Company Registration No. 13664692 (England and Wales)

NEWTON GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED

REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

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COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors A Clarke

S Dyde
J Frost
A Hawes
C Hodgson
G King
G Knight
L McGivern
T Wedgwood
S Phillips

Secretary S Dyde

Company number 13664692

Registered office 2 Kingston Business Park

Kingston Bagpuize

Abingdon Oxfordshire OX13 5FE

Auditor RSM UK Audit LLP

Chartered Accountants

2nd Floor 1 The Square Temple Quay Bristol BS1 6DG

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

The directors present the strategic report for the year ended 31 August 2023.

Review of Business and Key Performance Indicators

Newton Group Holdings Limited owns the entire share capital of Newton Europe Midco Limited and ultimately controls the Newton group of companies with Newton Europe Limited as the main trading entity.

The principal Key Performance Indicators (KPI's) are turnover and operating margins which both grew well in the year. The business also invested in long term growth during the year. Significant investment will continue into 2024 focussing on our people, capabilities, branding and digital solutions which is expected to support both the future growth and margins of the business.

Newton's future growth remains dependent on the recruitment and development of exceptional people, developing long term client relationships and delivering exceptional and sustainable value to these clients. In the year to August 2023, we continued to consolidate our presence in our core markets alongside boosting our investment into new service lines and markets.

We are proud to have consolidated our brand as a top graduate employer, as reflected in our ranking of 24th in the Times Top 100 Top Graduate Employers list.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The principal risks facing the business lie in the level of future turnover and the relatively fixed cost base. Strong operating margins and cash generation put the business in an excellent position to absorb any short-term risks from turnover volatility. The business is also in a position which allows for investment in new business sectors that will help reduce exposure to any specific industry pressures in any given business sector, and the Directors continue to manage the business to prevent over-exposure to any particular industry sector.

The business is committed to providing the best consultancy services to our customers. To meet this commitment, the business invests heavily in recruiting, training and retaining the highest performing people and has extensive systems in place to monitor staff wellbeing and performance.

Section 172(1) statement

The likely consequences of any decisions in the long term

The Directors understand the business and the evolving environment in which we operate. The strategy set by the Board is based on 3 key priorities – pipeline stability, maximizing impact and having an environment where everybody is thriving. We make all of our long term decisions through the lens of our guiding principles of high performance, fun and friendship.

The interests of the employees of the company

The Directors recognise that Newton employees are fundamental and core to our business and delivery of our strategic ambitions. The success of our business depends on attracting, retaining and motivating the best employees. To ensure that we remain a responsible employer the Directors factor the implications of decisions on employees and the wider workforce where relevant and feasible. This includes but is not limited to decisions made about employee pay, benefits, health, safety and workplace environment.

The need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others

Delivering our strategy requires strong mutually beneficial relationships with suppliers and customers. Newton seeks the promotion and application of fair and reasonable general principles in all relationships. We have been members of the Prompt Payment Code since 2021.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

The desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct

The Board regularly reviews and approves clear frameworks, such as our Values, EDI principles and specific ethics & compliance manuals to ensure that high standards are maintained both within Newton and the business relationships we maintain. This, complemented by the way the Board is informed and monitors compliance with relevant governance standards, helps assure decisions are taken and that Newton acts in a way that promotes high standards of business conduct.

The need to act fairly between members of the company

After weighing up all relevant factors, the Directors consider which course of action best enables delivery of our strategy through the long-term, taking into consideration the impact on stakeholders. In doing so, our Directors act fairly between the Group's members.

On behalf of the board
ryun
T Wedgwood
Director
26/03/24 Date:

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 August 2023.

The prior period covers the period from incorporation on 6 October 2021 to 31 August 2022. As such, the prior period to not entirely comparable with the current year.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the group is that of operational improvement consulting. The principal activity of the company is that of a holding company.

Results and dividends

The results for the year are set out on page 10.

No ordinary dividends were paid and preference dividends were paid amounting to £422,000 (2022: £211,000). The directors do not recommend payment of a further dividend.

Directors

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

A Clarke

S Dyde

J Frost

A Hawes

C Hodgson

(Appointed 1 September 2022)

(Resigned 26 May 2023)

G King

G Knight

L McGivern

E Mills T Wedgwood

S Phillips (Appointed 14 July 2023)

Qualifying third party indemnity provisions

The company has made qualifying third party indemnity provisions for the benefit of its directors during the year. These provisions remain in force at the reporting date.

