

**Company registration number 09034828 (England and Wales)**

**WEALTHIFY LIMITED**  
**ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

# WEALTHIFY LIMITED

## COMPANY INFORMATION

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Directors	Mr. M Ashford Mr C M Wood Mrs A M E Kosagowsky Mrs Nathalie Oestmann Mrs J M Phillips Mr R J Ambrose	(Appointed 21 March 2024) (Appointed 26 November 2024)
Company number	09034828	
Registered office	Tec Marina Terra Nova Way Penarth South Glamorgan United Kingdom CF64 1SA	
Auditor	Azets Audit Services Ty Derw Lime Tree Court Cardiff Gate Business Park Cardiff South Glamorgan United Kingdom CF23 8AB	

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WEALTHIFY LIMITED

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# WEALTHIFY LIMITED

## STRATEGIC REPORT

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2024.

#### Principal Activities

Wealthify Limited is a financial services company with permission to provide full discretionary investment management and execution services (FCA no. 662530). The Company is a subsidiary of Wealthify Group Limited, which is a fully owned subsidiary of Aviva Group Holdings ("the Parent Company").

Wealthify Limited has a simple mission, which is to make professional investment management more accessible to ordinary people. We have combined investment expertise and technology capabilities to offer a flexible, low-cost service that makes investing simple.

#### Review of the business

Wealthify grew strongly in 2024, with revenue up by 44% compared with 2023. We invested significantly in our technology platform, enabling us to manage our costs as we grow, and in digital marketing and brand advertising to attract more new customers to start using our service. We launched an instant access savings account to broaden the set of financial products that we offer our customers. We are in a very good position to continue growing Wealthify to profitability.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

Wealthify's revenue is directly correlated with the assets under management for our customers on our platform, so a drop in this metric would be a key risk. We work hard to improve and expand the services that we offer to customers to retain the assets already entrusted to us and to attract more customers to our service.

Non-compliance with FCA regulations is also a key risk for the business, as it could lead to a fine, reputational harm or removal of our permission to trade. This risk is managed through close review and monitoring of the Company's compliance framework by our management and via reporting and oversight from our parent company.

Wealthify is a fully digital business, and as such is reliant on its technology platform and software. The risk of technology failure is mitigated by using up-to-date cloud infrastructure and by our significant investment in platform and information security.

We regularly review the Company's capital and liquidity requirements, to keep the Wealthify Group Ltd shareholders apprised of any future capital needs. As part of this process, the Parent Company has provided additional financing to the company during the year as part of an agreed long-term plan.

#### Key performance indicators

Our KPIs are primarily assets under management, revenue, active customers, profit/loss and capital reserves.


Our assets under management reached £1.0B at the end of 2024 (2023; £0.6B).

Wealthify's revenue for the year was £4.0m (2023; £2.7m) which is an uplift of 44%. Our number of customers increased by 4% (2023; 22%), this slower growth is a result of focusing on higher-quality customers to improve the return on our marketing spend.

The loss after tax for the year was £11.2m (2023; £6.6m).

As of 31 December 2024, the Company had net assets of £4.0m (2023; £8.1m) which is sufficient for the capital and liquidity requirements of the business.

On behalf of the board

Signed by:  
  
0BCED68026084A3...

Mr R J Ambrose  
**Director**

24 September 2025  
 Date: .....

# WEALTHIFY LIMITED

## DIRECTORS' REPORT

### FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024.

#### Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 8.

No ordinary dividends were paid. The directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend.

#### Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signature of the financial statements were as follows:

Mrs M A Pearce-Burke	(Resigned 11 February 2025)
Mr. M Ashford	
Mr C M Wood	
Mr A C Russell	(Resigned 12 July 2024)
Mrs A M E Kosagowsky	
Mrs Nathalie Oestmann	
Mrs J M Phillips	(Appointed 21 March 2024)
Mr R J Ambrose	(Appointed 26 November 2024)

#### Going concern

The company has generated £11.2m of losses and has cash remaining of £3.8m at the year end. With losses continuing to be generated post year end, the company is reliant upon the continued support from its ultimate parent company Aviva Group Holdings ("Aviva"), this support has been confirmed .

