

**NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED**  
(Registered Number: 07503666)

**Annual report for the year ended 31 December 2024**

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

Annual report for the year ended 31 December 2024

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page(s)</b>
Strategic report	1 - 16
Directors' report	17 - 19
Independent auditors' report	20 - 22
Income statement	23
Statement of comprehensive income	23
Balance sheet	24
Statement of changes in equity	25
Notes to the financial statements	26 - 38

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2024

The directors present the strategic report of Nutmeg Saving and Investment Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2024.

### Overview

The Company is incorporated in England and Wales. It is an indirect subsidiary of JPMorganChase & Co. ("JPMorganChase" or the "Firm"). JPMorganChase, a financial holding company incorporated under Delaware law in 1968, is a leading financial services firm based in the United States of America ("U.S."), with operations worldwide.

The Company had £161 million in assets and £142 million in total equity as of 31 December 2024.

### Review of business

The Board of Directors are comfortable that the Company's financial performance aligns with its strategy. The Company is strategically investing in product innovation and marketing to boost client acquisition and solidify its leadership in digital wealth management.

### Key performance indicators ("KPIs")

The results are monitored against expectations of the business activities. The Company's Board of Directors ("Board") monitors progress on the performance of the Company by reference to the following KPIs:

<b>Financial Performance (in British Pound Sterling ("GBP"))</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Income statement</b>		
Loss for the financial year <sup>1</sup>	(39,858,626)	(43,808,165)
Assets under management ("AUM")	7,439,059,431	5,631,345,146
<b>Capital</b>		
Total Regulatory Capital Resources <sup>2</sup>	112,896,931	76,067,970
Regulatory Capital Requirement (unaudited) <sup>2,3</sup>	17,683,090	14,471,206
Excess of total capital resources over regulatory capital requirement (unaudited) <sup>2</sup>	95,213,841	61,596,764

1. Loss for the financial year is restated for 2023. Refer note 23 for details.

2. Total regulatory capital resources and regulatory capital requirement have been restated for 2023 for restated accumulated losses as referenced in note 23.

3. Regulatory capital requirement is the Own Funds Requirement under the Investment Firms Prudential Regime ("IFPR").

Capital resources are inclusive of audited current year losses.

### Income statement

The income statement for the year ended 31 December 2024 is set out on page 23. The loss for the financial year was £40 million (2023: £44 million, as restated).

### Balance sheet

The balance sheet is set out on page 24. The Company has total assets and total liabilities of £161 million (2023: £102 million, as restated) and £19 million (2023: £20 million, as restated) respectively, as at 31 December 2024.

On 28 June 2024 (2023: 2 October 2023), the Company issued additional share capital of £100 million (2023: £70 million) through the issuance of 1,000 (2023: 1,000) ordinary shares to JPMorganChase Holdings LLC.

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

### Future outlook

The Company continues to invest in product innovation, user experience, technology, client acquisition and people in order to extend its leadership position in digital wealth management. The business is on track with its long-term business plan and continues to grow. With the ongoing integration with Chase under the JPMorgan umbrella this relationship will continue to play an even larger part in the Company's model, attracting more clients and accelerating the benefits of scale by leveraging the core processes that have been built over several years.

The Company's outlook for the full 2025 year should be viewed against the backdrop of the global economy, financial markets activity, the geopolitical and competitive environment, client activity levels and regulatory and legislative developments. Each of these inter-related factors will affect the performance of the Company.

The Firm and the Company continue to monitor potential secondary impacts of geopolitical conflicts, including increased market volatility, inflationary pressures and the effects of financial and economic sanctions imposed by various Governments on its businesses. The Firm and the Company also continue to monitor and manage the operational risks associated with geopolitical tensions, including expectations on the potential impacts of tariffs, compliance with sanctions and the increased risk of cyber-attacks.

### Section 172(1) Companies Act 2006 Statement

The directors of the Company are required under the Companies Act 2006 to act in the way they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole. In doing so, the directors must consider certain factors in their decision-making and then make a statement about how they have considered those factors.

The factors the directors must consider are:

- The likely consequences of a decision in the long term;
- The interests of the Company's employees;
- The need to foster the Company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- The impact of the Company's operations on the community and the environment;
- The desirability of the Company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct; and
- The need to act fairly between members of the Company.

While not every factor may be relevant to every decision the Board makes, considering the Company's stakeholders is a fundamental aspect of the Board's decision-making and the Board recognises the importance of considering the potential impacts of its decisions on its relationships with stakeholders in delivering the Company's strategy in line with the wider Firm's How We Do Business principles.

#### *Supporting the Board's commitment to stakeholders*

New directors joining the Board are provided with an induction program that includes training on directors' duties and, with regard to s.172(1), the factors that must be taken into consideration. Directors receive periodic refresher training on directors' duties throughout their tenure. The induction program and continuing board education sessions provide the directors with an understanding of the Company's business, risks, financial performance and regulatory landscape and help to provide them with solid foundation for making decisions with stakeholders in mind.

The Company has a schedule of Matters Reserved for the Board which makes sure that certain material and/or strategic decisions can only be made by the Board and may not be delegated to executive committees or management. Combined with a robust agenda-setting process, this schedule helps the Company to make sure that decisions are made at the right level and that stakeholder impacts are particularly considered in the most significant decisions.

The Board is also supported in its work by the Remuneration Committee and EMEA Capital Committee, whose responsibilities are delegated by the Board and by the Europe, Middle East and Africa ("EMEA") Management Committee ("EMC"). Board delegation to the United Kingdom ("UK") Audit Committee was removed effective 1 January 2025.

#### *Relationships with stakeholders*

The Company has the benefit of belonging to a large international group. The Board of the Company's ultimate parent company, JPMorganChase, meets periodically throughout the year with its shareholders, employees and regulators, and with non-governmental organisations, and other persons interested in its strategy, business practices, governance, culture and performance. To the extent that feedback from any such engagement is relevant to the Company and/or its relationship with stakeholders, it is provided to the Board through the internal communication channel relevant to the subject matter. The Company's Board utilises this information to take proper account of stakeholder impacts and interests in decision-making.

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

### Section 172(1) Companies Act 2006 Statement (continued)

#### *Decision-making*

In making its decisions, the Board discusses relevant information and makes enquiries of relevant executive management and control functions, including in relation to the factors set out in s.172(1). In 2024, the Board has made decisions in respect of a wide variety of topics and the following are examples of how the Board considers the s.172(1) factors in its deliberations:

- As the Company continues on its journey to expand its managed portfolio product offering, the Board continues to provide oversight on the launch of new products and offering investments via Chase (a digital-only retail bank) App. The engagement by the Board includes taking into consideration the Company's relationships with its customers, third parties, stakeholders, and Consumer Duty obligations. In 2024, this included the exiting of a partnership, a decision which was in the best interest of the long-term strategy of the business and its stakeholders to support the long-term growth prospects.
- The Board continues to hold an annual Strategy Day. This enables the Board to focus on the forward-looking vision for the business, which included product, brand and growth strategy factoring in the macro environment and regulatory requirements and the long-term vision for the Company. During 2024, at quarterly board meetings, the Board continued to dedicate time to focus on strategic topics and spending time focusing on matters relating to the s.172(1) factors on the strategy for the business and the forward-looking trajectory and the ever-changing regulatory horizon.
- The Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") Consumer Duty came into force in 2023, with the Board along with the Consumer Duty Champion, receiving metrics throughout the year. The Board consistently incorporates Consumer Duty into its discussions and challenges management on their focus on customer outcomes. The Board approved its first Annual Consumer Duty Board Report in July 2024, ensuring that the Company complied with its obligation under the Consumer Duty. The focus on delivering good customer outcomes, particularly for vulnerable customers, demonstrates the Board's commitment to fostering strong relationships with customers and maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct.
- The Board considered and approved the annual Internal Capital Adequacy and Risk Assessment ("ICARA"). Such consideration included briefing sessions for the directors on the ICARA, in which they challenged the ICARA document prior to the board meeting at which it was ultimately approved. The purpose of the ICARA-specific session was for the directors to satisfy themselves that the ICARA appropriately represents the Company's risk profile, capital and liquid asset requirements, recovery plan and wind-down plan and to determine that the Company has the appropriate internal procedures and processes in place to ensure it possesses adequate capital and liquid assets, recovery plan and wind-down plan. In determining whether to approve the ICARA for submission to the FCA, the Board reviewed the assessment of the material risks to which the Company is exposed, how these risks are measured, managed, monitored and mitigated; how much own funds and liquid assets the Company should hold to reflect these risks currently, in the future, and under stressed conditions; the Company's recovery plan; and the Company's wind-down plan and to determine that the Company had appropriate and effective internal processes and controls to manage these risks. In conjunction with the Board considering the ICARA and the long-term success of the Company, the Company received a capital injection from its parent to ensure its capital adequacy.
- The Board continue to oversee the integration work in 2024, following the acquisition of the Company in 2021. This oversight includes ensuring the control environment aligns with the Firm's standards and its technology integrates into the Firm's infrastructure and controls.

#### **Regulatory developments**

##### *Consumer Duty*

The FCA's Consumer Duty (the "Duty") came into force in 2023. The Duty applies to the regulated and ancillary activities of all firms regulated under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, the Payment Services Regulations 2017 and E-money Regulations 2011 in respect of products and services for prospective and actual retail customers. For new and existing products or services that are open to sale or renewal the rules came into force on 31 July 2023. For closed products and services, the rules came into force on 31 July 2024.

The Duty requires the Company to act to deliver products and services which provide good outcomes, meet consumer needs and offer fair value to their retail customers. Retail customers should receive communications they can understand and get the customer support they need, and when they need it. The Duty also requires firms to demonstrate that they are meeting the requirements of the Duty and have appropriate governance and reporting in place to do this.

Governance arrangements and implementation programmes were established to coordinate and oversee the required changes to support rolling out compliance with the Duty. The Company implemented the necessary regulatory obligations pursuant to the Duty before the compliance date of 31 July 2023. The Company does not have any closed products. The Company continues to review the Duty related regulatory publications and feedback on a regular basis and incorporate feedback, as required. Regular deep dive sessions on the Duty are also held within ICB staff, covering key areas of regulatory focus, outcome areas and best practice examples.

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

### Risk management

Risk is an inherent part of the Company's business activities. The Company's overall objective is to manage its business, and the associated risks, in a manner that balances serving the interests of its clients and customers, and protecting the safety and soundness of the Company.

The Firm and Company believe that effective risk management requires, among other things:

- Acceptance of responsibility, including identification and escalation of risks by all individuals within the Company;
- Ownership of risk identification, assessment, data and management within each of the Lines of Business ("LOB") and Corporate; and
- A Firmwide risk governance and oversight structure.