Disabled persons

The company is committed, through its employment policy, to the principle of equal opportunity for all. As part of this policy the company gives full consideration to all applications received from disabled persons. The company endeavours to provide specific assistance and arrangements, including any specialist training which may be appropriate, to those who have physical or mental disabilities to enable them to work for business.

Employee involvement

The company engages and communicates information to employees regarding the activities and performance of the business through a number of platforms, including staff review days, employee briefings, internal intranet site, regular employee surveys and committee meetings. Training is recognised as important to the efficiency of the business and professional and personal development of each employee. The company also operates a profit sharing bonus scheme which is based on the performance of the company.

Auditor

RSM UK Audit LLP were appointed as auditor to the group and in accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution proposing that they be re-appointed will be put at a General Meeting.

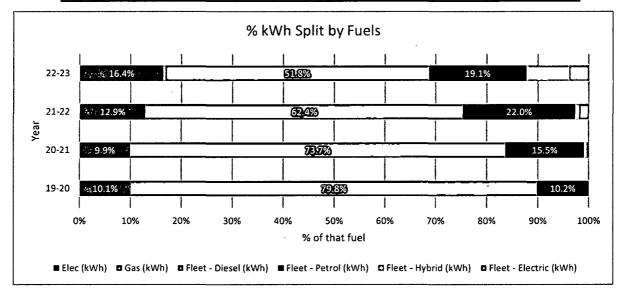
DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

Energy and carbon reporting

This is the fourth year of reporting our energy and carbon data through Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR). This statement covers the year 1st September 2022 to 31st August 2023. The scope of energy use included in the report is electricity, gas, diesel, and petrol.

Newton Europe Ltd. Total Energy Consumption (TEC)

Site / Description	Elec (kWh)	Gas (kWh)	Fleet - Diesel (kWh)	Fleet - Petroi (kWh)	Fleet - Hybrid (kWh)	Fleet - Electric (kWh)	Total	%
Site	210,459	5,257					215,716	16.8%
Transport			664,365	244,796	107,159	49,798	1,066,118	83.2%
	210,459	5,257	664,365	244,796	107,159	49,798	1,281,834	100.0%
Percentage Split by Fuels	16.4%	0.4%	51.8%	19.1%	8.4%	3.9%	100%	



Intensity ratio

Our intensity ratio has been calculated by converting our energy usage into tonnes of CO2e per full time equivalent staff (current head count: 614), the key driver of our energy and carbon usage. This has decreased by 4% compared to the prior year period.

Year	22-23	21-22	Variance
Intensity Ratio (tCO2e per full time			
equivalent staff)	0.495	0.516	-4%
Transport	0.426	0.463	-8%
Electricity	0.067	0.053	-27%
Gas	0.002	n/a	n/a

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

Measures taken to improve energy efficiency In the period covered by the report:

- Newton's Environment Committee consists of employees who are passionate about environmental improvements. There are three main pillars in which improvement areas are driven from this group: Newton, our people, and our clients. Targets are aligned with Newton's Annual environmental objectives; some of which are a part of Newton's Carbon Net Zero strategy. A Net Zero Steering Group has been formed to provide senior leadership and governance to the strategy.
- Newton Europe is committed to achieving Net Zero emissions by 2027 for its UK operations (as stated in our published Carbon Reduction Plan). The Environment Committee are monitoring and measuring key impacts to reduce our emissions as much as possible before offsetting the residual. Newton has committed to match 2:1 each tonne offset by an individual; the appropriate scheme to invest in will be reviewed in 2024.
- We have introduced a month-to-month monitoring and measurement dashboard of measurable operational team emissions to influence behaviours to drive down the emissions associated with the team.
- We have continually driven the decrease of diesels on our Fleet so that it is now 73% Hybrid and Electric
 and 27% Diesel. Newton consultants receive efficient driver training, and we use telematics to monitor and
 improve driver efficiency. Two electric car charging points have been installed in the car park at Head
 Office.
- We continue with the use of a 100% renewable energy supplier for one of the buildings at Head Office. We have taken occupancy of a second building at Head Office and will look to transfer that to the same supplier in 2024
- · We have maintained our certification to ISO 14001, passing a recertification audit in March 2023.

