1 January 2024	(5,287)	(1,243)	(9,452)	(15,285)	(31,267)
Charge for the year	(4,873)	(80)	(3,224)	(7,695)	(15,872)
Disposal and derecognition	4,050	210	2,489	7,040	13,789
Other movement	—	—	115	157	272
Foreign exchange movements	23	33	(1)	(53)	2
At 31 December 2024	**(6,087)**	**(1,080)**	**(10,073)**	**(15,836)**	**(33,076)**
Charge for the year	(3,073)	(206)	(2,732)	(8,441)	(14,452)
Disposal and derecognition	7,271	—	2,347	16,025	25,643
Other movement	—	—	2	409	411
Foreign exchange movements	(87)	(53)	(307)	(430)	(877)
At 31 December 2025	**(1,976)**	**(1,339)**	**(10,763)**	**(8,273)**	**(22,351)**
Carrying value					
At 31 December 2025	36,427	1,277	5,875	50,985	94,564
At 31 December 2024	3,624	26	4,318	54,843	62,811

The computer equipment asset class includes ATMs acquired during 2025.

There is no restriction on title, and no property, plant and equipment has been pledged as security for liabilities;

Right-of-use assets primarily represent leases for office locations.

The gross carrying amount of fully depreciated property and equipment that is still in use at 31 December 2025 is £7.3 million (2024: £3.0 million).

20. Customer Liabilities

	Note	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
		£000	£000
E-money in issue		8,586,940	7,332,697
Customer liabilities in respect of commodities		724,090	198,594
Customer liabilities before changes in fair value		**9,311,030**	**7,531,291**
Changes in the fair value of hedged liabilities in portfolio hedges of interest rate risk	27.5	(1,213)	(8,260)
Total customer liabilities		**9,309,817**	**7,523,031**

21. Trade and Other Payables

	Notes	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
		£000	£000
Financial liabilities			
Amounts owed to group undertakings		1,378,297	555,461
Accruals		166,917	123,558
Settlement payables		159,767	70,728
Lease liability	23	51,224	47,469
Collateral received		35,482	21,176
Trade payables		29,748	13,823
Other payables		9,419	12,071
Total financial liabilities		**1,830,854**	**844,286**
Non-financial liabilities			
Other taxation and social security		66,723	38,386
Contract liabilities from subscriptions		27,546	22,415
Contract liabilities from rewards programs*	6	54,656	21,203
Total non-financial liabilities		**148,925**	**82,004**
Total trade and other payables		**1,979,779**	**926,290**
Analysed into:			
Non-current liabilities		47,373	45,309
Current liabilities		1,932,406	880,981
Total trade and other payables		**1,979,779**	**926,290**

* Refer Note 6 for the amount of revenue recognised during the year that was included in the contract liability balance for reward programmes at the beginning of the period

The contract liabilities from rewards programs are recognised as revenue as the associated points are redeemed by the customer. All other contract liabilities recognised at the beginning of each period are fully released into fee revenue during that year, as these liabilities have a duration of less than one year.

22. Provisions for Liabilities

	Provision for litigation, arbitration and regulatory matters	Provision for dilapidation	Other provisions	Total
	£000	**£000**	**£000**	**£000**
At 1 January 2025	11,405	6,563	1,394	19,362
Provided during the year	11,893	1,203	127	13,223
Amounts used	(5,806)	-	(107)	(5,913)
Unused amounts released	(4,934)	(1,724)	(3)	(6,661)
Exchange and other movements	(17)	(12)	69	40
At 31 December 2025	**12,541**	**6,030**	**1,480**	**20,051**

The Company recognises a provision for any litigation, arbitration or regulatory matters that the Company is involved in. The Company operates in a highly regulated environment and is subject to regulatory scrutiny and legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. Any associated costs have been provisioned as at 31 December 2025.

The Company also provides for property dilapidation for leased office locations. The property dilapidation provision is based on management's best estimate for the leases to which the Company is party. Uncertainty associated with these factors may result in the ultimate liability being different from the reported provision. Dilapidation provisions are expected to be utilised within one to five years.

Other provisions include the provision recognised for the future redemption of RevPoints when the associated transaction on which the points were earned does not generate revenue. These transactions are primarily comprised of miscellaneous Challenges which reward account holders for performing certain tasks within the Revolut app. The Company expects to utilise this provision as the associated points are either redeemed or expired. Points expire approximately three years from the date of issuance, at which point the provision for any unredeemed points is released to profit or loss.

23. Lease liabilities

	£000
At 1 January 2024	4,793
New leases entered into during the year	48,549
Lease payments made in the year	(6,935)
Unwinding of discount	860
Impact of movement of foreign exchange rates	245
Other	(43)
At 31 December 2024	**47,469**
At 1 January 2025	47,469
New leases entered into during the year	4,925
Lease payments made in the year	(4,193)
Unwinding of discount	3,268
Impact of movement of foreign exchange rates	(350)
Other	105
At 31 December 2025	**51,224**

Lease liabilities primarily represent leases for office locations.

In September 2025, the Company terminated its lease agreement for its office space at 7 Westferry Circus, Canary Wharf, London, England, E14 4HD.

24. Share Capital

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	£	£
Allotted, called up and fully paid		
59,144,624 (2024: 59,144,624) Ordinary shares	5.91	5.91
	5.91	**5.91**

	1 Jan 2024	Shares issued	Shares converted	Share options exercised	31 Dec 2024	Shares issued	Shares converted	Share options exercised	31 Dec 2025
	000s	000s	000s	000s	000s	000s	000s	000s	000s
Ordinary shares	59,145	—	—	—	**59,145**	—	—	—	**59,145**

All shares had a nominal value of £0.0000001 each as at 31 December 2025.