The Firm's risk governance structure is based on the principle that each LOB is responsible for managing the risk inherent in its business, albeit with appropriate corporate oversight. Each LOB risk committee is responsible for decisions regarding its business risk strategy, policies (as appropriate) and controls. Therefore, each LOB within the Company forms part of the Firmwide risk governance structure.

To complement the global line of business structure, there is a regional governance construct:

- The EMEA Risk Committee ("ERC") provides oversight of the risks inherent in the Firm's business conducted in EMEA or booked into EMEA entities and relevant branches as well as EMEA branches of ex-EMEA firms. The ERC is supported by the following sub-committees:
  - The EMEA Legal Entity Risk Committee ("ELERC"), for the oversight of smaller legal entities such as the Company.
  - The International Consumer Banking Risk Committee ("ICBRC") for oversight of the risks inherent in the International Consumer Banking ("ICB") business.
- The ERC is accountable to the EMEA Management Committee ("EMC"). It reports to the Firmwide Risk Committee ("FRC"), the EMEA HR Control Forum, in addition to the EMC;
- The EMEA Chief Risk Officer ("CRO") leads the Risk Management function in the region and chairs the ERC. The EMEA CRO is a member of the EMC.

### *Risk Appetite*

The Firm's overall appetite for risk is governed by Risk Appetite frameworks for quantitative and qualitative risks. The Firm's risk appetite is periodically set and approved by senior management (including the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Risk Officer ("CRO")) and approved by the Board Risk Committee. Quantitative and qualitative risks are assessed to monitor and measure the Firm's capacity to take risk consistent with its stated risk appetite. Risk appetite results are reported to the JPMC Board Risk Committee. The Company relies on the Firmwide risk appetite frameworks.

All disclosures in the Risk management section (pages 4 - 13) are unaudited unless otherwise stated.

The following sections outline the key risks that are inherent in the Company's business activities.

A detailed description of the policies and processes adopted by the Firm may be found within the Firm's 2024 Annual Report on Form 10-K. The report is available at <https://jpmorganchaseco.gcs-web.com/financial-information/sec-filings>.

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

### Risk management (continued)

#### Capital risk (audited)

Capital risk is the risk that the Company has an insufficient level or inadequate composition of capital to support the Company's business activities and associated risks during both normal economic environments and under stressed conditions.

A strong capital position is essential to the Company's business strategy and competitive position. Maintaining a strong balance sheet to manage through economic volatility is a strategic imperative of the Firm's Board of Directors, CEO and Operating Committee. The Firm and Company's capital management strategy focuses on maintaining long-term stability to enable the Firm to build and invest in market-leading businesses, including in a highly stressed environment. Senior management considers the implications on the Company's capital prior to making significant decisions that could impact future business activities. In addition to considering the Company's earnings outlook, senior management evaluates all sources and uses of capital with a view to ensuring the Company's capital strength.

The capital adequacy framework set by the Company outlines both regulatory and internal capital resources and requirements resulting from Company's business model, strategy, risk profile and management, performance and planning, risks to capital, and the implications of stress testing. The assessment of capital adequacy is driven by an assessment of risks.

Accordingly, the capital management framework is designed to ensure that the Company is adequately capitalised at all times primarily in relation to:

- Meet minimum regulatory capital requirements (own funds threshold requirement under the IFPR, plus any individual capital guidance requirement if set by the FCA);
- Cover the risks faced by the Company, through regular comparisons of regulatory and internal capital requirement; and
- Operate within senior management's risk appetite expressed, for example, through the application of an internal capital buffer and preferred minimum capital requirements above those prescribed by regulation.

The framework used to manage capital is based around a regular cycle of point-in-time capital calculations and reporting, supplemented by forward-looking projections and stress-testing, with corrective action taken as and when required to maintain an appropriate level of capitalisation. Each part of the process is subject to rigorous control. Escalation of issues is driven by a business as usual ("BAU") framework of specific triggers, set in terms of capital requirements, movements in capital requirements and resources, and other measures.

In addition to the BAU capital monitoring framework, through the ICARA process, the Company ensures that it is adequately capitalised in relation to its risk profile and appetite, not only as at the ICARA date, but through the economic cycle and under a range of severe but plausible stress scenarios. The ICARA results are reviewed by the EMEA Capital Committee, and reviewed and approved by the Company's Board. In addition, the annual 'reverse stress testing' exercise is used to identify potential, extreme scenarios which might threaten the viability of the Company's business model, so that any required mitigation can be put in place.

The composition of the Company's capital is as follows. Capital resources are shown net of applicable deductions.

	2024	2023 (restated)*
	£	£
Common Equity Tier 1 (equity share capital and reserves balances after deductions)	112,896,931	76,067,970
<b>Total Regulatory Capital Resources*</b>	<b>112,896,931</b>	<b>76,067,970</b>
Regulatory capital requirement (unaudited)	17,683,090	14,471,206
<b>Excess of total capital resources over Regulatory capital requirement (unaudited)*</b>	<b>95,213,841</b>	<b>61,596,764</b>

\*Total regulatory capital resources and regulatory capital requirement restated for 2023 (previously: £77,720,987 and £13,112,595 respectively) for restated accumulated losses (refer note 23).

The Company is subject to the FCA's IFPR. The regulatory capital requirement is the Own Funds Requirement under IFPR. In 2024 and 2023 the total capital resources exceeded the regulatory capital requirements.

On 28 June 2024 (2023: 2 October 2023), the Company issued additional share capital of £100 million (2023: £70 million) through the issuance of 1,000 (2023: 1,000) ordinary shares to JPMorganChase Holdings LLC.

As of 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, the Company was adequately capitalised and met all external capital requirements. Capital resources are inclusive of current year audited losses.

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

### Risk management (continued)

#### Credit risk (audited)

Credit risk is the risk associated with the default or change in credit profile of a client, counterparty or customer. Credit risk management monitors and measures credit risk throughout the Firm and defines credit risk policies and procedures. The Company's credit risk exposure is limited due to the nature of the business conducted within the Company. Its credit risk profile arises from cash held with other banks and/or internal counterparties.

#### Expected credit loss measurement

##### Approach to measuring expected credit losses

The Company estimates credit impairment through an expected credit losses ("ECL") allowance. ECL are recognised for financial assets that are measured at amortised cost. The measurement of ECL must reflect:

- (a) An unbiased and probability weighted amount that is determined by evaluating a range of possible outcomes;
- (b) The time value of money; and
- (c) Reasonable and evidence-based information about past events, current (economic) conditions, and forecasts of future economic conditions.

The measurement of ECL also reflects how the Company manages the financial instruments for credit risk purposes such as Traditional Credit Products ("TCP"), and non-traditional credit products ("Non-TCP"). Non-TCP consist of financial assets measured at amortised cost which include debtors and cash and cash equivalents. The Company did not have any TCP products.

The following table sets out the balances of the Company's financial assets that are measured at amortised cost within the Non-TCP category:

Balance sheet categories	Non-TCP	
	2024	2023 (restated)*
	£	£
<b>Assets</b>		
Debtors and other receivables	20,022,985	7,141,976
Cash and cash equivalents	110,110,980	87,961,305
	<b>130,133,965</b>	<b>95,103,281</b>

\*Refer to note 23 for details on restatement of prior year amounts.

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

### Risk management (continued)

### Credit risk (audited) (continued)

### Expected credit loss measurement (continued)

### Approach to measuring expected credit losses (continued)

During the year, the Company recognised no ECL on Non-TCP balances as the ECL related to these exposures is assessed as immaterial. The Company's approach to measuring ECL for Non-TCP portfolios depends on the type of instrument. Refer to the Credit exposures section for an analysis per balance sheet line item.

#### *Credit exposures*

#### Balance sheet exposure by financial asset

The table below presents the Company's gross balance sheet exposure to credit risk from financial assets.

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023 (restated)*</u>
	£	£
Debtors and other receivables	20,022,985	7,141,976
Cash and cash equivalents	110,110,980	87,961,305
	<b>130,133,965</b>	<b>95,103,281</b>

\*Refer to note 23 for details on restatement of prior year amounts.

#### Debtors and other receivables

Debtors comprises of fees receivable pertaining to the investment management services. It also includes £15.3 million (2023: £2.8 million) on account of money placed in the client money bank account (held with investment-grade institution), as prudent segregation to mitigate the risk of a shortfall in client money while being held at third party payment service providers. The Company recognises no ECL on these balances as the ECL related to these exposures is assessed as immaterial.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

The Company places substantially all Cash and cash equivalents balances with JPMorganChase undertakings and investment grade institutions.

The Company includes cash and cash equivalents in Stage 1 as investment-grade institutions are considered to have high quality credit with low risk of default and therefore the Company has concluded there is no significant increase in credit risk.

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

### Risk management (continued)

#### Liquidity risk (audited)

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to meet its contractual and contingent financial obligations as they arise or that it does not have the appropriate amount, composition and tenor of funding and liquidity to support its assets and liabilities.

#### *Liquidity risk management*

The Firm has a Liquidity Risk Management ("LRM") function, acting as second line of defence, whose primary objective is to provide independent oversight of liquidity risk across the Firm. LRM's responsibilities include, but are not limited to:

- Defining, monitoring and reporting liquidity risk metrics;
- Independently establishing and monitoring limits and indicators including liquidity risk appetite;
- Developing a process to classify, monitor and report limit breaches;
- Performing an independent review of liquidity risk management processes to evaluate their adequacy and effectiveness based on the LRM's Independent Review Framework;
- Monitoring and reporting internal Firmwide and legal entity liquidity stress tests, regulatory defined metrics, as well as liquidity positions, balance sheet variances, and funding activities; and
- Approving or escalating for review new or updated liquidity stress assumptions.

#### *Risk governance and measurement*

The Company's governance framework is supplemented by the Firmwide and regional governance frameworks. The Company's governance framework is owned by the Board.

The responsibilities of the Company's Board of Directors with respect to liquidity and risk management include approving the risk appetite of the legal entity, and reviewing entity-level risk limits as appropriate. Other responsibilities of the Board include the review of the Recovery Plan and Wind-down Plan of the Company.

#### *Liquidity management*

Treasury and Chief Investment Office ("T/CIO") is responsible for liquidity management. The primary objectives of the Firm's liquidity management are to:

- Ensure that the Firm's core businesses and material legal entities are able to operate in support of client needs and meet contractual and contingent financial obligations through normal economic cycles as well as during stress events; and
- Manage an optimal funding mix, and availability of liquidity sources.