Strategic report

The group has chosen in accordance with Companies Act 2006, s. 414C(11) to set out in the group's strategic report information required by Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008, Sch. 7 to be contained in the directors' report. It has done so in respect of future developments.

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, each director has taken all the necessary steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of all relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Charitable donations

During the year, the group made charitable donations of £173,728 (2022: £200,268).

On behalf of the board

AND A

T Wedgwood

Director

Date: 26/03/24

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report and the Directors' 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 group and company, and of the profit or loss of the group and 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;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the group's and company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the group and 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 group and company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NEWTON GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Newton Group Holdings Limited (the 'parent company') and its subsidiaries (the 'group') for the year ended 31 August 2023 which comprise the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of financial position, the company statement of financial position, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the company statement of changes in equity, the consolidated statement of cash flows 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 FRS 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 group's and of the parent company's affairs as at 31 August 2023 and of the group's loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice;
- 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 group and parent 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 group's or the parent 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NEWTON GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 6, 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 group's and the parent 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 group or the parent 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.

The extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. The objectives of our audit are to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding compliance with laws and regulations that have a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, to perform audit procedures to help identify instances of non-compliance with other laws and regulations that may have a material effect on the financial statements, and to respond appropriately to identified or suspected non-compliance with laws and regulations identified during the audit.

In relation to fraud, the objectives of our audit are to identify and assess the risk of material misstatement of the financial statements due to fraud, to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the assessed risks of material misstatement due to fraud through designing and implementing appropriate responses, and to respond appropriately to fraud or suspected fraud identified during the audit.

However, it is the primary responsibility of management, with the oversight of those charged with governance, to ensure that the entity's operations are conducted in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations and for the prevention and detection of fraud.

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud, the group audit engagement team:

- obtained an understanding of the nature of the industry and sector, including the legal and regulatory framework that the group and parent company operate in and how the group and parent company are complying with the legal and regulatory framework;
- inquired of management, and those charged with governance, about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities, including any known actual, suspected or alleged instances of fraud;
- discussed matters about non-compliance with laws and regulations and how fraud might occur including assessment of how and where the financial statements may be susceptible to fraud.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF NEWTON GROUP HOLDINGS LIMITED (CONTINUED)

As a result of these procedures we consider the most significant laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the financial statements are FRS 102, the Companies Act 2006 and tax compliance regulations. We performed audit procedures to detect non-compliance which may have a material impact on the financial statements which included reviewing financial statement disclosures and reviewing tax computations prepared by external specialists.

The audit engagement team identified the risk of management override of internal controls and revenue recognition and work in progress as the areas where the financial statements were most susceptible to material misstatement due to fraud. Audit procedures performed included but were not limited to testing manual journal entries, other adjustments and evaluating the business rationale in relation to significant, unusual transactions and transactions entered into outside the normal course of business. We performed substantive tests of detail, alongside various data led analytical procedures in relation to revenue recognition.

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

Use of our report

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

RSM UK AUdit LLP

Hywel Pegler (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of RSM UK Audit LLP, Statutory Auditor
Chartered Accountants
2nd Floor
1 The Square
Temple Quay
Bristol
BS1 6DG

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

		Year ended 31 August 2023	Period ended 31 August 2022
	Notes	£	as restated £
Turnover Cost of sales	4	168,062,601 (80,013,560)	103,756,160 (49,923,429)
Gross profit		88,049,041	53,832,731
Administrative expenses Amortisation Other operating income	14	(35,822,021) (59,392,190) 372,529	(24,391,015) (52,203,449) -
Operating loss	8	(6,792,641)	(22,761,733)
Interest receivable and similar income Interest payable and similar expenses	10 11	735,915 (7,953,586)	4,662 (6,649,299)
Loss before taxation		(14,010,312)	(29,406,370)
Tax on loss	12	(7,938,098)	(5,733,118)
Loss for the financial year		(21,948,410)	(35,139,488)

Loss for the financial year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

Total comprehensive income for the year is all attributable to the owners of the parent company.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 AUGUST 2023