Rights attaching to the shares
The ordinary shares have full voting, dividend, and capital distribution rights.

25. Other Reserves

	Foreign exchange reserve	Share-based payment reserve	Financial investment reserve	Total
	£000	£000	£000	£000
1 January 2024	**(392)**	**93,954**	**(2,605)**	**90,957**
Share premium reduction and transfer to retained earnings	—	—	—	—
Equity settled share-based payment charge	—	156,880	—	156,880
Foreign currency translation adjustment	(894)	—	—	(894)
Revaluation loss on finance investment	—	—	3,247	3,247
Exercise of options	—	(29,168)	—	(29,168)
Tax impact of FV items through OCI	—	—	(622)	(622)
Tax impact of equity-settled share-based payment charge	—	64,913	—	64,913
31 December 2024	**(1,286)**	**286,579**	**20**	**285,313**
1 January 2025	**(1,286)**	**286,579**	**20**	**285,313**
Share premium reduction and transfer to retained earnings	—	—	—	—
Equity settled share-based payment charge	—	185,881	—	185,881
Tax impact of equity-settled share-based payment charge	—	107,996	—	107,996
Exercise of options	—	(70,525)	—	(70,525)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	5,766	—	—	5,766
Revaluation loss on finance investment	—	—	(20)	(20)
31 December 2025	**4,480**	**509,931**	**—**	**514,411**

The following describes the nature and purpose of the reserves within equity.

Foreign exchange reserve	The foreign exchange reserves represents the cumulative foreign currency translation movement on the assets and liabilities of the Company's international operations, measured at year-end exchange rates.
Share-based payment reserve	The share-based payment reserve records the cumulative charge to equity in respect of equity-settled share-based payments issued by the Parent that have not yet been exercised, cancelled or have expired. Once the awards are exercised, cancelled or have expired, the related share based payment reserve is transferred to retained earnings.
Financial investment reserve	The financial investment reserve includes unrealised gains and losses in respect of financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

26. Share-Based Payments

Group equity-settled share-based payment awards are issued to certain employees that are generally subject to service, and in some cases, performance based vesting or non-vesting conditions, and are settled for shares of the Parent. Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value (excluding the effect of non-market performance vesting conditions) at the date of grant. The fair value of the options determined at the grant date of the equity-settled share-based payments is expensed on a graded basis over the vesting period, based on the estimate of the number of awards that will eventually vest and adjusted for the effect of non-market-based vesting conditions.

The Group operates the following share-based payment arrangements that impact the Company:

2023 scheme

During 2022, a new holding company was inserted into the Group, changing the legal structure such that the ultimate parent company of the Group changed from Revolut Ltd to Revolut Group Holdings Ltd. With this change, all previously granted share-based awards were novated from Revolut Ltd to Revolut Group Holdings Ltd.

During 2023, the Group adopted the Revolut Group Holdings Ltd Global Share Plan (GSP) under which share options and Restricted Stock Units (RSUs) were granted in 2023 and 2024.

The grant-date fair value of the options granted to employees during 2024 has been determined utilising an option pricing model, which encompasses the Black-Scholes methodology.

The majority of share-based awards are subject to vesting schedules that are set at the date of grant and which vary depending on the reason for the grant — for example, Sign-on Bonus, Referral Bonus, Promotion Bonus, or Performance Bonus.

The main vesting schedules for those grants are: (i) a four-year vesting schedule with 25% vesting on each anniversary; (ii) a two-year vesting schedule with 50% upfront and 25% vesting annually over the subsequent two years; and (iii) a two-year vesting schedule where 1/24th vests each month. Employees are required to remain in employment with the Group until the vesting period has elapsed; otherwise, the awards lapse. Options and RSUs granted under the GSP have expiry dates not exceeding ten years from the date of the grant.

There are also equity settled awards granted to executives, some of whom are key management personnel. These awards are bespoke in nature, with specific vesting, performance, and non-vesting conditions dependent on the recipient's role to incentivise achievement of objectives in line with the Group and Company's strategy and goals. The most significant grants during 2025 and 2024 are only realisable by the recipient if the Group's price per share achieves a price at or above a specified threshold on or before specified corporate events. The maximum term of those executive awards extends to either a corporate event such as a listing or 3 years, dependent on the type of award.

2021 scheme

In 2021, the Group introduced a new class of G ordinary shares ("G shares") and H ordinary shares ("H shares") which were offered to employees in certain countries.

Employees with share options granted in earlier years were eligible to voluntarily exchange their existing holdings of share options to acquire G shares.
The G shares are subject to restrictions including that they only entitle the shareholder to value above a pre-set value per share (the "G Share Hurdle Price"). Employees participating in the scheme were required to pay the unrestricted market value, determined by independent valuers, in order to acquire the growth shares. G shares acquired by employees are held in the Revolut Employee Benefit Trust and are subject to vesting conditions.

G shares granted as a performance bonus vest according to a schedule with 50% vesting on the grant date and 25% vesting annually on the anniversary of the grant date for the next two years. G shares granted as a sign-on bonus or promotion will vest on an annual basis over four years (i.e. 25% at each year). G shares that don't become vested shares are converted to deferred shares or can be acquired by the Parent company, a nominee of the Parent company, or an Employee Benefit Trust.

H shares are subject to restrictions including that they only entitle the shareholder to convert them into ordinary shares if their value achieves a pre-set value per share (the "H Share Hurdle Price"). H-shares that don't become vested shares are converted to deferred shares or can be acquired by a person nominated by the Company.