Subsequent to the year end, additional funding of £8.5m has been received from Aviva along with forecast plans agreed between Wealthify Limited and Aviva.

At the date of signing the financial statements, updated forecasts and working capital projections have been prepared which account for current trading conditions and the available support described above, these forecasts show the company having sufficient headroom to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

On this basis the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

#### Auditor

In accordance with the company's articles, a resolution proposing that Azets be reappointed as auditor of the company will be put at a General Meeting.

**WEALTHIFY LIMITED**

**DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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**Statement of directors' responsibilities**

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the 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 these financial statements, the directors are required to:


- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- 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 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. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

**Statement of disclosure to auditor**

So far as each person who was a director at the date of approving this report is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware. Additionally, the directors individually have taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as directors in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

On behalf of the board

Signed by:  
  
0BCED68026084A3.....

Mr R J Ambrose  
**Director**

24 September 2025  
Date: .....

# WEALTHIFY LIMITED

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF WEALTHIFY LIMITED

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### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Wealthify Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 December 2024 which comprise the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of financial position, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the 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; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

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

### Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

### Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

# WEALTHIFY LIMITED

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBER OF WEALTHIFY LIMITED

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### **Matters on which we are required to report by exception**

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

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

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

### **Responsibilities of directors**

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

### **Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements**

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

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



# WEALTHIFY LIMITED

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBER OF WEALTHIFY LIMITED

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

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above and on the Financial Reporting Council's website, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

We obtain and update our understanding of the entity, its activities, its control environment, and likely future developments, including in relation to the legal and regulatory framework applicable and how the entity is complying with that framework. Based on this understanding, we identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. This includes consideration of the risk of acts by the entity that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, we designed procedures which included:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims as well as actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Assessing the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations considered to have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company through enquiry and inspection;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management bias and override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for indicators of potential bias.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

### Use of our report

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

**Andrew Howells**  
**Senior Statutory Auditor**  
**For and on behalf of Azets Audit Services**

Date: .....

**Chartered Accountants**  
**Statutory Auditor**

Ty Derw  
Lime Tree Court  
Cardiff Gate Business Park  
Cardiff  
South Glamorgan  
United Kingdom  
CF23 8AB

**WEALTHIFY LIMITED****INCOME STATEMENT*****FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024***

	Notes	2024 £	2023 £
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>3</b>	3,979,131	2,755,659
Cost of sales		(6,531,444)	(8,193,825)
<b>Gross loss</b>		(2,552,313)	(5,438,166)
Administrative expenses		(13,151,787)	(11,079,247)
<b>Operating loss</b>	<b>4</b>	(15,704,100)	(16,517,413)
Interest income	<b>7</b>	272,288	490,931
Finance costs	<b>8</b>	-	(89,260)
<b>Loss before taxation</b>		(15,431,812)	(16,115,742)
Tax on loss	<b>9</b>	4,212,261	9,495,790
<b>Loss for the financial year</b>		(11,219,551)	(6,619,952)

The income statement has been prepared on the basis that all operations are continuing operations.

**WEALTHIFY LIMITED**

**STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**  
***FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024***

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	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Loss for the year</b>	(11,219,551)	(6,619,952)
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>	-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>	<u>(11,219,551)</u>	<u>(6,619,952)</u>