		2	2023	2 as rest	022 ated
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Fixed assets					
Goodwill	14		239,808,151		299,200,341
Other intangible assets	14		602,727		
Total intangible assets			240,410,878		299,200,341
Tangible assets	15		1,009,530		1,016,902
			241,420,408		300,217,243
Current assets					
Debtors	18	40,459,354		48,012,058	
Cash at bank and in hand		69,795,114		24,109,941	
		110,254,468		72,121,999	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	19	(27,898,770)		(31,412,272)	
Net current assets			82,355,698		40,709,727
Total assets less current liabilities			323,776,106		340,926,970
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	20		(127,483,956)	·	(122,828,100)
Net assets			196,292,150		218,098,870 =====
Capital and reserves					•
Called up share capital	24		110,313		102,514
Share premium account	25		252,715,361		252,277,041
Capital redemption reserve	25		778		-
Share based payment reserve	25		7,279,511		2,976,621
Profit and loss reserves	25		(63,813,813)		(37,257,306)
Total equity			196,292,150		218,098,870

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on $\frac{26/03/24}{1}$ and are signed on its behalf by:

المسهابه

T Wedgwood **Director**

COMPANY STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 AUGUST 2023

		2023		2022 as restated		
	Notes	£	£	£	£	
Fixed assets						
Investments	16		7,443,080		3,140,190	
Current assets						
Debtors	18	277,429,781		264,415,323		
Cash at bank and in hand		580,543		21,865		
		278,010,324		264,437,188		
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	19	(13,015)		(2,272)		
Net current assets			277,997,309		264,434,916	
Total assets less current liabilities			285,440,389		267,575,106	
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	20		(6,588,242)		(2,756,832)	
Net assets			278,852,147 ======		264,818,274 =====	
Capital and reserves						
Called up share capital	24		110,313		102,514	
Share premium account	25		252,715,361		252,277,041	
Capital redemption reserve	25		778		-	
Share based payment reserve	25		7,279,511		2,976,621	
Profit and loss reserves	25		18,746,184		9,462,098	
Total equity			278,852,147		264,818,274	

As permitted by s408 Companies Act 2006, the company has not presented its own profit and loss account and related notes as it prepares group accounts. The company's profit for the year was £13,892,184 (2022 - £12,687,821).



CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

		Share capital		Capital S redemption reserve	Share based payment reserve	loss	
	Notes	£	£	£	£	£	£
As restated for the period ended 31 August 2022:							
Balance at 6 October 2021		-	-	-	-	-	
Period ended 31 August 2022:	-						
Loss and total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	-	(35,139,488)) (35,139,488
Issue of share capital	24	102,514	252,277,041	-	-	-	252,379,555
Dividends	13	-	-	-	-	(3,225,723)) (3,225,723
Credit to equity for equity settled share-based payments	7	-	-	-	2,976,621	-	2,976,621
Deferred tax effect of share-based payments	•	-	-	-	-	1,107,905	1,107,905
Balance at 31 August 2022	-	102,514	252,277,041	-	2,976,621	(37,257,306)	218,098,870
Year ended 31 August 2023:	-	_					
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	(21,948,410)	(21,948,410)
ssue of share capital.	24	8,577	438,320	-	-	-	446,897
Dividends .	13	-	-	-	-	(4,253,409)	(4,253,409
Own shares acquired		-	-	-	-	(354,688)	(354,688
Credit to equity for equity settled share-based payments	7	-	-	-	4,302,890	-	4,302,890
Cancellation of shares	24	(778)		778	<u>-</u>		
Balance at 31 August 2023	_	110,313	252,715,361	778	7,279,511	(63,813,813	196,292,150
	=						

COMPANY STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

		Share capital	Share premium account	Capital S redemption reserve	hare based payment reserve	Profit and loss reserves	Total
	Notes	£	£	£	£	£	£
As restated for the period ended 31 August 2022:							
Balance at 6 October 2021		-	-	-	-	-	-
Period ended 31 August 2022: Protit and total comprehensive income for the period	_	_		-	_	12,687,821	12,687,821
Issue of share capital Dividends	24	102,514	252,277,041	-	-		252,379,555
Credit to equity for equity settled share-based payments	13 7	-	-	-	2,976,621	(3,225,725)	(3,225,723) 2,976,621
Balance at 31 August 2022	_	102,514	252,277,041	-	2,976,621	9,462,098	264,818,274
Year ended 31 August 2023:	-				-		
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	-	13,892,184	13,892,184
Issue of share capital	24	8,577	438,320	-	-	-	446,897
Dividends	13	-	-	-	-	(4,253,410)	(4,253,410)
Own shares acquired		-	-	-	-	(354,688)	(354,688)
Credit to equity for equity settled share-based payments	7	-	-	-	4,302,890	-	4,302,890
Cancellation of shares	24	(778)	-	778	-		
Balance at 31 August 2023	_	110,313	252,715,361	778	7,279,511	18,746,184	278,852,147
	-						