2018 CSOP and unapproved share option schemes

In 2018, the Group adopted two share option schemes. The first is the Company Share Option Plan (CSOP) intended to satisfy the requirements of a Schedule 4 CSOP and provide tax advantages to participants. The second is the Unapproved Share Incentive Scheme (UOP). Share options were granted under the CSOP in 2018 and 2019 and options were granted under the UOP from 2018 until 2022.

The outstanding options' weighted average remaining contractual life by exercise price is shown below.

Pool	Exercise price	2025	2024
1	0.00	3.38	7.14
2	0.00000001	4.29	5.55
3	0.0000001	5.16	—
4	0.029	1.09	—
5	0.03	2.23	3.24
6	0.1	2.93	3.86
7	0.5	3.51	4.52
8	0.75	3.89	4.89
9	13.93	3.78	—
10	22.34	5.19	5.89
11	32.37	5.86	—
		3.75	**5.01**

The estimated weighted average share price at the date of exercise for share options exercised in 2025 was 662.18 (2024: £371.68)

27. Financial Instruments

27.1. Financial Instrument by Category

The following table shows the carrying amount of each of the categories of financial instruments as at the end of the reporting period.

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	£000	**£000**
Financial assets measured at fair value through OCI (FVOCI)		
Government bonds	—	858,754
Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Derivative financial assets	65,720	79,865
Government bonds	88	—
Total financial assets measured at fair value	**65,808**	**938,619**
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	6,652,015	6,598,511
Securities purchased under resale agreements (reverse repos)	3,658,914	671,163
Trade and other receivables	2,563,363	1,406,484
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	**12,874,292**	**8,676,158**
Financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) designated as such upon initial recognition		
Customer liabilities in respect of commodities	(724,090)	(198,594)
Financial liabilities mandatorily measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)		
Derivative financial liabilities	(16,761)	(58,484)
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value	**(740,851)**	**(257,078)**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Customer liabilities *	(8,585,727)	(7,324,437)
Trade and other payables	(1,830,854)	(842,612)
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**(10,416,581)**	**(8,167,049)**

* The carrying amount of £(8.6) billion customer liabilities (2024: £(7.3) billion) also includes fair value adjustment on macro fair value hedge of £(1.2) million (2024: £(8.3) million). See Note 20 and 27.5 for more details.

Customer liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss consist of customer liabilities in respect of contracts relating to the commodities offering.

Customer liabilities at amortised cost consists of customer liabilities in respect of e-money.

27.2. Financial Instruments Measured at Fair Value

The following table analyses financial instruments measured at fair value at the reporting date, by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which the fair value measurement is categorised. The amounts are based on the values recognised in the Statement of Financial Position.

31 December 2025	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	£000	£000	£000	£000
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Government bonds	**88**	88	—	—
Interest rate derivatives	**3,405**	—	3,405	—
Foreign exchange derivatives	**62,315**	—	62,315	—
Total financial assets measured at fair value	**65,808**	**88**	**65,720**	—
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Interest rate derivatives	**(5,517)**	—	(5,517)	—
Foreign exchange derivatives	**(11,244)**	—	(11,244)	—
Customer liabilities in respect of commodities	**(724,090)**	(724,090)	—	—
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value	**(740,851)**	**(724,090)**	**(16,761)**	—
Total financial instruments measured at fair value	**(675,043)**	**(724,002)**	**48,959**	—
31 December 2024				
Financial assets measured at fair value				
Government bonds	**858,754**	858,754	—	—
Interest rate derivatives	**5,649**	—	5,649	—
Foreign exchange derivatives	**74,216**	—	74,216	—
Total financial assets measured at fair value	**938,619**	**858,754**	**79,865**	—
Financial liabilities measured at fair value				
Interest rate derivatives	**(18,087)**	—	(18,087)	—
Foreign exchange derivatives	**(40,397)**	—	(40,397)	—
Customer liabilities in respect of commodities	**(198,594)**	(198,594)	—	—
Total financial liabilities measured at fair value	**(257,078)**	**(198,594)**	**(58,484)**	—
Total financial instruments measured at fair value	**681,541**	**660,160**	**21,381**	—

Government bonds represent holdings in investment in High Quality Liquid Assets ('HQLA'). These investments are accounted for at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI'). Restricted bonds held in respect of customers represent safeguarded funds related to the Company's regulated e-money services. During the year, the Company portfolio of FVOCI debt instruments, invested in UK Treasury Bills, with a principal value of £2.4 billion matured (2024: £1.1 billion). In relation to this, as all bonds matured rather than being sold, there were no transfers of unrealised gains from OCI in 2025 (2024: £nil).

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the fair value hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period. There were no transfers between the different levels during the current or prior reporting period.

Valuation techniques

Derivative financial instruments are valued using net present valuation techniques that utilise observable market inputs.

Foreign exchange derivatives

Foreign exchange (FX) derivatives include foreign exchange forward and swap contracts. Foreign exchange swaps relate to contracts taken out by the Company with other counterparties (financial institutions) in which the Company pays a specified amount in one currency and receives a specified amount in another currency. FX swaps are typically gross-settled. Foreign currency forwards are contractual agreements to buy or sell a specified amount of foreign currency at a specific price and date in the future. The Company has a portfolio of corporate forwards, which are customised contracts transacted in the over-the-counter market, and a portfolio of client forwards, which are proposed to the customers.

These instruments are valued using observable foreign exchange rates and observable or calculated forward points. With the exception of contracts where a directly observable unadjusted price in an active market is available which are disclosed as Level 1, the Company classifies foreign exchange contracts as Level 2 financial instruments.

Interest rate derivatives
Interest rate derivatives include interest rate swaps.