The Firm addresses these objectives through:

- Analysing and understanding the liquidity characteristics of the assets and liabilities of the Firm, lines of business and legal entities, taking into account legal, regulatory, and operational restrictions;
- Developing internal liquidity stress testing assumptions;
- Defining and monitoring Firmwide and legal entity-specific liquidity strategies, policies, reporting and contingency funding plans;
- Managing liquidity within the Firm's approved liquidity risk appetite tolerances and limits;
- Managing compliance with regulatory requirements related to funding and liquidity risk; and
- Setting Funds Transfer Pricing ("FTP") in accordance with underlying liquidity characteristics of balance sheet assets and liabilities as well as certain off-balance sheet items.

As part of the Firm's overall liquidity management strategy, the Firm manages liquidity and funding using a centralised, global approach designed to:

- Optimise liquidity sources and uses;
- Monitor exposures;
- Identify constraints on the transfer of liquidity between the Firm's legal entities; and
- Maintain the appropriate amount of surplus liquidity at a Firmwide and legal entity level, where relevant.

#### *Liquidity Requirements*

The Company operates within the constraints set out by the Firm's liquidity management and FCA liquidity rules. The Company is funded through its equity capital resources with surplus cash available on demand providing readily available liquidity to continue its on-going operations, including in times of stress. The established liquidity framework is proportionate to the size and nature of the potential risks it may face and the Company maintains adequate liquidity to enable an orderly wind-down without disruption to markets or clients, if required.

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

### Risk management (continued)

#### Liquidity risk (audited) (continued)

##### Funding

The directors believe that the Company's funding capacity is sufficient to meet its on balance sheet obligations.

The following table provides details on the contractual maturity of all financial liabilities:

	Less than 1 year	
	2024	2023 (restated)*
	£	£
Accruals	13,226,922	13,112,967
Amount owed to JPMorganChase undertakings	5,756,353	6,829,762
	<b>18,983,275</b>	<b>19,942,729</b>

\*Refer to note 23 for details on restatement of prior year amounts.

#### Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of an adverse outcome resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes or systems; human factors; or external events impacting the Firm's processes or systems. Operational Risk includes compliance, conduct, legal, and estimations and model risk.

Operational risk is inherent in the Company's activities and can manifest itself in various ways, including fraudulent acts, business disruptions (including those caused by extraordinary events beyond the Firm's control), cyber-attacks, inappropriate employee behaviour, failure to comply with applicable laws, and regulations or failure of vendors or other third-party providers to perform in accordance with their agreements. Operational Risk Management attempts to manage operational risk at appropriate levels in light of the Company's financial position, the characteristics of its businesses, and the markets and regulatory environments in which it operates.

The Firm's control and risk management places focus on the advancements in third-party and internal use of artificial intelligence by the Lines of Business ("LOB"), such as machine learning, and how it could potentially impact the control and operational risks.

##### Operational Risk Management Framework

The Company approach to Operational Risk is consistent with the Firmwide approach. The Company leverages the Firm's Compliance, Conduct, and Operational Risk (CCOR) Management Framework which is designed to enable the Firm to govern, identify, measure, monitor and test, manage and report on the Firm's operational risk. The regional governance framework incorporates the firmwide strategy, and the Firm's policies, procedures and LOB/Corporate structure. The regional framework is supplemental and complementary to the global framework and also provides the requisite link between the EMEA companies and the LOBs/Corporates.

Operational risk can manifest itself in various ways. Operational risk subcategories such as Compliance risk, Conduct risk, Legal risk and Estimations and Model risk, as well as other operational risks, can lead to losses which are captured through the Firm's operational risk measurement processes. More information on these risk subcategories, where relevant, can be found in the respective risk management sections.

##### Outsourcing risk

The Firm's Third-Party Oversight ("TPO") and Inter-affiliates Oversight ("IAO") frameworks assist the LOBs and Corporate in selecting, documenting, onboarding, monitoring and managing their supplier relationships including services provided by affiliates. The objectives of the TPO framework are to hold suppliers and other third parties to a high level of operational performance and to mitigate key risks, including data loss and business disruptions. The Corporate TPO group is responsible for Firmwide training, monitoring, reporting and standards.

##### Cybersecurity risk

Cybersecurity risk is the risk of the Firm's and Company's exposure to harm or loss resulting from misuse or abuse of technology by malicious actors. Cybersecurity risk is an important and continuously evolving focus for the Firm. Significant resources are devoted to protecting and enhancing the security of computer systems, software, networks, storage devices and other technology assets. The Firm's security efforts are designed to protect against, among other things, cybersecurity attacks by unauthorised parties attempting to obtain access to confidential information, destroy data, disrupt or degrade service, sabotage systems or cause other damage.

The Company is in the process of fully integrating its technology into the Firm's infrastructure and control systems.

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

### Risk management (continued)

#### Operational risk (continued)

##### *Cybersecurity risk (continued)*

The Firm has experienced, and expects that it will continue to experience, a higher volume and complexity of cyber-attacks against the backdrop of heightened geopolitical tensions. The Firm has implemented precautionary measures and controls reasonably designed to address this increased risk, such as enhanced threat monitoring.

Ongoing business expansions may expose the Firm to potential new threats as well as expanded regulatory scrutiny including the introduction of new cybersecurity requirements. The Firm continues to make significant investments in enhancing its cyber defence capabilities and to strengthen its partnerships with the appropriate government and law enforcement agencies and other businesses in order to understand the full spectrum of cybersecurity risks in the operating environment, enhance defences and improve resiliency against cybersecurity threats. The Firm actively participates in discussions and simulations of cybersecurity risks both internally and with law enforcement, government officials, peer and industry groups, and has significantly increased efforts to educate employees and certain clients on the topic of cybersecurity risks.

Third parties with which the Firm does business or that facilitate the Firm's business activities (e.g. vendors, supply chain, exchanges, clearing houses, central depositories, and financial intermediaries) are also sources of cybersecurity risk to the Firm and the Company. Third party cybersecurity incidents such as system breakdowns or failures, misconduct by the employees of such parties, or cyberattacks, including ransomware and supply-chain compromises, could affect their ability to deliver a product or service to the Firm or result in lost or compromised information of the Firm or its clients. Clients are also sources of cybersecurity risk to the Firm and its information assets, particularly when their activities and systems are beyond the Firm's own security and control systems. As a result, the Firm engages in regular and ongoing discussions with certain vendors and clients regarding cybersecurity risks and opportunities to improve security. However, where cybersecurity incidents occur as a result of client failures to maintain the security of their own systems and processes, clients are responsible for losses incurred.

To help safeguard the confidentiality, integrity and availability of the Firm's infrastructure, resources and information, the Firm maintains an Information Security Program designed to prevent, detect, and respond to cyberattacks. The Audit Committee is periodically provided with updates on the Firm's Information Security Program, recommended changes, cybersecurity policies and practices, ongoing efforts to improve security, as well as its efforts regarding significant cybersecurity events. In addition, the Firm has a cybersecurity incident response plan ("IRP") designed to enable the Firm to respond to attempted cybersecurity incidents, coordinate such responses with law enforcement and other government agencies, and notify clients and customers, as applicable. Among other key focus areas, the IRP is designed to mitigate the risk of insider trading connected to a cybersecurity incident, and includes various escalation points.

##### *Business and technology resiliency risk*

Disruptions can occur due to forces beyond the Firm's and Company's control such as the spread of infectious diseases or pandemics, severe weather, power or telecommunications loss, failure of a third party to provide expected services, cyberattacks and terrorism.

The Firmwide Business Resiliency Program is designed to enable the Firm to prepare for, adapt to, withstand and recover from business disruptions including occurrence of an extraordinary event beyond its control that may impact critical business functions and supporting assets (i.e. staff, technology, facilities and third parties).

The program includes governance, awareness training, planning and testing of recovery strategies, as well as strategic and tactical initiatives to identify, assess, and manage business interruption and public safety risks.

#### **Compliance risk**

Compliance risk, a subcategory of operational risk, is the risk of failing to comply with laws, rules, regulations or codes of conduct and standards of self-regulatory organisations.

Each of the LOBs and Corporate within the Company holds primary ownership of and accountability for managing compliance risk. The Firm's Operational Risk and Compliance Organisation ("Operational Risk and Compliance"), which is independent of the LOBs and Corporate, provides independent review, monitoring and oversight of business operations with a focus on compliance with the laws, rules and regulations applicable to the delivery of the Firm's products and services to clients and customers.

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

### Risk management (continued)

#### Compliance risk (continued)

These compliance risks relate to a wide variety of laws, rules and regulations across the LOBs, and Corporate, and jurisdictions, and include risks related to financial products and services, relationships and interactions with clients and customers, and employee activities.

For example, compliance risks include those associated with anti-money laundering compliance, trading activities, market conduct, and complying with the laws, rules and regulations related to the offering of products and services across jurisdictional borders. Compliance risk is also inherent in the Firm's fiduciary activities, including the failure to exercise the applicable standard of care to act in the best interest of fiduciary clients and customers or to treat fiduciary clients and customers fairly.

Other functions provide oversight of significant regulatory obligations that are specific to their respective areas of responsibility.

Operational Risk and Compliance implements policies and standards designed to govern, identify, measure, monitor and test, manage, and report on compliance risk.

#### *Governance and oversight*

Operational Risk and Compliance is led by the Firm's Chief Compliance Officer ("CCO") and the Firmwide Risk Executive for Operational Risk and Qualitative Risk Appetite who reports to the Firm's CRO. The regional CCOR Heads, including the EMEA CCO, are part of this governance structure.

The Firm maintains oversight and coordination of its compliance risk through the implementation of the CCOR Management Framework. The EMEA CCO is a member of the EMEA Management Committee. The Company's approach aligns with the Firmwide approach.

#### *Code of Conduct*

The Firm has a Code of Conduct (the "Code") that sets forth the Firm's expectation that employees will conduct themselves with integrity at all times. The Code provides the principles that help govern employee conduct with clients, customers, suppliers, vendors, shareholders, regulators, other employees, as well as with the markets and communities in which the Firm and the Company operates. The Code requires employees to promptly report any potential or actual violation of the Code, any Firm policy, or any law or regulation applicable to the Firm's business. It also requires employees to report any illegal or unethical conduct, or conduct that violates the underlying principles of the Code, by any of the Firm's employees, consultants, clients, customers, suppliers, contract or temporary workers, or business partners, or agents.

Training is assigned to newly hired employees upon joining the Firm, and to current employees periodically thereafter. Employees are required to affirm their compliance with the Code annually. Employees can report any potential or actual violations of the Code through the Firm's Conduct Hotline (the "Hotline") by phone or the internet. The Hotline is anonymous, where permitted by law, and is available at all times globally, with translation services and is administered by an outside service provider. The Code prohibits retaliation against anyone who raises an issue or concern in good faith.