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

		20	023	20	22
	Notes	£	£	£	£
Cash flows from operating activities		,			
Cash generated from operations	26		67,960,092		86,821,658
Income taxes paid			(14,170,675)		(9,728,028)
Net cash inflow from operating activities			53,789,417		77,093,630
Investing activities					
Acquisition of subsidiary		-		(49,507,771)	
Purchase of intangible assets		(602,727)		-	
Purchase of tangible fixed assets		(790,802)		(774,054)	
Proceeds on disposal of tangible fixed assets	s	12,300	•	-	
Interest received		735,915		4,662	
Net cash used in investing activities			(645,314)		(50,277,163)
Financing activities					
Proceeds from issue of shares	•	446,897		-	
Purchase of own shares		(354,688)		-	
Interest paid on financing arrangements		(7,129,140)		(2,495,526)	
Dividends paid to equity shareholders		(421,999)		(211,000)	
Net cash used in financing activities			(7,458,930)	-	(2,706,526)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	s ,		45,685,173		24,109,941
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of y	ear		24,109,941		-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Newton Group Holdings Limited ("the company") is a private company limited by shares and is registered and incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 2 Kingston Business Park, Kingston Bagpuize, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX13 5FE.

The group consists of Newton Group Holdings Limited and all of its subsidiaries.

The company's and the group's principal activities and nature of its operations are disclosed in the Directors' Report.

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.

The 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 for parent company information presented within the consolidated financial statements:

- Section 4 'Statement of Financial Position': Reconciliation of the opening and closing number of shares;
- 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': Carrying
 amounts, interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument;
 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 33 'Related Party Disclosures': Compensation for key management personnel.

The prior period covers the period from incorporation on 6 October 2021 to 31 August 2022. As such, the prior period to not entirely comparable with the current year.

Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate those of Newton Group Holdings Limited and all of its subsidiaries (i.e. entities that the group controls through its power to govern the financial and operating policies so as to obtain economic benefits). Subsidiaries acquired during the year are consolidated using the purchase method. Their results are incorporated from the date that control passes.

All financial statements are made up to 31 August 2023. Where necessary, adjustments are made to the financial statements of subsidiaries to bring the accounting policies used into line with those used by other members of the group.

All intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated on consolidation. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

The cost of a business combination is the fair value at the acquisition date of the assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed, plus costs directly attributable to the business combination. The excess of the cost of a business combination over the fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognised as goodwill.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the value of assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities recognised in a business combination accounted for using the purchase method and the amounts that can be deducted or assessed for tax, considering the manner in which the carrying amount of the asset or liability is expected to be recovered or settled. The deferred tax recognised is adjusted against goodwill or negative goodwill.

Going concern

Newton Group Holdings Limited is the parent company of the Newton Group Holdings Limited group. At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have considered the financial position of the company and the group and, based on forecasts prepared and confirmed available facilities, they have a reasonable expectation that the company and group has adequate resources to continue in operation existence for the foreseeable future.

Therefore, the directors have concluded that there is no material uncertainty about the ability of the company or group to continue as a going concern and that it remains appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis.

Turnover

Turnover represents net invoiced sales of services and recharges of expenses, excluding value added tax, and attributable revenue on contracts. Revenue on contracts for the supply of services is recognised in accordance with the value of the work carried out on a contract, with relevant profit being recognised where the total profit to be earned can be assessed with reasonable certainty. Provision is made for losses on a contract when identified.

Research and development expenditure

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred. Identifiable development expenditure is capitalised to the extent that the technical, commercial and financial feasibility can be demonstrated.

Intangible fixed assets - goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of acquisition of a business over the fair value of net assets acquired. It is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is considered to have a finite useful life and is amortised on a systematic basis over its expected remaining life, which is approximately 6 years.

For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to the cash-generating units expected to benefit from the acquisition. Cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated are tested for impairment at least annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit is less than the carrying amount of the unit, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro-rata on the basis of the carrying amount of each asset in the unit.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

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:

Development costs

3 years straight-line

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets 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 and fittings

20% reducing balance

IT equipment and systems

50% straight line

Motor vehicles

25% reducing balance

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.