Interest rate swaps relate to contracts taken out by the Company with other counterparties (financial institutions) in which the Company either receives or pays a floating rate of interest in return for paying or receiving, respectively, a fixed rate of interest. The payment flows are typically netted against each other, with the difference being paid by one party to the other. Most swaps are fully collateralised and require daily margin settlement, which significantly reduces the Company's credit risk. The valuation techniques include forward pricing and swap models, using present value calculations by estimating future cash flows and discounting them with the appropriate yield curves incorporating funding costs relevant for the position. These contracts are generally Level 2.

There were no changes to the valuation techniques during the period.

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The following table sets out the fair values of financial instruments not measured at fair value and analyses them by the level in the fair value hierarchy into which each fair value measurement is categorised. In most cases, the carrying values of financial instruments not measured at fair value are a reasonable approximation of their fair value.

31 December 2025	Carrying amount	Total fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at amortised cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	**6,652,015**	**6,652,015**	—	6,652,015	—
Securities purchased under resale agreements (reverse repos)	**3,658,914**	**3,649,654**	—	3,649,654	—
Trade and other receivables	**2,563,363**	**2,563,363**	—	2,563,363	—
Total financial assets at amortised cost	**12,874,292**	**12,865,032**	**—**	**12,865,032**	**—**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost					
Customer liabilities *	**(8,585,727)**	**(8,585,727)**	—	(8,585,727)	—
Trade and other payables	**(1,830,854)**	**(1,830,854)**	—	(1,779,630)	(51,224)
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	**(10,416,581)**	**(10,416,581)**	**—**	**(10,365,357)**	**(51,224)**

31 December 2024	Carrying amount	Total fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at amortised cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	**6,598,511**	**6,598,511**	—	6,598,511	—
Securities purchased under resale agreements (reverse repos)	**671,163**	**671,163**	—	671,163	—
Trade and other receivables	**1,406,484**	**1,406,484**	—	1,406,484	—
Total financial assets at amortised cost	**8,676,158**	**8,676,158**	**—**	**8,676,158**	**—**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost					
Customer liabilities *	**(7,324,437)**	**(7,324,437)**	—	(7,324,437)	—
Trade and other payables	**(842,612)**	**(842,612)**	—	(795,143)	(47,469)
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	**(8,167,049)**	**(8,167,049)**	**—**	**(8,119,580)**	**(47,469)**

* The carrying amount of £(8.6) billion customer liabilities (2024: £(7.3) billion) also includes fair value adjustment on macro fair value hedge of £(1.2) million (2024: £(8.3) million). See Note 20 and 27.5 for more details.

Valuation techniques

Securities purchased under resale agreement

Reverse repurchase agreements and government loans are valued by discounting the expected future cash flows using industry standard models that incorporate market interest rates and repurchase rates, based on the specific details of the transaction. Inputs are deemed observable and therefore classified as Level 2.

27.3. Treasury investments measured at amortised cost

	31 December 2025	31 December 2024
	£000	**£000**
Other financial instruments with financial institutions		
Securities purchased under resale agreements (reverse repos)		
France	1,182,416	175,418
Singapore	693,036	125,180
Spain	1,783,462	370,565
Total lending under reverse repurchase agreements	**3,658,914**	**671,163**
Total gross carrying amount of treasury investments measured at amortised cost	**3,658,914**	**671,163**
Loss allowance	—	—
Total treasury investments measured at amortised cost	**3,658,914**	**671,163**

27.4. Derivative Financial Instruments

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Carrying amount assets	Carrying amount liabilities	Notional amount	Carrying amount assets	Carrying amount liabilities	Notional amount
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Derivatives in hedge accounting relationships						
Interest rate swaps	—	2,112	150,000	—	12,438	450,000
Total derivatives in hedge accounting relationships	**—**	**2,112**	**150,000**	**—**	**12,438**	**450,000**
Derivatives not in hedge accounting relationships						
Interest rate swaps	3,405	3,405	—	5,649	5,649	—
Foreign currency swaps	59,020	9,072	10,367,972	73,530	39,817	8,574,765
Foreign exchange forward contracts	3,295	2,172	240,195	686	580	42,856
Total derivatives not in hedge accounting relationships	**65,720**	**14,649**	**10,608,167**	**79,865**	**46,046**	**8,617,621**
Total derivative financial instruments	**65,720**	**16,761**	**10,758,167**	**79,865**	**58,484**	**9,067,621**

The Company enters into foreign currency swap contracts to ensure sufficient liquidity is maintained in all currencies for operational purposes as well as to optimise yield. The net yield on foreign exchange derivatives presented in Other income is the return on settlement of the far leg of the foreign currency swaps due to the difference between the prevailing spot rate and the forward rate at inception (i.e., the 'contractual gain'). During the year ended 31 December 2025, the net yield on foreign exchange derivatives was £77.2 million (2024: £58.5 million), this is disclosed in Note 8.

Any movement in foreign exchange rates between inception and maturity relative to the contractually agreed forward rate at inception results in a foreign currency gain or loss on foreign currency derivatives. During the year ended 31 December 2025, the foreign exchange gain on foreign currency swaps were £42.0 million (2024: £164.6 million gain); these are predominantly offset by exchange gains and losses incurred on foreign currency denominated monetary assets/liabilities on the balance sheet. This is disclosed on a net basis with all other foreign exchange gains and losses in Note 10 under the impact of foreign exchange rates line.