#### **Conduct risk**

Conduct risk, a subcategory of operational risk, is the risk that any action or misconduct by an employee could lead to unfair client or customer outcomes, impact the integrity of the markets in which the Firm and the Company operates, harm employees or the Firm, or compromise the Firm's or Company's reputation.

#### *Overview*

Each LOB and Corporate Function is accountable for identifying and managing its conduct risk to provide appropriate engagement, ownership and sustainability of a culture consistent with the Firm's Business Principles.

#### *Governance and oversight*

The Firm maintains oversight and coordination of its conduct risk through the CCOR Management Framework. The Company's approach aligns with the Firmwide approach.

Conduct risk management encompasses various aspects of people management practices throughout the employee life cycle, including recruiting, onboarding, training and development, performance management, promotion and compensation processes. Each LOB and each designated corporate function completes an assessment of conduct risk periodically, reviews metrics and issues which may involve conduct risk, and provides conduct education as appropriate.

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

### Risk management (continued)

#### Legal risk

Legal risk, a subcategory of operational risk, is the risk of loss primarily caused by the actual or alleged failure to meet legal obligations that arise from the rule of law in jurisdictions in which the Firm and the Company operates, agreements with clients and customers, and products and services offered by the Firm and the Company.

#### Overview

The global Legal function (“Legal”) provides legal services and advice to the Firm and the Company. Legal is responsible for managing the Firm’s exposure to legal risk by:

- Managing actual and potential litigation and enforcement matters, including internal reviews and investigations related to such matters;
- Advising on products and services, including contract negotiation and documentation;
- Advising on offering and marketing documents and new business initiatives;
- Managing dispute resolution;
- Interpreting existing laws, rules and regulations, and advising on changes to them;
- Advising on advocacy in connection with contemplated and proposed laws, rules and regulations; and
- Providing legal advice to the LOBs, Corporate and the Board.

Legal selects, engages and manages outside counsel for the Firm on all matters in which outside counsel is engaged. In addition, Legal advises the Firm’s Conflicts Office which reviews the Firm’s wholesale transactions that may have the potential to create conflicts of interest for the Firm.

#### Governance and oversight

The Firm’s General Counsel reports to the CEO and is a member of the Operating Committee, the Firmwide Risk Committee and the Firmwide Control Committee. The Firm’s General Counsel and other members of Legal report on significant legal matters to the Firm’s Board of Directors and to the Audit Committee. Each region, including EMEA, has a General Counsel who is responsible for managing legal risk across all lines of business and functions in the region. Legal serves on and advises various committees and advises the Firm’s and the Company’s LOBs and Corporate on potential reputation risk issues.

#### Reputation risk

Reputation risk is the risk that an action or inaction may negatively impact perception of the Firm’s integrity and reduce confidence in the Firm’s competence by various stakeholders, including clients, counterparties, customers, communities, investors, regulators, or employees. Reputation risk is assessed and defined at the Firmwide level and is applicable to the Company.

The types of events that may result in reputation risk are wide-ranging and can be introduced by the Firm’s employees, business strategies and activities, clients, customers, and counterparties with which the Firm does business. These events could contribute to financial losses, litigation, regulatory enforcement actions, fines, penalties or other sanctions, as well as other harm to the Firm.

#### Organisation and management

Reputation Risk Management is an independent risk management function that establishes the governance framework for managing reputation risk across the Firm’s LOBs and Corporate. Reputation risk is inherently challenging to identify, manage, and quantify.

The Firm’s reputation risk management function includes the following activities:

- Maintaining a Firmwide Reputation Risk Governance policy and a standard consistent with the reputation risk framework; and
- Providing oversight of the governance framework through processes and infrastructure to support consistent identification, escalation, and monitoring of reputation risk issues Firmwide.

#### Governance and oversight

The Reputation Risk Governance policy establishes the principles for managing reputation risk for the Firm. It is the responsibility of each LOB and Corporate, and the Firm’s employees, to consider the reputation of the Firm when deciding whether to offer a new product, engage in a transaction or client relationship, enter a new jurisdiction, initiate a business process or consider any other activity. Environmental impacts and social concerns are increasingly important considerations in assessing the Firm’s reputation risk, and are a component of the Firm’s reputation risk governance. Reputation risk issues that are deemed to be material are escalated as appropriate.

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

### Risk management (continued)

#### Climate-related financial risk

##### *Overview*

Climate risk refers to the potential threats posed by climate change to the Firm, the Company, and/or its clients, customers, operations and business strategy. Climate change is viewed as a driver of risk that may impact existing types of risks (credit and investment, market, operational and strategic) managed by the Firm and the Company. Climate risk is categorised into physical risk and transition risk.

Physical risk involves economic costs and financial losses due to a changing climate. Acute physical risk drivers include the increased frequency or severity of climate and weather events, such as floods, wildfires and tropical cyclones. Chronic physical risk drivers include more gradual shifts in the climate, such as sea level rise, persistent changes in precipitation levels and increases in average ambient temperatures.

Transition risk refers to the financial and economic consequences of society's shift toward a lower-carbon economy. Transition risk drivers include possible changes in public policy, adoption of new technologies and shifts in consumer preferences. Transition risks may also be influenced by changes in the physical climate.

##### *Approach to managing climate risk*

The Company's climate risk management approach aligns with the Firmwide climate risk framework, which outlines the capabilities the Firm employs to identify, assess, manage and quantify the potential impacts of physical and transition risk, which it views as drivers of each of its risk types. This framework is comprised of six components: Risk Governance, Scenario Analysis, Risk Identification, Risk Measurement, Data Management, and Reporting and Disclosures. More details can be found in the Firmwide 2024 Climate Report (available at <https://www.jpmorganchase.com/content/dam/jpmc/jpmorgan-chase-and-co/documents/Climate-Report-2024.pdf>) (the "JPMC 2024 Climate Report").

The EMEA Legal Entity Climate Risk team within the EMEA Chief Risk Office team continues to coordinate climate risk related deliverables for EMEA legal entities, including the Company. The EMEA Legal Entity Climate Risk team partners with the Climate Risk Management function and other functions across the Firm to respond to regulatory requests and embed climate risk in the Company's risk management framework and to align with the firmwide climate risk framework.

To date, climate risk assessments conducted for the Company indicates no significant financial impact from climate risk as a driver of risk types. This will be kept under review as the Company's risk profile evolves and the climate risk framework matures.

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

### Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) disclosures

The SECR disclosure presents our carbon footprint within the United Kingdom across Scope 1, 2 and 3 (mandatory and certain voluntary) business travel emissions. This also includes an appropriate intensity metric, the total energy use of electricity, gas, and other energy fuel types, and an energy efficiency actions summary taken during the relevant financial year.

All emissions and conversion factors are based on the latest published guidance, except Air Travel (reverted to pre-pandemic emissions factor) from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's ("IPCC") Assessment Report ("AR") for Purchased Electricity and Global Warming Potentials ("GWP"). Additionally, more appropriate sources for emission factors where impactful, i.e., U.S. Environmental Protection Agency ("US EPA"), International Energy Agency ("IEA"), Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs ("DEFRA"), Comprehensive Environmental Data Archive ("CEDA"), California Air Resources Board ("CARB") and Carbon Disclosure Project ("CDP") have been applied. More robust and up-to-date energy intensities for consumption estimations are utilised from IEA data on energy consumption to estimate region-specific heating fuel trends in 65+ countries. Additionally, the regularly updated Building Performance Database from the US EPA is used to estimate heating and electricity energy usage intensity, which better reflects temporal changes in building energy efficiency.

The Company has undertaken a restatement of its 2023 emissions report due to changes in calculation methods and updates to emission factors and activity data. These changes have resulted in an adjustment of the previous year's figures, surpassing the 5% threshold for a restatement per SECR guidelines. The DEFRA values released in June 2024, which incorporate UK Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) load data from 2021, are consistent with those used in DEFRA 2023. However, the Company has opted to continue using the 2022 DEFRA emissions factor, which is based on a 2019 load factor. This decision is driven by the factor's greater applicability to the Company's 2024 business activities. Furthermore, minor updates have been made to consumption and emissions data, aligning with the Firmwide assured footprint. The fugitive emissions factor has been revised to align with the latest AR6 guidelines, replacing the AR5 factor used during the 2023 SECR submission. Additionally, diesel consumption has been excluded from the FY 2024 report, as its volume is considered de minimis for power backup purposes and cannot be substantiated. These changes and revisions have been made to align with the 2023 Firmwide footprint. The restatement complies with SECR guidelines, ensuring a more accurate reflection of current business activities and emissions factors.

The table below shows the Company's energy use and associated Greenhouse Gas ("GHG") emissions aligned to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

### Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) disclosures (continued)

#### Consolidated SECR Statement

GHG Emissions (mtCO <sub>2</sub> e) <sup>1,6</sup>	2024	2023 (restated)
<b>Scope 1 – direct</b>	20	14
Natural gas <sup>2</sup>	6	5
Biofuels	0.01	0.01
Fugitive emissions	14	5
Diesel	—	0.1
Oil	1	3
Coal	0.01	—
Transport - Fleet <sup>4</sup>	N/A	N/A
<b>Scope 2 (location) – indirect</b>	205	53
Purchased electricity	205	53
Purchased steam and chilled water	0.1	0.2
<b>Scope 2 (market) – indirect</b>	0.1	0.2
Purchased electricity <sup>5</sup>	—	—
Purchased steam and chilled water	0.1	0.2
<b>Scope 3 (Business travel)</b>	55	27
Transport - Car services mandatory (Car Rentals, Car Rental Fuel <sup>8</sup> , Personal Expensed Miles) <sup>3,4</sup>	0.13	0.02
Car Services - non mandatory (Rideshare) <sup>8</sup>	11	5
Air <sup>8</sup> - non mandatory	41	14
Rail <sup>8</sup> - non mandatory	—	1
Hotel <sup>8</sup> - non mandatory	3	2
<b>Total Scope 1, 2 (location) &amp; 3 - mandatory<sup>7</sup></b>	226	67
GHG emissions intensity <sup>7</sup>	0.41	0.22
<b>Total Scope 1,2 (market) &amp; 3 - mandatory<sup>5,7</sup></b>	21	14
GHG emissions intensity <sup>5,7</sup>	0.04	0.04
<b>Renewable Power (kWh)</b>		
Electricity production (on-site solar) <sup>9</sup>	2,012	524
Proportion of power use from renewable sources (production and instruments) <sup>5</sup>	100 %	100 %
<b>Energy Consumption (kWh)<sup>1,6</sup></b>		
<b>Direct Energy</b>	35,234	40,998
Natural gas <sup>2</sup>	31,412	30,019
Biofuels	395	815
Fugitive emissions (cannot be estimated in kWh)	N/A	N/A
Diesel	—	356
Oil	3,406	9,808
Coal	21	—
Transport - Fleet <sup>4</sup>	N/A	N/A
<b>Indirect Energy</b>	991,465	256,874
Purchased electricity <sup>5</sup>	990,911	255,766
Purchased steam and chilled water	554	1,108
Transport - Car Services mandatory (Personal Expensed Miles) <sup>3,4</sup>	1,196	87
Transport - Car services mandatory (Car Rentals, Car Rental Fuel <sup>8</sup> ) <sup>3,4</sup> (cannot be estimated in kWh)	N/A	N/A
<b>Total Energy Consumption - mandatory (excludes-Air, Rail, Hotel, Rideshare)<sup>1,6</sup></b>	1,027,895	297,959

1. Operational approach has been used. GHG Emissions reporting are in line with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. The calculation method is Activity Data or Spend data x Emission Factor = GHG emissions. Activity x Conversion Factor = kWh consumption. Minor differences between actual and reported GHG emissions might occur due to rounding (not more than 1%).