**WEALTHIFY LIMITED****STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024**

		<b>2024</b>		<b>2023</b>	
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>					
Intangible assets	<b>10</b>		-		1,617
Property, plant and equipment	<b>11</b>		141,862		160,057
			<u>141,862</u>		<u>161,674</u>
<b>Current assets</b>					
Trade and other receivables	<b>12</b>	3,238,520		8,455,579	
Cash and cash equivalents		<u>3,838,780</u>		<u>4,118,142</u>	
		7,077,300		12,573,721	
<b>Current liabilities</b>	<b>13</b>	<u>(2,037,837)</u>		<u>(3,060,444)</u>	
<b>Net current assets</b>			<u>5,039,463</u>		<u>9,513,277</u>
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			5,181,325		9,674,951
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>	<b>14</b>		<u>(1,189,568)</u>		<u>(1,563,643)</u>
<b>Net assets</b>			<u><u>3,991,757</u></u>		<u><u>8,111,308</u></u>
<b>Equity</b>					
Called up share capital	<b>17</b>	43,343,953		36,243,953	
Share premium account		17,483,025		17,483,025	
Retained earnings		<u>(56,835,221)</u>		<u>(45,615,670)</u>	
<b>Total equity</b>			<u><u>3,991,757</u></u>		<u><u>8,111,308</u></u>

24 September 2025

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on ..... and are signed on its behalf by:

Signed by:  
  
 0BCED68026084A3.....

Mr R J Ambrose  
**Director**

**Company Registration No. 09034828**

**WEALTHIFY LIMITED****STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

	Notes	Share capital £	Share premium account £	Retained earnings £	Total £
<b>Balance at 1 January 2023</b>		23,900,008	17,483,025	(38,995,718)	2,387,315
<b>Year ended 31 December 2023:</b>					
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(6,619,952)	(6,619,952)
Issue of share capital	<b>17</b>	12,343,945	-	-	12,343,945
<b>Balance at 31 December 2023</b>		36,243,953	17,483,025	(45,615,670)	8,111,308
<b>Year ended 31 December 2024:</b>					
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(11,219,551)	(11,219,551)
Issue of share capital	<b>17</b>	7,100,000	-	-	7,100,000
<b>Balance at 31 December 2024</b>		43,343,953	17,483,025	(56,835,221)	3,991,757

# WEALTHIFY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

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### 1 Accounting policies

#### Company information

Wealthify Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Tec Marina, Terra Nova Way, Penarth, South Glamorgan, United Kingdom, CF64 1SA.

#### 1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues: Interest income/expense and net gains/losses for financial instruments not measured at fair value; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;
- Section 26 'Share based Payment': Share-based payment expense charged to profit or loss, reconciliation of opening and closing number and weighted average exercise price of share options, how the fair value of options granted was measured, measurement and carrying amount of liabilities for cash-settled share-based payments, explanation of modifications to arrangements;
- Section 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Wealthify Group Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, Tec Marina Terra Nova Way, Penarth, Cardiff, Wales, CF64 1SA.

#### 1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

The company has generated £11.2m of losses and has cash remaining of £3.8m at the year end. With losses continuing to be generated post year end, the company is reliant upon the continued support from its ultimate parent company Aviva Group Holdings ("Aviva"), this support has been confirmed.

Subsequent to the year end, additional funding of £8.5m has been received from Aviva along with forecast plans agreed between Wealthify Limited and Aviva.

At the date of signing the financial statements, updated forecasts and working capital projections have been prepared which account for current trading conditions and the available support described above, these forecasts show the company having sufficient headroom to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due for a period of 12 months from the date of approval of these financial statements.

On this basis the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

**WEALTHIFY LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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**1     Accounting policies** **(Continued)**

**1.3   Revenue**

Revenue consists of fees for the management of investment assets for customers.

Revenue is recognised when professional services are rendered on contracts with customers for management of investment assets. Fees are calculated based on a tiered scale of the market value of assets under management at month-end. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent that is probable to be recovered.

**1.4   Intangible fixed assets other than goodwill**

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are recognised at cost and are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets acquired on business combinations are recognised separately from goodwill at the acquisition date where it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity and the fair value of the asset can be measured reliably; the intangible asset arises from contractual or other legal rights; and the intangible asset is separable from the entity.