	Note	2025	2024
		£000	£000
Net yield on foreign exchange derivatives	8	77,202	58,489
Fair value movement on foreign exchange derivatives	10	41,977	164,560
Total gain on foreign exchange derivatives		**119,179**	**223,049**

27.5. Hedge Accounting

In the Company's core deposits macro fair value hedge, macro hedge accounting is used to recognise fair value changes related to changes in interest rate risk in non-interest-bearing core deposit accounts and therefore reduce the profit or loss volatility that would otherwise arise from changes in the fair value of the interest rate swaps alone.

Applying fair value hedge accounting enables the Company to reduce fair value fluctuations of fixed rate financial liabilities. From a hedge accounting point of view, the Company designates the hedged risk as the exposure to changes in the fair value of an identified portion of recognised customer liabilities (core deposit) that could affect profit or loss.

The table below sets out the accumulated fair value adjustments arising from the corresponding continuing hedge relationships.

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024		
	Carrying amount of hedged items	Accumulated amount of fair value adjustments on the hedged items	Carrying amount of hedged items	Accumulated amount of fair value adjustments on the hedged items	Line item in the Statement of Financial Position
	£000	£000	£000	£000	
Customer liabilities in respect of deposits	(147,011)	1,213	(433,056)	8,260	Customer liabilities

The following table provides information about the hedging instruments included in the derivative financial instruments line items of the Company's Statement of Financial Position:

	31 December 2025		31 December 2024		
	Notional amount	Carrying amount*	Notional amount	Carrying amount*	Line item in the Statement of Financial Position
	£000	£000	£000	£000	
Interest rate swap – hedge of core deposits	150,000	(1,016)	450,000	(7,549)	Derivatives assets/ derivative liabilities

*Carrying amount represents the clean fair value of the interest rate swaps excluding interest accrual;

The below table sets out the outcome of the Company's hedging strategy to changes in the fair value of the hedged items and hedging instruments, used as the basis for recognising ineffectiveness.

31 December 2025

		Gains/(losses) attributable to the hedged risk		Net cumulative fair value gain/(loss)	Ineffectiveness recognised during the year	Line item in the Statement of Comprehensive Income
		Hedged items	Hedging instruments			
Hedged items	Hedging instruments	£000	£000	£000	£000	
Customer liabilities in respect of deposits	Interest rate swaps	1,213	(1,016)	197	(514)	Other operating expenses

31 December 2024

		Gains/(losses) attributable to the hedged risk		Net cumulative fair value gain/(loss)	Ineffectiveness recognised during the year	Line item in the Statement of Comprehensive Income
		Hedged items	Hedging instruments			
Hedged items	Hedging instruments	£000	£000	£000	£000	
Customer liabilities in respect of deposits	Interest rate swaps	8,260	(7,549)	711	(1,597)	Other operating expenses

Hedge ineffectiveness can arise from:

- Differences in timing of cash flows of hedged items and hedging instruments
- Derivatives used as hedging instruments having a non-nil fair value at the time of designation
- The effect of changes in counterparties' credit risk on the fair values of hedging instruments or hedged items

The maturity profile of the Company's hedging instruments used in macro fair value hedge relationships is as follows:

31 December 2025

	Less than one month	One to three months	Three to twelve months	One to five years	Over five years	Total
Interest rate swaps in hedge accounting relationships	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Notional amount	—	—	150,000	—	—	**150,000**
Average strike rate	2.44 %					

31 December 2024

	Less than one month	One to three months	Three to twelve months	One to five years	Over five years	Total
Interest rate swaps in hedge accounting relationships	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Notional amount	—	—	300,000	150,000	—	**450,000**
Average strike rate	2.51 %					

28. Financial Risk Management

The Company is exposed to various financial risks in the ordinary course of business. The Company divides these risks into the following categories: credit risk, liquidity and funding risk, market risk, and capital risk.

28.1. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss should the Company's counterparties fail to fulfil their contractual obligations in full and on time.

The Company is exposed to various credit risks in the course of its operations. The table below provides a summary of the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk, including the gross carrying amounts, ECLs, and net carrying amounts for these exposures.

The Company is exposed to wholesale credit risk from:

- Treasury investments (including reverse repos) and cash and cash equivalents: the placement of cash and a range of high credit quality instruments.
- Derivatives primarily used for hedging foreign exchange and interest rate risk.
- Trade and settlement receivables due from counterparties supporting products and services provided to our users (included in 'other assets' in the table below).

The Company is also exposed to credit risk from negative customer liabilities (included in 'other assets' in the table below). This occurs when a user's account has a negative balance which may arise for a variety of reasons (e.g. insufficient funds to a pay a subscription fee).

To manage wholesale credit risk appetite, the Company's credit risk management policies and procedures require all counterparties giving rise to credit risk to be assessed at least annually and assigned a credit risk limit commensurate with their risk profile. The Wholesale Credit Risk function monitors adherence to limits and appropriate management of credit risks where deterioration is identified. Key decisions are subject to review and approval by the Assets and Liabilities Committee (ALCO).

As part of the risk management strategy, risk indicators based on expected credit losses (ECL) are monitored relative to the pre-approved risk appetite, such as the stressed expected credit loss for the total credit portfolio.

Summary of maximum credit risk exposure of Financial assets

	31 December 2025			31 December 2024		
	Gross carrying amount	ECL	Net carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	ECL	Net carrying amount
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Financial assets at fair value						
Government bonds	88	—	88	858,754	—	858,754
Derivative financial assets	65,720	—	65,720	79,865	—	79,865
Total financial assets at fair value	**65,808**	**—**	**65,808**	**938,619**	**—**	**938,619**
Financial assets at amortised cost						
Cash and cash equivalents	6,652,170	(155)	6,652,015	6,598,704	(193)	6,598,511
Securities purchased under resale agreements (reverse repos)*	3,658,914	—	3,658,914	671,163	—	671,163
Other assets	2,567,972	(4,609)	2,563,363	1,410,868	(4,384)	1,406,484
Total financial assets at amortised cost	**12,879,056**	**(4,764)**	**12,874,292**	**8,680,735**	**(4,577)**	**8,676,158**
Total credit risk exposure	**12,944,864**	**(4,764)**	**12,940,100**	**9,619,354**	**(4,577)**	**9,614,777**

* The Company has not recognised a loss allowance on securities purchased under resale agreements (reverse repos) due to collateral held. Without taking account of any collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure to expected credit loss of these reverse repurchase agreements at the end of the reporting period would be £8.1 thousand (2024: £2.2 thousand).