2. Natural Gas consumption is based on gross Calorific Value ("CV") and applicable emission factor is applied to obtain emissions.

3. Transport - Car Services mandatory (Car Rentals, Car Rental Fuel, Personal Expensed Miles) includes emissions from business travel where the Company is responsible for purchasing the fuel, however, consumption in kWh on spend data cannot be determined.

4. Transport (Fleet and Car services mandatory) data was calculated from distance travelled data to kWh and spend or distance travelled data to GHG emissions using the calculation method explained in 1. However, there is no existing fleet as at financial year ending 2024 or 2023.

5. The Firm has a 100% 'select renewable percentage' supply contract with EDF Energy and other remaining purchased electricity will be covered by International Renewable Energy Certificates ("I-RECs") in the UK. The electricity supply is 100% sourced from zero-carbon energy. The supply has already been backed by Renewable Energy Guarantee of Origin ("REGOs") and I-RECs for the whole of financial year 2023 and January to March 2024. Based on the assurance given by the supplier, the REGOs from April 2024 onwards should be made available in October 2025. Using the GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standards' market-based approach, the above enables us to report "0 tCO<sub>2</sub>e" under Scope 2.

6. As our sites are occupied by headcount (full time employees and consultants) from different entities of the Firm, the consumption is divided based on the total number of headcount working on the specific site and then multiplied by the number of employees of the relevant entity. Data centre consumption is allocated based on the percentage cost allocated to the Company of the overall.

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)

### Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) disclosures (continued)

#### Consolidated SECR Statement (continued)

7. Based on the nature of the Company's business, as well as following the recommendations of the SECR legislation, the Company chose the following intensity metric: Headcount average, i.e. GHG intensity is a ratio of Total mandatory GHG emissions (Scope 1, 2 (location-based/market-based) and Scope 3 Car Services) (mtCO<sub>2</sub>e)/Headcount. Through the comparison of the two financial years, this metric shows the trend of the Company's energy efficiency.

8. Scope 3 Business Travel categories include certain voluntary categories, i.e., Air, Rail and Hotel, and the activity data from travel vendor platforms is considered for emissions calculations. The DEFRA value released in June 2024 uses UK Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) load data from 2021, similar to DEFRA 2023 and hence, the Company is continuing to use 2022 DEFRA emissions factor which utilises a 2019 load factor which is more applicable to 2024 business activity. For Air, emission factors applied are based on distance travelled and ticket class type. For Rail, country or vendor specific emission factors are applied when calculating from distance travelled or spend data. For Hotel, country specific emission factors are applied to the hotel room nights. In 2023, firmwide delta spend for Rail between the firmwide internal expense platform and the travel vendor platform has been additionally gap filled in proportion to the spend of the Company in the internal expense platform. However, it is not gap filled for 2024, as the firmwide delta gap is found to be null.

9. Renewable Power includes on site solar production in kWh.

#### Energy Efficiency Actions Summary

The Company continues to achieve direct and indirect savings in energy and associated carbon emissions, through operational and technological improvements, including:

- LED replacement project for "back of house" or non-desk office areas e.g., replacement of fluorescent tubes to high efficiency LEDs in the corridors, pantries, lift lobbies, kitchens, restrooms, reception, storage facility, and ancillary support or plant areas;
- Cooling tower replacement with new efficient inverter driven motors and operational changes to minimise overall operational running times to maximise energy efficiency;
- Replaced the electric Low Temperature Hot Water ("LTHW") boilers with Air source heat pumps, also fitted fresh air units with heat recovery;
- The Air Handling Unit (AHU6), which was previously a separate fresh air unit with extraction and electric reheat, was replaced with a combined unit that includes heat recovery on the extraction system using a 'run-around coil';
- Building Management System ("BMS") Control – Operational software changes to reduce temperature set points on the main chillers when the Solar panels are exporting electricity to ensure all systems are running to optimal efficiency.

**The Strategic Report on pages 1 - 16 was approved by the Board of Directors on 16 April 2025 and signed on behalf of the Board by a Director of the Company.**



---

**Matthew Gatrell**  
Director  
Date: 16 April 2025

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2024

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of Nutmeg Saving and Investment Limited for the year ended 31 December 2024. The Company is part of JPMorganChase & Co. (together with its subsidiaries, the "Firm"). The registered number of the Company is 07503666.

### Results and dividend

The results for the year are set out on page 23 and show the Company's loss for the financial year after taxation is £40 million (2023: £44 million, as restated). No dividend was paid or proposed during the year (2023: £nil).

### Going concern

It is the policy of the Firm, JPMorganChase & Co., to provide the Company with support as required to maintain adequate capital and liquidity levels. The directors have concluded that this allows the Company to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

### Financial risk management

Refer to the Strategic report for details of how the Company manages its financial risks.

### Directors

The directors of the Company who served during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements were as follows:

Clive Adamson	Independent Non Executive Director Chair
Matthew Melling	Executive Director
Alice Wang	Non Executive Director
Matthew Gatrell	Chief Executive Officer (appointed 9 May 2024)
Sanoke Vishwanathan	Chief Executive Officer (resigned 9 May 2024)

### Directors' interests

None of the directors have any beneficial interest in the Company. The Company is a subsidiary of a company incorporated outside England and Wales. The ultimate holding company is a body corporate incorporated outside England and Wales. The directors are not required to notify the Company of any interests in shares of that or any other body incorporated outside England and Wales.

### Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law).

Under company law, directors must not approve the financial statements unless 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 that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 101 have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

# **NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED**

## **Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)**

### **Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements (continued)**

The directors are also responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

### **Directors' confirmations**

In the case of each director in office at the date the directors' report is approved:

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

### **Qualifying third party indemnity provisions**

An indemnity is provided to the directors of the Company under the by-laws of JPMorganChase & Co. against liabilities and associated costs which they could incur in the course of their duties to the Company. The indemnity was in force during the financial year and also at the date of approval of the financial statements. A copy of the by-laws of JPMorganChase & Co. is available from the registered office address of the Company.

### **Section 172(1) Companies Act 2006 Statement**

Section 172(1) Companies Act 2006 Statement is discussed in the strategic report under the heading "Section 172(1) Companies Act 2006 Statement".

### **Engagement with employees**

The JPMorganChase Business Principles (the "JPMC Business Principles") set out the Firm's principles relating to A Great Team and Winning Culture.

The Company is committed to the JPMC Business Principles and to maintaining a strong corporate culture that instils and enhances a sense of personal accountability on the part of all of the Firm's employees. Management holds meetings with employees to emphasise this commitment as well as providing information on topics of importance. These include employee town halls, LOB and leadership team events, annual senior leaders' meetings, and informal sessions with other senior leaders. In addition, the Firm conducts a periodic Employee Opinion Survey, feedback gathered from the results are reviewed, discussed, and actioned upon by management.

### **Employment of disabled persons**

The Firm is committed to providing equal opportunity in accordance with applicable local law in all areas of people management, including recruitment, employment, assignment, transfer, promotion, compensation, benefits and training. The Firm policy prohibits discrimination, harassment, bias or prejudice in the terms and conditions of employment on the basis of an individual's covered status including, but not limited to, physical or mental disability.

The Firm makes employment decisions based upon legitimate business criteria and qualifications, skills and experience that are needed to successfully perform the role, and may take positive actions based on characteristics such as disability for example in its hiring practices, in accordance with UK law.

The Firm's disability inclusion strategy focuses on breaking down barriers and removing stigmas to create opportunities for qualified people with disabilities as they seek to advance their careers.

### **Company secretary**

The secretaries of the Company who served during the year were as follows:

J.P. Morgan Secretaries (UK) Limited  
Hina Patel

**NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED**  
**Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2024 (continued)**

**Registered address**

25 Bank Street  
Canary Wharf  
London  
E14 5JP

**Independent auditors**

The independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have expressed their willingness to continue in office.

The Directors' Report on pages 17 - 19 was approved by the Board of Directors and signed on behalf of the Board by a Director of the Company.



---

Clive Adamson  
Director  
Date: 16 April 2025

# Independent auditors' report to the members of Nutmeg Saving and Investment Limited

## Report on the audit of the financial statements

### Opinion

In our opinion, Nutmeg Saving and Investment Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2024 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 101 "Reduced Disclosure Framework", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report, which comprise: the Balance sheet as at 31 December 2024; the Income statement, the Statement of comprehensive income; the Statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' 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 remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

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.

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.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

### Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, 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 audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. 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 based on these responsibilities.

# Independent auditors' report to the members of Nutmeg Saving and Investment Limited (continued)

## Reporting on other information (continued)

With respect to the Strategic report and Directors' report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

### Strategic report and Directors' report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic report and Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2024 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic report and Directors' report.

## Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

### Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also 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.

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.

### Auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

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.

Based on our understanding of the company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the rules of the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA), and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements such as the Companies Act 2006 and corporate tax legislation. 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 the posting of inappropriate journal entries. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Discussions with management, including Internal Audit, and those charged with governance in relation to known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- Evaluation of entity level controls put in place by management to prevent and detect irregularities, including additional inquiries and discussion relating to any whistleblowing incidents during 2024;
- Review of key correspondence with the regulatory authority (FCA);
- Identifying and testing journal entries with specific risk characteristics, in particular any journal entries posted by senior management; and
- Incorporating unpredictability into the nature, timing and extent of our testing.

# Independent auditors' report to the members of Nutmeg Saving and Investment Limited (continued)

## Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the financial statements. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: [www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditors' report.

## Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

## Other required reporting

### Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



---

Sarah Hayman (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors  
London  
16 April 2025

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Income statement for the year ended 31 December 2024

Year ended 31 December		2024	2023 (restated)*
	Note	£	£
Fee income	6	39,298,748	31,356,068
Operating expense	7	(81,128,960)	(75,389,495)
Other expense	8	(139,385)	(12,998)
<b>Operating loss</b>		<b>(41,969,597)</b>	<b>(44,046,425)</b>
Interest and similar income	9	2,112,475	242,070
Interest expense and similar charges	10	(1,504)	(3,810)
<b>Loss before tax</b>		<b>(39,858,626)</b>	<b>(43,808,165)</b>
Tax on loss	12	—	—
<b>Loss for the financial year</b>		<b>(39,858,626)</b>	<b>(43,808,165)</b>

\*Refer to note 23 for details on restatement of prior year amounts.

### Statement of comprehensive income

There were no other items of comprehensive income or expense other than the loss for the financial year shown above (2023: £nil). As a result, loss for the financial year represents total comprehensive loss in both the current and prior financial year.

The notes on pages 26 - 38 form an integral part of the financial statements.

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Balance sheet as at 31 December 2024

As at 31 December		2024	2023 (restated)*
	Note	£	£
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Intangible assets	13	29,238,644	5,926,232
Property and equipment	14	412,827	329,377
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>29,651,471</b>	<b>6,255,609</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Right-of-use asset	15	—	236,000
Financial assets held at FVTPL		3,111	2,507
Debtors and other receivables	16	21,353,289	7,710,156
Cash and cash equivalents	17	110,110,980	87,961,305
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>131,467,380</b>	<b>95,909,968</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>161,118,851</b>	<b>102,165,577</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Lease liabilities	15	—	(228,646)
Creditors and other payables	18	(18,983,275)	(19,942,729)
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>(18,983,275)</b>	<b>(20,171,375)</b>
<b>Net current assets</b>		<b>112,484,105</b>	<b>75,738,593</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		<b>142,135,576</b>	<b>81,994,202</b>
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	21	19,673	19,672
Share premium account	21	359,310,761	259,310,762
Other reserves	21	909,194	909,194
Accumulated losses		(218,104,052)	(178,245,426)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>142,135,576</b>	<b>81,994,202</b>

\*Refer to note 23 for details on restatement of prior year amounts.

The notes on pages 26 - 38 form an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 23 - 38 were approved by the Board of Directors on 16 April 2025 and signed on its behalf by:



**Matthew Melling**  
**Director**  
**Date: 16 April 2025**

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	Share capital	Share premium account	Other reserves	Accumulated losses (restated)*	Total equity (restated)*
		£	£	£	£	£
<b>Balance as at 1 January 2023</b>		<b>19,671</b>	<b>189,310,763</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(134,221,855)</b>	<b>55,108,579</b>
Impact of correction of preceding year misstatements*		—	—	—	(215,406)	(215,406)
<b>Balance as at 1 January 2023 (restated)*</b>		<b>19,671</b>	<b>189,310,763</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(134,437,261)</b>	<b>54,893,173</b>
Issue of ordinary shares		1	69,999,999	—	—	70,000,000
Group share-based payment costs	20	—	—	3,461,353	—	3,461,353
Group share-based payment costs recharged	20	—	—	(2,552,159)	—	(2,552,159)
Loss for the financial year (restated)*		—	—	—	(43,808,165)	(43,808,165)
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2023 (restated)*</b>		<b>19,672</b>	<b>259,310,762</b>	<b>909,194</b>	<b>(178,245,426)</b>	<b>81,994,202</b>
Issue of ordinary shares		1	99,999,999	—	—	100,000,000
Group share-based payment costs	20	—	—	1,128,971	—	1,128,971
Group share-based payment costs recharged	20	—	—	(1,128,971)	—	(1,128,971)
Loss for the financial year		—	—	—	(39,858,626)	(39,858,626)
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2024</b>		<b>19,673</b>	<b>359,310,761</b>	<b>909,194</b>	<b>(218,104,052)</b>	<b>142,135,576</b>

\*Refer to note 23 for details on restatement of prior year amounts.

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Notes to the financial statements

### 1. General information

The Company is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated in England and Wales under company number 07503666. The address of its registered office is 25 Bank Street, Canary Wharf, London, E14 5JP. The Company's immediate parent undertaking is JPMorganChase Holdings LLC, incorporated in the state of Delaware in the United States of America. The address of parent undertaking's registered office is 383 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10179. The Company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is JPMorganChase & Co. ("JPMorganChase" or the "Firm"), which is incorporated in the state of Delaware in the United States of America. JPMorganChase & Co. is also the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group in which the results of the Company are consolidated. The consolidated financial statements of the Firm can be obtained from the Company's registered office.

### Principal activity

The Company is an online discretionary investment management company. The Company is authorised and regulated by the FCA. In addition, the retail businesses of the Company are subject to UK consumer-protection legislation.

### 2. Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101, "Reduced Disclosure Framework" ("FRS 101"). FRS 101 applies the recognition and measurement requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as adopted by the UK, in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Restatement to prior year amounts have been made to the Income statement, Balance sheet and Statement of changes in equity to reflect the impact of prior year misstatements. Refer to note 23 for further details.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006. As noted in the Directors Report, it is the policy of the Firm, JPMorganChase & Co., to provide the Company with support as required to maintain adequate capital and liquidity levels. The directors have concluded that this allows the Company to continue as a going concern for the foreseeable future.

The following exemptions from the requirements of IFRS in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 have been applied in the preparation of these financial statements, in accordance with FRS 101:

- Certain share-based payment disclosures in respect of Group equity instruments (IFRS 2, 'Share-based payment' paragraphs 45(b) and 46 to 52);
- Statement of compliance with IFRS (paragraph 16, IAS 1);
- Cash flow statement and related notes (IAS 7 'Cash flow statements');
- Comparative information disclosures for the following (paragraph 38 of IAS 1 'Presentation of financial statements' ("IAS 1")):
  - reconciliation of share capital (paragraph 79(a)(iv) of IAS 1);
  - reconciliation of property, plant and equipment (paragraph 73(e) of IAS 16 'Property, plant and equipment');
  - reconciliation of intangible assets (paragraph 118(e) of IAS 38 'Intangible assets');
- Disclosures in relation to new or revised standards issued but not yet effective (paragraph 30 and 31, IAS 8 'Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors');
- Third balance sheet on retrospective accounting policy changes, restatements, or reclassifications (paragraph 40A-D, IAS 1);
- Key management compensation disclosures (paragraph 17, IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures' ("IAS 24")); and
- Related party transactions with wholly owned group undertakings (IAS 24).

### 2.1. Accounting and reporting developments

#### 2.1.1 Standards adopted during the year ended 31 December 2024

The Company has applied the following amendments for the first time for the annual reporting period beginning 1 January 2024:

- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current Liabilities with Covenants - Amendments to IAS 1

The amendments listed above did not have a material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and the current period and are not expected to materially affect future periods.

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management makes judgements, estimates and assumptions for certain categories of assets and liabilities. These judgements, estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Making judgements, estimates and assumptions can involve levels of uncertainty and subjectivity and therefore actual results could differ from the reported amounts.

Some of the judgements, estimates and assumptions management makes when preparing the Company's financial statements involve high levels of subjectivity and assessments about the future and other sources of uncertainty. Those that may have a material impact on the Company's financial condition, changes in financial condition or results of operations are described below:

#### *Intangible assets*

Judgements:

- The Company capitalises certain employee costs incurred in internally developing software. A key judgement is the assessment of whether an internally generated intangible asset meets the criteria for recognition as per the applicable accounting standard.

### 4. Material accounting policies

The following are the material accounting policy information applied in the preparation of these financial statements. These policies have been applied consistently in each of the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

#### 4.1 Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the "functional currency"). GBP is considered as the functional currency and is also used as the presentation currency of the Company.

#### 4.2 Foreign currency translation

Monetary assets and monetary liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date. Income and expense items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into GBP at exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Any gains or losses arising on translation are taken directly to the income statement and presented in other income/expense.

Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at historical cost are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate ruling at the date when the transaction was initially recognised.

#### 4.3 Fee income recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for services provided in the normal course of business.

The Company earns revenue from management fees, calculated on the actual value of assets under management, advisory fees for the provision of financial advice, fees for business to business ("B2B") service provision including portfolio consultancy and trade generation and net interest income on client money.

*Asset management fees, administration fees and commissions*

Investment management fees are typically based on the value of assets under management and are collected and recognised at the end of each period over which the management services are provided and the value of the managed assets is known.

Investment management fees are not considered to constitute variable income in which there is significant judgement or estimation involved.

#### 4.4 Financial instruments

##### 4.4.1 Financial assets and financial liabilities

###### i. *Recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities*

The Company recognises financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 4. Material accounting policies (continued)

#### 4.4 Financial instruments (continued)

##### 4.4.1 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

###### ii. *Classification and measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities*

On initial recognition, financial assets are classified as measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL"). The classification is based on both the business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Factors considered by the Company in determining the business model for a group of assets include past experience on how the cash flows for these assets were collected, how the assets' performance is evaluated and reported to key management personnel, how risks are assessed and managed, and how managers are compensated.

On initial recognition, financial liabilities are classified as measured at either amortised cost or FVTPL.

###### iii. *Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost*

Financial assets are measured at amortised cost if they are held under a business model with the objective to collect contractual cash flows ("Hold-to-Collect") and they have contractual terms under which cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest ("SPPI"). In making the SPPI assessment, the Company considers whether the contractual cash flows are consistent with a basic lending arrangement (i.e. interest includes only consideration for the time value of money, credit risk, other basic lending risks and a profit margin that is consistent with a basic lending arrangement). Where the contractual terms introduce exposure to risk or volatility that are inconsistent with a basic lending arrangement, the related financial asset is classified and measured at FVTPL. Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are SPPI. As a result of the application of these criteria, only debt financial assets are eligible to be measured at amortised cost.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost include cash and cash equivalents and debtors and other receivables that are in Hold-to-Collect business model.

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost unless they are held for trading or designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss. Most of the Company's financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost includes creditors and other payables.

###### iv. *Fractional share entitlements*

Fractional share entitlements provide clients with fully proportionate (pro rata) shares of the cash flows of a financial asset. While the Company has legal title of the referenced financial asset, the fractional share entitlements are beneficially owned by clients and are therefore not included on the Company's balance sheet.

##### 4.4.2 Interest income and interest expense

Unless a financial asset is credit-impaired, interest income is recognised to the carrying amount of a financial asset before adjusting for any allowance for expected credit losses. If a financial asset is credit-impaired, interest income is recognised to the carrying amount of the financial asset including any allowance for expected credit losses.

Interest income and expense on financial assets and financial liabilities, excluding those classified at FVTPL, are presented in interest income and interest expense and are measured at amortised cost respectively.