Fixed asset investments

In the separate accounts of the company, interests in subsidiaries are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the group. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the group 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.

The carrying amount of the investments accounted for using the equity method is tested for impairment as a single asset. Any goodwill included in the carrying amount of the investment is not tested separately for impairment.

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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of six months or less.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Financial instruments

The group 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 when the group becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and 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 debtors 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 financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

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 group 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 group after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, 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.

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

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when, and only when, the group's contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled, or they expire.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the group are recorded at the fair value of 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 group.

Preference shares issued by the the company are classified as equity as they are non-redeemable and the entity has no obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset. Dividends on preference shares are shown as a distribution of profit.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised in respect of all timing differences that exist at the reporting date. Timing differences are differences between taxable profits and total comprehensive income that arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in different periods from their recognition in the financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered by the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is recognised on income and expenses from subsidiaries that will be assessed to or allow for tax in a future period except where the group is able to control the reversal of the timing difference and it is probable that the timing difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax is recognised on differences between the value of assets (other than goodwill) and liabilities recognised in a business combination and the amounts that can be deducted or assessed for tax. The deferred tax recognised is adjusted against goodwill.

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 fixed 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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

Share-based payments

During the current and prior year B Ordinary Shares of the company have been issued to certain employees of the group and are considered to be an equity settled share based payment.

Equity-settled share-based payments are measured at fair value at the date of grant by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted using the Black-Scholes model. The fair value determined at the grant date is expensed on a straight-line basis over the vesting period, based on the estimate of shares that will eventually vest. A corresponding adjustment is made to equity.

The expense in relation to shares of the company granted to employees of a subsidiary is recognised by the company as a capital contribution, and presented as an increase in the company's investment in that subsidiary.

When the terms and conditions of equity-settled share-based payments at the time they were granted are subsequently modified, the fair value of the share-based payment under the original terms and conditions and under the modified terms and conditions are both determined at the date of the modification. Any excess of the modified fair value over the original fair value is recognised over the remaining vesting period in addition to the grant date fair value of the original share-based payment. The share-based payment expense is not adjusted if the modified fair value is less than the original fair value.

Cancellations or settlements (including those resulting from employee leavers) are treated as an acceleration of vesting and the amount that would have been recognised over the remaining vesting period is recognised immediately.

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 leased asset are consumed.

Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency (foreign currency) are initially recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction, or, if the asset or liability is measured at fair value, the rate when that fair value was determined.

All translation differences are taken to profit or loss, except to the extent that they relate to gains or losses on non-monetary items recognised in other comprehensive income, when the related translation gain or loss is also recognised in other comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the group'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.

Critical judgements

Classification of preference shares

Management have exercised judgement regarding the classification of preference shares. As disclosed in note 24, these instruments have been classified as equity. This is because the company has no unavoidable obligation to deliver cash to the holder. There are no fixed dividends payable, nor is redemption mandatory. In arriving at this position, management have considered both the legal form and commercial substance of the rights and obligations regarding these shares. Consideration has also been given to recent IASB publications regarding this issue.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty Impairment of fixed assets

The company reviews the carrying value of all assets for indications of impairment at each period. If indicators of impairment exist, the carrying value of the asset is subject to further testing to determine whether its carrying value exceeds its recoverable amount. This process will usually involve the estimation of future cash flows which are likely to be generated by the asset.

Recoverability of trade debtors

The company makes an assessment of the recoverable value of trade debtors. When assessing impairment of trade debtors, management considers factors including the current credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile of debtors and historical experience.

Assessment of stage of completion on long term contracts

Stage of completion is estimated based on costs incurred to date compared to total budgeted costs taking account of any changes in the forecast profitability of the contract.

3 Prior period adjustment

Management have reviewed the specific nature of the management incentive equity B Ordinary shares, and have concluded that these represent share based payment transactions in substance. Although there is significant judgement in the classification of the shares as cash settled or equity settled, management have concluded that as the company reserves the right to choose the method of any settlement that they suitably meet the definition of equity settled.