** Other credit risk exposure does not include intragroup financial guarantees, where the maximum potential amount of future payments under these guarantees are disclosed in Note 29. Capital and Other Commitments

The table below present movements in expected credit losses (ECL) on lending and non-lending products during the financial year, together with credit losses recognised on assets written off (fully or partially) when deemed uncollectible.

Credit loss expense

	2025	2024
	£000	**£000**
Treasury investments	1	(1)
Cash and Cash equivalents	16	(69)
Other assets excluding negative customer liabilities	(33)	(1,859)
Negative customer liabilities	(4,831)	(10,318)
	(4,847)	**(12,247)**

Credit quality analysis

The following tables set out information about the credit quality of treasury investments and negative customer liabilities without taking into account collateral or other credit enhancement.

An explanation of the terms 'Stage 1', 'Stage 2' and 'Stage 3' is included in Note 4.22.

Key shared risk characteristics used to group treasury investments are external ratings.

31 December 2025	12 months PD	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Treasury investments		£000	£000	£000	£000
Grades 1-4	0% - <0.5%	3,659,002	—	—	3,659,002
Grades 5-6	0.5% - <1.3%	—	—	—	—
Grade 7-8	1.3% - <3%	—	—	—	—
Grade 9	3% - <5%	—	—	—	—
Grade 10	5% - <8%	—	—	—	—
Grade 11+	8% - 100%	—	—	—	—
Gross carrying amount		**3,659,002**	**—**	**—**	**3,659,002**
ECL		—	—	—	—
Carrying amount		**3,659,002**	**—**	**—**	**3,659,002**
ECL coverage %		**—%**	**—**	**—**	**—%**

31 December 2024	12 months PD	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Treasury investments		£000	£000	£000	£000
Grades 1-4	0% - <0.5%	1,529,917	—	—	**1,529,917**
Grades 5-6	0.5% - <1.3%	—	—	—	—
Grade 7-8	1.3% - <3%	—	—	—	—
Grade 9	3% - <5%	—	—	—	—
Grade 10	5% - <8%	—	—	—	—
Grade 11+	8% - 100%	—	—	—	—
Gross carrying amount		**1,529,917**	**—**	**—**	**1,529,917**
ECL		—	—	—	—
Carrying amount		**1,529,917**	**—**	**—**	**1,529,917**
ECL coverage %		**—%**	**—**	**—**	**—%**

31 December 2025	Weighted average loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount
Negative customer liabilities		**£000**	**£000**	**£000**
0-30 days past due	27%	1,068	(288)	780
31-60 days past due	56%	689	(386)	303
61-90 days past due	62%	484	(300)	184
91-365 days past due	64%	2,442	(1,555)	887
> 365 days past due	100%	—	—	—
Total		**4,683**	**(2,529)**	**2,154**
ECL coverage %	**54.00%**			

31 December 2024	Weighted average loss rate	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount
Negative customer liabilities		**£000**	**£000**	**£000**
0-30 days past due	26%	1,096	(288)	808
31-60 days past due	56%	508	(287)	221
61-90 days past due	63%	388	(244)	144
91-365 days past due	63%	2,431	(1,540)	891
> 365 days past due	100%	—	—	—
Total		**4,423**	**(2,359)**	**2,064**
ECL coverage %	**53.33%**			

Credit risk concentration

Credit concentration risk represents the risk of financial loss that may arise due to default correlation between underlying assets. Concentration risk is managed through the credit limit framework and the wholesale credit risk KRIs, to control single-name, sector and geographic concentration risk.

Key shared risk characteristics used to group financial instruments for assessment purposes is the country from which the financial instrument is domiciled and external ratings.

An analysis of the Company's credit risk concentrations for financial investments is provided in the following table. The amounts in the table represent net carrying amounts.

		31 December 2025	31 December 2024
		Wholesale	**Wholesale**
		£000	**£000**
Treasury investments	Europe (excluding UK)	2,965,878	545,984
	UK	88	858,753
	US	—	—
	Other	693,036	125,180
Total		**3,659,002**	**1,529,917**

Movement in gross exposures and impairment allowance

There were no material movements in expected credit loss (ECL) on Treasury investments during the year ended 31 December 2025 (2024: nil).

The following table show movement in the ECL provision for trade receivables and negative customer liabilities.

ECL roll-forward on other assets	**Trade receivables**	**Negative customer liabilities**
	£000	**£000**
At 1 January 2024	**175**	**3,033**
Recognition of ECL provision	2,025	1,854
Written-off	(175)	(2,528)
At 31 December 2024	**2,025**	**2,359**
Recognition of ECL provision	55	4,831
Written-off	—	(4,819)
FX change	—	158
At 31 December 2025	**2,080**	**2,529**

28.2. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations when they fall due or is only able to do so at excessive cost. It includes Funding Risk which is the risk that Revolut does not have sufficient stable sources of funding to meet its financial obligations when they fall due or can do so only at excessive cost.