##### 4.4.3 Operating expense

Expenses are recognised during the financial period in which they are incurred.

#### 4.5 Intangible assets

The Company capitalises certain costs associated with the acquisition or development of internal-use software. Once the software is ready for its intended use, these costs are amortised on a straight-line basis over the software's expected useful life and reviewed for impairment on an annual basis.

Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the software product, primarily include employee costs incurred on software development.

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 4. Material accounting policies (continued)

#### 4.5 Intangible assets (continued)

Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Company are recognised as intangible assets where the following criteria are met:

- It is technically feasible to complete the software product so that it will be available for use.
- Management intends to complete the software product and use or sell it.
- There is an ability to use or sell the software product.
- It can be demonstrated how the software product will generate probable future economic benefits.
- Adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the software product are available.
- The expenditure attributable to the software product during its development can be reliably measured.

Intangible assets are stated at cost less amortisation. Amortisation is provided on all revenue generating intangible assets at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

- Intellectual property: 20%, straight line
- Internally developed and acquired software: 33.33%, straight line

The intangible assets under development and intangible assets with indefinite useful life are not amortised but are subject to impairment testing as described.

#### *Research phase*

Expenditure on the research phase of projects to develop new customised software and the development costs not meeting the recognition criteria for capitalisation are charged to the income statement as incurred.

#### 4.6 Property and equipment

Property and equipment, including leasehold improvements, are carried at their cost less accumulated depreciation. The Company calculates the depreciation using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of an asset.

For IT equipment and furniture the useful life is directed by the Firm's official depreciation tables and depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets at rates calculated to write off the cost less estimated residual value of each asset over its expected useful life, as follows:

- Computer equipment: 33.33%, straight line
- Fixtures, fittings & equipment: 20% to 33.33%, straight line

#### 4.7 Impairment of non financial assets

Non-financial assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash inflows (cash-generating units). Prior impairments of non-financial assets (other than goodwill) are reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

#### 4.8 Leases

The Company recognises lease right-of-use ("ROU") assets and lease liabilities at the lease commencement date. The ROU asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the lease commencement date plus any initial direct costs incurred, less any lease incentives received. The ROU asset is subsequently amortised on a straight-line basis from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the ROU asset or the lease term. The estimated useful life of the ROU asset is determined on the same basis as those of the property and equipment. In addition, the ROU asset may be reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using a constant periodic rate of interest. It is remeasured when there is a change in an index or rate, or if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or termination option. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the ROU asset, or is recorded in earnings if the carrying amount of the ROU asset has been reduced to zero.

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 4. Material accounting policies (continued)

#### 4.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and balances at banks and deposits with banks with maturities of three months or less.

#### 4.10 Current income tax

Income tax payable on taxable profits (current tax) is recognised as an expense in the period in which the profits arise. Income tax recoverable on tax allowable losses is recognised as a current tax asset only to the extent that it is regarded as recoverable by offset against taxable profits arising in the current or prior period. Current tax is measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Current tax is recognised directly in equity if the tax relates to items that are recognised in the same or a different period in equity.

#### 4.11 Pensions

##### *Defined contribution scheme*

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Company pays a defined level of contributions. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution pension plans are recognised as an expense and charged to the income statement on an accrual basis.

#### 4.12 Share-based payment awards

The share-based LTIP awards to certain Company employees qualify as equity awards and are measured at their grant date fair values. The grant date fair value is recognised as compensation expense for each tranche of each award, net of estimated forfeitures, as if it were a separate award with its own vesting date. For each tranche granted, compensation expense is recognised in line with how awards vest from the grant date until the vesting date of the respective tranche, provided that the employees will not become full-career eligible during the vesting period. For awards with full-career eligibility, provisions and awards granted with no future substantive service requirement, the Company accrues the estimated value of awards expected to be awarded to employees as of the grant date without giving consideration to the impact of post-employment restrictions. For each tranche granted to employees of the Company who will become full-career eligible during the vesting period, compensation expense is recognised in line with how awards vest from the grant date until the earlier of the employee's full-career eligibility date or the vesting date of the respective tranche.

### 5. Segment reporting

#### Business segments

The Company is not in scope of IFRS 8 'Operating segments', as its debt or equity are not traded on a public market, therefore segmental analysis of the Company's revenue and assets by business is not required.

#### Geographical segments

The Company operates primarily in the UK as listed below.

The following table presents revenues from business activities and total assets by geographic area.

	UK		APAC		Total	
	2024	2023 (restated) <sup>1</sup>	2024	2023	2024	2023 (restated) <sup>1</sup>
	£	£	£	£	£	£
<b>Income statement</b>						
Investment management fees <sup>1</sup>	37,756,578	30,969,199	—	—	37,756,578	30,969,199
Fees and commissions income <sup>2</sup>	1,417,996	238,071	124,174	148,798	1,542,170	386,869
Interest income	2,112,475	242,070	—	—	2,112,475	242,070
<b>Balance sheet</b>						
Total assets <sup>1</sup>	161,118,851	102,165,577	—	—	161,118,851	102,165,577

1. Investment management fees and total assets for prior year have been restated to correctly reflect the impact of overstatement of investment management fees to the prior year amounts. Refer to note 23 for details.

2. Amount includes net interest income on client money (refer note 6, Fee income).

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 6. Fee income

	2024	2023 (restated)*
	£	£
Investment management fees*	37,756,578	30,969,199
Fees and commission income	63,485	386,869
Net interest income	1,478,685	—
<b>Total fee income</b>	<b>39,298,748</b>	<b>31,356,068</b>

\*Fee income for prior year has been restated to correctly reflect the impact of overstatement of investment management fees to the prior year amounts. Refer to note 23 for details.

Investment management fees includes fees from investment management and related services. Investment management fees are typically based on the value of assets under management and are collected and recognised at the end of each period over which the management services are provided and the value of the managed assets is known.

Fees and commission income includes the revenue share relating to the contractual partnership arrangements which the Company has entered into with third parties for providing discretionary investment management services.

Net interest income on client money is the revenue earned on funds in segregated client money accounts held by the Company. It represents amounts retained and received from clients for the administration of cash on the platform, after interest is received by clients. It is linked to the underlying interest rates and is recognised over time, based on the balances held in investment accounts under administration.

### 7. Operating expense

	2024	2023 (restated <sup>1</sup> )
	£	£
Professional services	10,554,596	13,003,232
Auditors' remuneration for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements <sup>2</sup>	626,000	220,000
Audit-related assurance services	455,000	386,500
Technology, communications and equipment	10,706,423	7,430,948
Amortisation of intangible assets	3,715,004	2,965,028
Depreciation of tangible assets	187,866	410,802
Marketing costs	12,762,052	10,671,586
Other expenses charged by JPMorganChase undertakings	6,481,189	2,324,160
<i>Staff costs:</i>		
Wages & salaries	22,091,605	23,385,149
Social security costs	5,156,344	4,753,960
Share-based awards	1,128,971	2,552,159
Pension costs and other benefits	5,375,393	4,748,845
Other administrative expenses	1,888,517	2,537,126
<b>Total operating expense</b>	<b>81,128,960</b>	<b>75,389,495</b>

1. The 2023 operating expenses disclosure has been restated to correctly reflect the impact of under accrual of operating expenses to the prior year amounts. Refer to note 23 for details.

2. The auditors' remuneration for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements is £626,000 (2023: £220,000). 2024 audit fees paid to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP include prior year adjustments after finalisation of the 2023 financial statements.

3. The average monthly number of staff employed by the Company during the year was 360 (2023: 290), employed in the Corporate sector.

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 8. Other expense

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	£	£
Foreign exchange translation loss	(138,971)	(16,667)
Net (loss)/gain on financial assets held at FVTPL	(414)	3,669
<b>Total other expense</b>	<b>(139,385)</b>	<b>(12,998)</b>

### 9. Interest and similar income

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	£	£
Interest and similar income:		
Financial instruments at amortised cost	2,112,475	242,070

### 10. Interest expense and similar charges

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	£	£
Interest expense and similar charges:		
Interest expense for leasing arrangements*	1,504	3,810

\*Refer to note 15 for further details.

### 11. Directors' emoluments and staff costs

	<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
	£	£
Aggregate emoluments	148,201	118,968
Total contributions to a defined contribution plan	137	13
Number of directors with shares received or receivable under LTIPs	4	4
Number of directors to whom defined contribution pension rights accrued	1	1

In accordance with the Companies Act 2006, the directors emoluments above represent the proportion paid or payable in respect of qualifying services to the Company including LTIPs of £25,773 in 2024 (2023: £10,632). Directors also received emoluments for non-qualifying services, which are not required to be disclosed.

The aggregate compensation to non-executive directors who were members of the Board for all or part of the year ended 31 December 2024 was £80,000 (2023: £76,667).

#### Highest paid director

The emoluments of the highest paid director is under £200,000 which is not required to be disclosed under the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 12. Tax on loss

#### (a) Analysis of tax charge for the year

Current tax on loss for the year was £nil (2023: £nil).

#### (b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax charge for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (25%). The differences are explained below:

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023 (restated)<sup>1</sup></b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Loss before taxation <sup>1</sup>	(39,858,626)	(43,808,165)
Loss before taxation multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2024: 25%; 2023: 23.52 <sup>2</sup> %)	(9,964,657)	(10,303,680)
Effects of:		
Non-deductible expenses	542	94,305
Deferred tax not recognised	9,964,115	10,209,375
<b>Total tax charge for the year</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

1. 'Loss before taxation' restated for 2023. Refer to note 23 for details.

2. For the first three months of 2023, the standard rate of corporation tax in UK was 19%. For the remainder of the year, the standard rate of corporation tax in UK was 25%.

#### (c) Recognised deferred tax

Certain deferred tax (assets) and liabilities have been offset. The following is the analysis of the deferred tax balances (after offset) for the financial reporting purposes:

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Intangible assets	—	130,192
Stock awards	—	(130,192)
<b>Recognised deferred tax asset</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

#### (d) Unrecognised deferred tax:

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023 (restated)*</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Fixed assets	(54,614)	(41,224)
Losses*	(63,721,035)	(53,084,492)
Stock awards	(1,578,319)	(1,896,913)
<b>Unrecognised deferred tax asset</b>	<b>(65,353,968)</b>	<b>(55,022,629)</b>

\*Unrecognised deferred tax on 'Losses' has been restated for 2023 for restated accumulated losses. Refer to note 23 for details.

As at 31 December 2024, the Company had gross temporary differences for stock awards (£6.3 million) and fixed assets (£0.2 million) and carried forward trading losses (£255 million) in respect of which a deferred tax asset has not been recognised.