Amortisation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Software	33.3% Straight Line
Development Costs	33.3% Straight Line

**1.5   Property, plant and equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures, fittings & equipment	25% Straight Line
Computer equipment	25% Straight Line

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

**1.6   Impairment of non-current assets**

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

# WEALTHIFY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

#### 1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

#### 1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's statement of financial position when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

##### **Basic financial assets**

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other receivables and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

##### **Other financial assets**

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.



# WEALTHIFY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### ***Impairment of financial assets***

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

#### ***Derecognition of financial assets***

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

#### ***Classification of financial liabilities***

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

#### ***Basic financial liabilities***

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

#### ***Other financial liabilities***

Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or finance income as appropriate, unless hedge accounting is applied and the hedge is a cash flow hedge.

Debt instruments that do not meet the conditions in FRS 102 paragraph 11.9 are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Debt instruments may be designated as being measured at fair value through profit or loss to eliminate or reduce an accounting mismatch or if the instruments are measured and their performance evaluated on a fair value basis in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy.

# WEALTHIFY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

### 1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

#### ***Derecognition of financial liabilities***

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

### 1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

### 1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

#### ***Current tax***

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the income statement because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

#### ***Deferred tax***

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

### 1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or non-current assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

### 1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

### 1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

WEALTHIFY LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

1.14 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The estimates and assumptions which have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets and liabilities are as follows.

Value of accruals

The company provides for amounts payable under DBU scheme to employees and cashback promotions to its customers. These are based on management's best estimate of costs payable, however as the payments depend on key criteria being met there is an element of estimation.

3 Revenue

	2024	2023
	£	£
<b>Revenue analysed by class of business</b>		
Fee income	3,979,130	2,755,658
	2024	2023
	£	£
<b>Other revenue</b>		
Interest income	272,288	490,931

Revenue is all generated within the UK.

**WEALTHIFY LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024****4 Operating loss**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Operating loss for the year is stated after charging:		
Exchange losses	6,208	5,851
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's financial statements	22,750	20,500
Depreciation of owned property, plant and equipment	76,123	61,620
Amortisation of intangible assets	1,617	21,647
Operating lease charges	170,363	161,121
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**5 Employees**

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Number</b>	<b>Number</b>
143	113
<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Wages and salaries	7,670,900	6,005,772
Social security costs	728,572	532,775
Pension costs	704,491	521,743
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	9,103,963	7,060,290
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**6 Directors' remuneration**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Remuneration for qualifying services	380,558	1,101,878
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	18,183	11,464
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
	398,741	1,113,342
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

The number of directors for whom retirement benefits are accruing under defined contribution schemes amounted to 2 (2023 - 2).

**WEALTHIFY LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

6	Directors' remuneration	(Continued)	
	Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:		
		2024	2023
		£	£
	Remuneration for qualifying services	167,994	743,024
7	Interest income	2024	2023
		£	£
	Interest on bank deposits	272,288	490,931
8	Finance costs	2024	2023
		£	£
	Other interest on financial liabilities	-	89,260
9	Taxation	2024	2023
		£	£
	Current tax		
	UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	(3,946,827)	(9,495,790)
	Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(514,235)	-
	Total current tax	(4,461,062)	(9,495,790)
	Deferred tax		
	Origination and reversal of timing differences	248,801	-
	Total tax credit	(4,212,261)	(9,495,790)

**WEALTHIFY LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024****9 Taxation****(Continued)**

The actual credit for the year can be reconciled to the expected credit for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Loss before taxation	(15,431,812)	(16,115,742)
Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25.00% (2023: 23.52%)	(3,857,953)	(3,790,423)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	298	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(514,235)	-
Effect of change in corporation tax rate	-	207,809
Group relief	-	(5,912,579)
Superdeduction	-	(597)
Deferred tax not recognised	159,629	-
Taxation credit for the year	(4,212,261)	(9,495,790)