The Company is, or may in the future be, exposed to a number of liquidity and funding risks. These risks include, but are not limited to run-off of deposit funding, funding concentration, off-balance sheet risks from commitment drawdowns, intraday risk, receivables pre-funding and an inability to transfer liquidity across entities, sectors and countries. These risks are managed by the Treasury function, with control and oversight provided by the Risk Management function, ALCO and the BRCC.

The Company's key liquidity policy is to maintain a portfolio of unencumbered, high-quality cash instruments and securities that are readily convertible to cash to ensure that it can meet all of its financial obligations in business-as-usual circumstances and in stress conditions. The Company complies with this policy by holding surplus cash in the form of short term deposits with banks and a portfolio of reverse repurchase agreements.

Maturity analysis for financial assets and financial liabilities
The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities. Derivative liabilities are shown by maturity based on their contractual undiscounted payment obligations. Whilst customer liabilities are presented as on demand, the observed behavioural characteristics are more closely aligned to the durations of the asset portfolio.

During 2025, the Company has maintained its portfolio of treasury investments as part of its objective to optimise the balance sheet structure whilst maintaining prudent liquidity buffers. The Company does not expect the outflows of cash to occur significantly earlier than indicated or be of significantly different amounts from those indicated in the table.

31 December 2025

	Carrying amount	Total	On demand	Up to three months	Three to twelve months	One to five years	Over five years
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	6,652,015	**6,652,015**	4,069,647	2,582,368	—	—	—
Treasury investments	3,659,002	**3,659,002**	—	3,659,002	—	—	—
Derivative financial assets	65,720	**65,720**	—	62,999	1,103	1,618	—
Trade and other receivables	2,563,363	**2,563,363**	1,832,830	659,947	4,196	64,068	2,322
Total financial assets	**12,940,100**	**12,940,100**	**5,902,477**	**6,964,316**	**5,299**	**65,686**	**2,322**
Financial liabilities							
Customer liabilities	9,309,817	**9,309,817**	9,309,817	—	—	—	—
Trade and other payables	1,779,630	**1,779,630**	1,386,571	384,717	8,342	—	—
Lease liability	51,224	**67,700**	—	368	4,722	36,714	25,896
Derivative financial liabilities	16,761	**16,914**	—	12,648	2,829	1,437	—
Total financial liabilities	**11,157,432**	**11,174,061**	**10,696,388**	**397,733**	**15,893**	**38,151**	**25,896**
Net liquidity gap			**(4,793,911)**	**6,566,583**	**(10,594)**	**27,535**	**(23,574)**
Cumulative liquidity gap			**(4,793,911)**	**1,772,672**	**1,762,078**	**1,789,613**	**1,766,039**

31 December 2024

	Carrying amount	Total	On demand	Up to three months	Three to twelve months	One to five years	Over five years
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Financial assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	6,598,511	**6,598,511**	2,664,730	3,933,781	—	—	—
Treasury investments	1,529,917	**1,529,917**	—	1,529,917	—	—	—
Derivative financial assets	79,865	**79,865**	—	75,849	526	3,490	—
Trade and other receivables	1,406,484	**1,406,484**	5,988	1,393,645	2,024	2,659	2,168
Total financial assets	**9,614,777**	**9,614,777**	**2,670,718**	**6,933,192**	**2,550**	**6,149**	**2,168**
Financial liabilities							
Customer liabilities	7,523,031	**7,523,031**	7,523,031	—	—	—	—
Trade and other payables	795,143	**795,143**	5,918	780,682	8,543	—	—
Lease liability	47,469	**66,707**	—	1,106	1,930	30,261	33,410
Derivative financial liabilities	58,484	**61,499**	—	45,280	10,359	5,860	—
Total financial liabilities	**8,424,127**	**8,446,380**	**7,528,949**	**827,068**	**20,832**	**36,121**	**33,410**
Total financial liabilities			**(4,858,231)**	**6,106,124**	**(18,282)**	**(29,972)**	**(31,242)**
Net liquidity gap			**(4,858,231)**	**1,247,893**	**1,229,611**	**1,199,639**	**1,168,397**

28.3. Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in market variables such as in interest rates, credit spreads, commodity prices or foreign exchange rates.

The Company's market risk management policies and procedures provide effective and robust mitigation. The Company monitors its exposures continually, using automated KRIs and associated processes reviewing metrics such as Value at Risk, FX stress tests for crypto currencies, FX profit and losses and interest rate risk. The Company makes hedging transactions as appropriate. Key decisions are subject to review and approval by the ALCO.

The market risks for the Company have remained stable and well contained. Foreign exchange, commodity and cryptocurrency exposures that arise from our product offering, have remained at relatively low levels in compliance with our hedging policies. The Company may leave structural foreign exchange positions open and have exposure to certain forms on interest rates risk (e.g. EvE and NII sensitivity). Where residual exposures reside, the Company ensures sufficient capital is held to cover the remaining risk. The Company's balance sheet is expected to evolve as clients migrate to banks. These changes will influence the interest rate risk to which the Company is exposed.

The Company is exposed to the below market risks.

Foreign exchange risk, including commodities

The Company provides foreign exchange to its customers via multi-currency wallets that allow spending in different currencies. It is thus exposed to currency exchange rate fluctuations. The Company also offers FX Forwards to Business customers for commercial hedging against FX volatilities, and covers major currencies. The Company is also exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from various corporate activities and stemming from revaluation of contractual cash flows or assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies.

The Company also provides customers the ability to acquire commodities and cryptocurrencies and is exposed to price fluctuations for these instruments during the course of trade settlement.