On the basis that there is a hurdle for certain series of these shares and leaver provisions are associated with all of these shares, it was concluded that these represent share-based payment transactions. As a result, a charge of £2,977k has been processed through a prior period adjustment, representing the charge that should have been made in respect of the initial grant of B Ordinary shares in the prior year. There has been no effect on the groups previously reported net assets or tax impact. The impact on the company is detailed in the table below.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

3	Prior period adjustment (Continued)			
	Changes to the statement of financial position - group			
		As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated at 31 Aug 2022
		£	£	£
	Net assets	218,098,870		218,098,870
	Capital and reserves			
	Share based payment reserve	-	2,976,621	2,976,621
	Profit and loss	(34,280,685)	(2,976,621)	(37,257,306)
	Total equity	218,098,870	-	218,098,870
	Changes to the income statement - group			
		As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated
	Period ended 31 August 2022	£	£	£
	Administrative expenses	(21,414,394)	(2,976,621)	(24,391,015)
	Loss after taxation	(32,162,867)		(35,139,488)
	Changes to the statement of financial position - company			
	,	As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated at 31 Aug 2022
		£	£	£
	Fixed assets			
	Investments	163,569	2,976,621	3,140,190
	Capital and reserves		2.070.024	0.070.004
	Share based payment reserve Total equity	- 261,841,653	2,976,621 2,976,621	
	iotai equity	201,841,033	=======================================	204,010,274
	Changes to the income statement - company			
		As previously reported	Adjustment	As restated
	Period ended 31 August 2022	£	£	£
	Profit after taxation	12,687,821	-	12,687,821
4	Turnover and other revenue			
			2023	2022
	Turnover analyzed by along of husiness		£	£
	Turnover analysed by class of business Management consultancy services		168,062,601	103,756,160
	management consultancy services			=======================================

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

4	Turnover and other revenue (Continued)				
				2023 £	2022 £
	Turnover analysed by geographical market United Kingdom			168,062,601	103,756,160
5 ·	Employees				
	The average monthly number of persons (include	ling directors) em	ployed during th	ne year was:	
		Group 2023 Number	2022 Number	Company 2023 Number	2022 Number
	Management Consultants Administration	12 442 163	11 362 140	2 -	1 -
	Total	617	513	2	1
	Their aggregate remuneration excluding share by Wages and salaries Social security costs Pension costs	oased payments (38,833,488 6,013,524 2,598,710	nprised: Company 2023 £ 200,000 27,600	2022 £ 43,683 587,129
		73,687,785	47,445,722	227,600	630,812
6	Directors' remuneration			2023 £	2022 £
	Remuneration for qualifying services			200,000	43,683
	Remuneration disclosed above includes the follo	owing amounts pa	nid to the highes	st paid director:	
				2023 £	2022 £
	Remuneration for qualifying services			150,000	43,682
		- ,	-	2023 £	

During the year, the number of directors accruing retirement benefits under a defined contribution pension scheme was nil (2022: nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

7 Share-based payment transactions

Management Incentive Equity

During the year 85,895 (2022: 250,000) B Ordinary Shares have been issued to various employees (including directors) of the group at nominal value of £0.10 per share. These shares relate to the capital of the company and are considered to represent management incentive equity. Also during the year, 6,916 shares (2022: nil) were bought back by the company and subsequently cancelled.

This series of shares have a hurdle value of £8.5m applied and only share in management incentive equity value growth above that hurdle. The share based payment charge is recognised over the vesting period, being the expected period to a relevant corporate transaction.

Liabilities and expenses

The fair value of the B ordinary shares were calculated using the Black Scholes pricing model which was considered to be the most appropriate valuation method of measuring fair value.

8 Operating loss

	2023	2022 as restated
	£	£
Operating loss for the year is stated after charging:		
Exchange differences apart from those arising on financial instruments		
measured at fair value through profit or loss	•	5,098
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	785,874	590,368
(Profit)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets	-	10,176
Amortisation of intangible assets	59,392,190	52,203,449
Share-based payments	4,302,890	2,976,621
Operating lease charges	2,046,750	1,452,945 ————
Auditor's remuneration		
	2023	2022
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:	£	£
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the group and company	13,000	10,000
Audit of the financial statements of the company's subsidiaries	84,000 ————	70,000
	97,000	80,000
For other services		=======================================
Taxation compliance services	23,750	19,500
All other non-audit services	23,250	23,250
	47,000	42,750
	Exchange differences apart from those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets (Profit)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets Amortisation of intangible assets Share-based payments Operating lease charges Auditor's remuneration Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates: For audit services Audit of the financial statements of the group and company Audit of the financial statements of the company's subsidiaries For other services Taxation compliance services	Operating loss for the year is stated after charging: Exchange differences apart from those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets (Profit)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets Amortisation of intangible assets 59,392,190 Share-based payments 4,302,890 Operating lease charges Auditor's remuneration 2023 Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates: £ For audit services Audit of the financial statements of the group and company Audit of the financial statements of the company's subsidiaries 43,000 For other services Taxation compliance services All other non-audit services 23,750 All other non-audit services