**10 Intangible fixed assets**

	<b>Software</b>	<b>Development Costs</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2024	220,436	23,779	244,215
<b>Amortisation and impairment</b>			
At 1 January 2024	218,819	23,779	242,598
Amortisation charged for the year	1,617	-	1,617
At 31 December 2024	220,436	23,779	244,215
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 December 2024	-	-	-
At 31 December 2023	1,617	-	1,617

**WEALTHIFY LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024****11 Property, plant and equipment**

	<b>Fixtures, fittings &amp; equipment £</b>	<b>Computer equipment £</b>	<b>Total £</b>
<b>Cost</b>			
At 1 January 2024	26,386	297,554	323,940
Additions	3,160	54,768	57,928
At 31 December 2024	29,546	352,322	381,868
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>			
At 1 January 2024	24,083	139,800	163,883
Depreciation charged in the year	1,413	74,710	76,123
At 31 December 2024	25,496	214,510	240,006
<b>Carrying amount</b>			
At 31 December 2024	4,050	137,812	141,862
At 31 December 2023	2,303	157,754	160,057

**12 Trade and other receivables**

	<b>2024 £</b>	<b>2023 £</b>
<b>Amounts falling due within one year:</b>		
Trade receivables	422,173	291,811
Corporation tax receivable	1,431,062	7,352,975
Amounts owed by group undertakings	372,164	370,282
Other receivables	63,281	151,040
Prepayments and accrued income	303,152	289,471
	2,591,832	8,455,579
<b>Amounts falling due after more than one year:</b>		
Deferred tax asset (note 15)	646,688	-
<b>Total debtors</b>	3,238,520	8,455,579

**WEALTHIFY LIMITED****NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**  
**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024****13 Current liabilities**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Trade payables	250,478	361,707
Taxation and social security	213,712	167,693
Accruals and deferred income	1,573,647	2,531,044
	<u>2,037,837</u>	<u>3,060,444</u>

**14 Non-current liabilities**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Accruals and deferred income	1,189,568	1,563,643
	<u>1,189,568</u>	<u>1,563,643</u>

**15 Deferred taxation**

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	<b>Assets</b>	<b>Assets</b>
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
<b>Balances:</b>		
Accelerated capital allowances	(34,587)	-
Tax losses	383,883	-
Other short term timing differences	297,392	-
	<u>646,688</u>	<u>-</u>
		<b>2024</b>
		<b>£</b>
<b>Movements in the year:</b>		
Liability at 1 January 2024		-
Credit to profit or loss		(646,688)
		<u>(646,688)</u>
Asset at 31 December 2024		<u>(646,688)</u>



# WEALTHIFY LIMITED

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

### 16 Retirement benefit schemes

	2024 £	2023 £
<b>Defined contribution schemes</b>		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	704,491	521,743

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

### 17 Share capital

	2024 Number	2023 Number	2024 £	2023 £
<b>Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid</b>				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	43,343,953	36,243,953	43,343,953	36,243,953

2,500,000 ordinary shares were allotted on 12/07/2024 for £1 per share.

4,600,000 ordinary shares were allotted on 02/01/2024 for £1 per share.

### 18 Operating lease commitments

#### Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2024 £	2023 £
Within one year	-	146,416

### 19 Related party transactions

#### Transactions with related parties

During the year the company entered into the following transactions with related parties:

	Interest on loans	
	2024 £	2023 £
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	-	89,260

Loan was fully repaid in the prior year therefore no interest payable in current year.

**WEALTHIFY LIMITED**

**NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024**

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**19    Related party transactions** **(Continued)**

The following amounts were outstanding at the reporting end date:

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>Amounts due from related parties</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Entities with control, joint control or significant influence over the company	372,164	370,282
	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

**20    Ultimate controlling party**

The ultimate controlling party is considered to be Aviva Group Holdings Limited by virtue of its shareholding in Wealthify Group Limited, the parent company of Wealthify Limited.