The Company's foreign currency risk is managed centrally by the Company's Treasury team and the Market Making execution desk. Foreign exchange (FX) risk is monitored on an ongoing basis by using an expected shortfall stress testing approach, focused on the FX risk arising from open non-GBP currency positions that include fiat currencies.

The carrying amounts of the Company's foreign currency denominated monetary assets and monetary liabilities at the reporting date are as follows:

	Monetary assets	Monetary liabilities	Derivatives	Net position
	£000	£000	£000	£000
At 31 December 2025				
GBP	5,746,524	(6,228,804)	3,262,412	2,780,132
EUR	3,530,283	(1,951,463)	(1,685,001)	(106,181)
USD	1,242,486	(1,460,945)	168,596	(49,863)
CHF	531,670	(119,336)	(418,567)	(6,233)
JPY	786,640	(53,240)	(731,432)	1,968
Other currencies	1,956,173	(1,448,379)	(547,049)	(39,255)
Total	**13,793,776**	**(11,262,167)**	**48,959**	**2,580,568**
At 31 December 2024 *				
GBP	1,951,332	(4,464,362)	4,157,864	1,644,834
EUR	2,689,726	(1,820,347)	(917,496)	(48,117)
USD	2,059,560	(928,234)	(1,155,073)	(23,747)
CHF	(20,678)	(411,476)	439,665	7,511
JPY	2,462,892	(56,355)	(2,405,921)	616
Other currencies	747,702	(725,216)	(97,658)	(75,172)
Total	**9,890,534**	**(8,405,990)**	**21,381**	**1,505,925**

* 31 December 2024 has been re-presented to show the pay and receive legs of FX swaps on a gross basis to reflect the economic hedge. Figures have also been restated to reflect accurate intercompany transaction currencies.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk in the banking book ('IRRBB') is the risk that the Company's Statement of Financial Position and profitability is structurally exposed to unexpected movements in interest rates. This risk stems from maturity and repricing mismatches between assets and liabilities, which would materialise with changes in the shape of the yield curve ('gap risk'), from interest rate related options embedded in those that might affect future cash flows ('option risk'), or with changes in the relationship between various yield curves ('basis risk').

To quantify the IRRBB, the Company uses two metrics: net interest income ('NII') sensitivity and economic value of equity ('EVE') sensitivity. NII is computed as the impact of parallel shock in interest rates on the net interest income generated by the banking book items based on their repricing profiles. EVE is assessed through a measurement of changes in the net present value of the interest rate sensitive instruments (excluding Common Equity Tier 1 ('CET1') instruments and other perpetual own funds) over their remaining life resulting from interest rate movements assuming six different shock scenarios.

Both metrics are managed against a control framework, which is defined with set limits in place. The Treasury Function is responsible for IRRBB management and hedging. Interest rate characteristics of funding are matched as far as possible to investments into securities. The Risk Management Function closely monitors IRRBB exposures, proposes limits and calculation assumptions, and performs stress testing. Any breach of the limit is escalated to the senior management with the mitigating actions taken.

In addition, Revolut also monitors Asset Sensitivity to interest rates (similar to EvE but looks at assets only), to ensure that the potential revaluation of assets from interest rate shocks remains within risk appetite.

The following table shows the sensitivities under NII and EVE for the Company.

	2025	2024
Net interest income-based approach	**£000**	**£000**
200 bps parallel increase	188,852	134,345
200 bps parallel decrease	(188,045)	(134,345)
Economic value of equity-based approach		
200 bps parallel increase	34,484	34,239
200 bps parallel decrease	(70,926)	(69,464)

28.4. Capital Risk

Capital risk is the risk that the company does not hold adequate capital to support its regulatory requirements or risk profile.

As an electronic money institution, Revolut Ltd is subject to the capital requirements outlined within Payment Services Directive 2 (PSD2) and follows the Method D approach which is calculated as an average of electronic money outstanding.

Revolut Ltd operates within its own risk appetite and maintains a capital surplus comfortably in excess of this at all times with the following controls:

- Perform quarterly bottom up forecasts on profitability and e-money balances to ensure the entity has sufficient capital to meet requirements plus internal management buffer.
- Sensitivity analysis and scenarios on profitability and e-money balances to understand what actions could be taken to offset potential losses.
- The use of KRIs which provide early-warning indications to monitor the movement in e-money balances and variances to capital requirements and resources.

29. Capital and Other Commitments

The Company has entered into financial guarantee arrangements with certain Group subsidiaries, under which it guarantees the performance of certain obligations of other Group subsidiaries to financial institutions and service providers.

The maximum exposure of the Company to external parties under these financial guarantee arrangements at 31 December 2025 amounts to £48.3 million (2024: £39.1 million), and management does not expect any material losses to arise under these arrangements.

The Company also provides continuing guarantees to Cross River Bank and Lead Bank in the United States. These support Revolut Technologies Inc.'s role as a servicer for personal loans and credit products. As of 31 December 2025, no defaults have occurred, and the likelihood of a significant outflow is considered remote.

The Company does not have any other material commitments, capital commitments or contingencies as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024.

30. Controlling Party

The company is owned by Revolut Group Holdings Ltd, itself owned by a number of private shareholders and companies. Nik Storonsky owns more than 25% of the shares of Revolut Group Holdings Ltd and is considered the ultimate controlling party of Revolut Group Holdings Ltd, thereby is also the ultimate controlling party of Revolut Ltd.

31. Events After the Balance Sheet Date

In March 2026, Revolut Bank UK Ltd (the "UK Bank") has received regulatory approval from the Prudential Regulation Authority to exit the 'mobilisation' phase and the UK Bank has commenced onboarding customers. No migration of the Company's UK customers from Revolut Ltd to Revolut Bank UK Ltd has occurred at the date of signing.