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 12. Tax on loss (continued)

#### *Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD") Pillar Two model rules*

The OECD has published model rules and associated guidance related to Pillar Two. The rules apply a system of top-up taxes that aim to ensure corporations are paying income tax at a minimum rate of 15% in every jurisdiction. These rules came into effect on 1 January 2024.

The International Accounting Standards Board issued, in May 2023, amendments to IAS 12 Income Taxes, that introduced a mandatory temporary exception to recording deferred taxes associated with jurisdictions implementing Pillar Two rules. The Company has applied the mandatory exception to recognising and disclosing information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to top-up taxes associated with Pillar Two. As such, any top-up taxes incurred will be treated as a period cost in the period of occurrence.

The Company does not have top-up taxes associated with Pillar Two in the current year, given it is expected to qualify for the temporary country-by-country ("CBCR") safe harbour rule in effect this year.

### 13. Intangible assets

The following table provides the details of capitalisation and amortisation of intangibles during the year:

	Internally developed software	Intangible assets under development*	Total
	£	£	£
Balance as at 1 January 2024	2,878,774	3,047,458	5,926,232
Development and acquisition costs during the year	—	27,027,416	27,027,416
Development costs moved to production during the year	8,890,434	(8,890,434)	—
Amortisation charge for the year	(3,715,004)	—	(3,715,004)
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>8,054,204</b>	<b>21,184,440</b>	<b>29,238,644</b>

\*Reflects the costs incurred on software under development phase.

### 14. Property and equipment

The following table provides details of depreciation and additions during the year:

	Computer equipment	Furniture & fixtures	Total
	£	£	£
Balance as at 1 January 2024	317,875	11,502	329,377
Additions during the year	271,317	—	271,317
Depreciation charge for the year	(176,365)	(11,502)	(187,867)
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2024</b>	<b>412,827</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>412,827</b>

### 15. Leases

Until July 2024, the Company was obligated under an operating lease for premises used primarily for the Company. The lease contract contained renewal options and/or escalation clauses providing for increased rental payments based on maintenance, utility and tax increases, or it required the Company to perform restoration work on leased premises. The lease contract ended on 7 July 2024.

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 15. Leases (continued)

Information about the Company's leasing activity is presented below:

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	£	£
<b>Right-of-use assets</b>	<b>Real Estate</b>	<b>Real Estate</b>
Balance as at January 1	236,000	469,243
Amortisation of ROU assets	(236,000)	(459,628)
Remeasurement to ROU assets	—	226,385
Balance as at December 31	—	236,000
<b>Lease liabilities</b>		
Balance as at December 31	—	228,646
<b>For the year ending December 31</b>	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	£	£
Interest expense on lease liabilities	1,504	3,810
Variable lease expense not included in lease liabilities*	70,168	87,368
<b>Other information</b>		
Total cash outflow for leases	230,150	364,663

\* Recorded within Operating expense in the Company's income statement.

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	£	£
<b>Lease liabilities - Maturity Analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows</b>		
Less than one year	—	230,151
<b>Total undiscounted lease liabilities at December 31</b>	—	230,151
Imputed interest discount on leases	—	(1,505)
<b>Lease liabilities included in the balance sheet at December 31</b>	—	<b>228,646</b>

### 16. Debtors and other receivables

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	£	£
Debtors*	19,401,639	6,695,454
Prepayments	1,255,517	568,180
Amounts owed by JPMorganChase undertakings	405,007	91,771
Other receivables	291,126	354,751
<b>Total debtors and other receivables</b>	<b>21,353,289</b>	<b>7,710,156</b>

\*Debtors include £15.3 million (2023: £2.8 million) of money placed in the client money bank account as prudent segregation to mitigate the risk of a shortfall in client money while being held at third party payment service providers.

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 17. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include bank balances of £109 million (2023: £60 million as restated) held with other JPMorganChase undertakings.

Prior year amount has been restated to correctly reflect the impact of overstatement of fee income. Refer to note 23 for details.

The Company maintains client money balances with banks which principally arise where it acts on behalf of its clients. It has considered its rights and obligations relating to these balances. These balances are held subject to client money protection under the Client Assets Sourcebook rules, and the Company concluded that such amounts should not be recognised on its balance sheet as they are not assets of the Company. Therefore, client money balances amounting to £148 million (2023: £152 million) have not been recognised on the Company's balance sheet.

### 18. Creditors and other payables

	2024	2023 (restated)*
	£	£
Amounts owed to JPMorganChase undertakings	5,756,353	6,829,762
Accruals*	13,226,922	13,112,967
<b>Total creditors and other payables</b>	<b>18,983,275</b>	<b>19,942,729</b>

\*2023 'Accruals' has been restated to correctly reflect the impact of under accrual of operating expenses. Refer to note 23 for details.

### 19. Pension costs

The Company participates in a defined contribution pension scheme in the United Kingdom.

The Company recorded a total pension expense of £3.6 million for the year 2024 (2023: £2.7 million).

### 20. Share-based payments

#### *Employee stock-based awards*

Share-based payment awards may be made to certain employees of the Company under JPMorganChase's Long Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP"), as amended and restated effective 18 May 2021 and subsequently amended effective 21 May 2024, which provide grants of JPMorganChase common stock-based awards, including restricted stock units ("RSUs"). The LTIP is the only active plan under which the Firm is currently granting share-based incentive awards. There are no separate share-based plans solely for the employees of the Company and, therefore, the share-based compensation expense for the Company is determined based upon employee participation in the JPMorganChase LTIP and effected through a charge from JPMorganChase, which is cash settled annually.

The Firm grants long-term stock-based awards to certain key employees under its LTIP which constitutes JPMorganChase's share-based incentive plans. Under the terms of the LTIP, as of 31 December 2024, 81 million shares of JPMorganChase common stock were available for issuance through May 2028 (2023: 54 million shares).

#### *Restricted stock units*

Restricted stock units ("RSUs") are awarded at no cost to the recipient upon their grant. RSUs are generally granted annually and generally vest at a rate of 50% after two years, 50% after three years, and are converted into shares of JPMorganChase common stock as of the vesting date. In addition, RSUs typically include full-career eligibility provisions, which allow employees to continue to vest upon voluntary termination, based on age and/or service-related requirements, subject to post-employment and other restrictions. All RSU awards are subject to forfeiture until vested and contain clawback provisions that may result in cancellation prior to vesting under certain specified circumstances. RSUs entitle the recipient to receive cash payments equivalent to any dividends paid on the underlying common stock during the period the RSUs are outstanding.

Compensation expense for RSUs is measured at the grant date fair value based upon the number of shares granted multiplied by the JPMorganChase stock price at the grant date.

The weighted average share price during the year ended 31 December 2024 was \$205.19 (2023 \$170.1). The total expense for the year relating to share-based payments was £1.1 million (2023: £2.6 million), all of which relates to equity settled share-based payments.

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 21. Share capital and equity reserves

Share capital and share premium	2024		2023	
	Share capital £	Share premium £	Share capital £	Share premium £
<b>Issued and fully paid share capital</b>				
<i>(A) Ordinary shares</i>				
<i>Balance as at January 1</i>				
19,409,699 (2023: 19,408,699) shares of £0.001 each	19,409	259,310,762	19,408	189,310,763
<i>Additions:</i>				
2023: Issue of 1,000 shares	—	—	1	69,999,999
2024: Issue of 1,000 shares	1	99,999,999	—	—
<i>Balance as at December 31</i>				
19,410,699 (2023: 19,409,699) of £0.001 each	19,410	359,310,761	19,409	259,310,762
<i>(B) Non-voting shares</i>				
262,698 (2023: 262,698) Non-voting shares of £0.001 each	263	—	263	—
<b>Balance as at 31 December</b>	<b>19,673</b>	<b>359,310,761</b>	<b>19,672</b>	<b>259,310,762</b>

On 28 June 2024 (2023: 2 October 2023), the Company issued additional share capital of £100 million (2023: £70 million) through the issuance of 1,000 (2023: 1,000) ordinary shares to JPMorganChase Holdings LLC.

The share premium is the premium paid for new shares above their nominal value. It is a statutory reserve which forms part of a Company's non-distributable reserves.

#### Other reserves

Other reserves primarily include unvested share-based awards and the associated tax effect.

### 22. Post balance sheet events

There have been no material events that require adjustments to or disclosure in the financial statements.

### 23. Restatement

The financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2023, have been restated to adjust the timing of recognition of investment management fee revenue and operating expense in the income statement to the appropriate reporting period. The corresponding effects on creditors, other payables, and cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet are also provided.

#### (a) Impact on Income statement

	<b>2023</b>
	<b>£</b>
<b>Fee income</b>	
<b>As previously reported</b>	31,539,929
Overstatement of investment management fees	(183,861)
<b>As restated</b>	<b>31,356,068</b>

# NUTMEG SAVING AND INVESTMENT LIMITED

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 23. Restatement (continued)

#### (a) Impact on Income statement (continued)

	<b>2023</b>	
	£	£
<b>Operating expense</b>		
<b>As previously reported</b>		74,135,745
Under accrual of operating expenses in 2023 for:		
Professional services	415,233	
Technology, communications and equipment	252,222	
Marketing costs	99,075	
Staff costs (social security costs)	487,220	
		1,253,750
<b>As restated</b>		<b>75,389,495</b>

	<b>2023</b>
	£
<b>Loss before tax</b>	
<b>As previously reported</b>	42,370,554
<i>Restatement adjustments:</i>	
Fee income overstatement in 2023 (refer above)	183,861
Operating expense under accrual in 2023 (refer above)	1,253,750
<b>Loss before tax after restatement</b>	<b>43,808,165</b>

#### b) Impact on Balance sheet

	<b>2023</b>		
	<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>Creditors and other payables</b>	<b>Accumulated losses</b>
	£	£	£
<b>As previously reported</b>	88,360,572	(18,688,979)	(176,592,409)
<i>Restatement adjustments:</i>			
Fee income overstatement in 2022 and preceding years	(215,406)	—	(215,406)
Fee income overstatement in 2023 (refer above)	(183,861)	—	(183,861)
Operating expense under accrual (refer above)	—	(1,253,750)	(1,253,750)
<b>As restated</b>	<b>87,961,305</b>	<b>(19,942,729)</b>	<b>(178,245,426)</b>

#### c) Impact on Statement of changes in equity

	<b>2023</b>
	<b>Accumulated losses</b>
	£
<b>As previously reported</b>	(176,592,409)
<i>Restatement adjustments:</i>	
Fee income overstatement in 2022 and preceding years	(215,406)
Fee income overstatement in 2023 (refer above)	(183,861)
Operating expense under accrual (refer above)	(1,253,750)
<b>As restated</b>	<b>(178,245,426)</b>