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

10	Interest receivable and similar income		
	ϵ	2023	2022
		£	£
	Interest income	705.045	4.000
	Interest on bank deposits	735,915	4,662
11	Interest payable and similar expenses		
••	mercet payable and ominar expenses	2023	2022
		£	£
	Other interest on financial liabilities	7,953,586	6,649,299
	·		
	Other interest on financial liabilities relates to interest payable on lenote 21).	oan notes payable to related	I parties (see
12	Taxation		
12	Taxation	2023	2022
12		2023 £	2022 £
12	Current tax	£	
12	Current tax UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	£ 12,299,512	£
12	Current tax	£	
12	Current tax UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	£ 12,299,512	£
12	Current tax UK corporation tax on profits for the current period Adjustments in respect of prior periods	12,299,512 2,475,922	32,500
12	Current tax UK corporation tax on profits for the current period Adjustments in respect of prior periods Total current tax Deferred tax	12,299,512 2,475,922 	32,500 32,500
12	Current tax UK corporation tax on profits for the current period Adjustments in respect of prior periods Total current tax Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences	12,299,512 2,475,922 	32,500 32,500 32,500 5,777,527
12	Current tax UK corporation tax on profits for the current period Adjustments in respect of prior periods Total current tax Deferred tax	12,299,512 2,475,922 	32,500 32,500
12	Current tax UK corporation tax on profits for the current period Adjustments in respect of prior periods Total current tax Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Adjustment in respect of prior periods	12,299,512 2,475,922 14,775,434 (3,529,673) (3,307,663)	32,500 32,500 32,500 5,777,527 (76,909)
12	Current tax UK corporation tax on profits for the current period Adjustments in respect of prior periods Total current tax Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences	12,299,512 2,475,922 	32,500 32,500 32,500 5,777,527
12	Current tax UK corporation tax on profits for the current period Adjustments in respect of prior periods Total current tax Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Adjustment in respect of prior periods	12,299,512 2,475,922 14,775,434 (3,529,673) (3,307,663)	32,500 32,500 32,500 5,777,527 (76,909)
12	Current tax UK corporation tax on profits for the current period Adjustments in respect of prior periods Total current tax Deferred tax Origination and reversal of timing differences Adjustment in respect of prior periods	12,299,512 2,475,922 14,775,434 (3,529,673) (3,307,663)	32,500 32,500 32,500 5,777,527 (76,909)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

12 Taxation (Continued)

The total tax charge for the year included in the income statement can be reconciled to the loss before tax multiplied by the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2023	2022 as restated
	£	£
Loss before taxation	(14,010,312) ======	(29,406,370)
Expected tax credit based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of		
21.52% (2022: 19.00%)	(3,014,328)	(5,587,210)
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	13,776,769	10,781,433
Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	-	(94,682)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(325,776)	-
Permanent capital allowances in excess of depreciation	(18,330)	(43,989)
Research and development tax credit	(41,195)	-
Other permanent differences	(313,717)	(377,340)
Under/(over) provided in prior years	-	32,500
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	(505,965)	(76,909)
Deferred tax on share options vested	-	1,107,905
Remeasurement of deferred tax for changes in tax rates	(1,619,360)	(491,930)
Other	-	483,340
Taxation charge	7,938,098	5,733,118

Factors that may affect future tax charges

In the budget on 3 March 2021, the UK Government announced an increase in the main rate of corporation tax in the UK from 19% to 25% on profits over £250,000 with effect from 1 April 2023. The change in rate was substantively enacted on 24 May 2021.

13 Dividends

Recognised as distributions to equity holders:	2023 £	2022 £
Dividends declared	4,253,410	3,225,723

During the year, dividends paid are £422,000 (2022: £211,000). As at the year end, £3,831,410 (2022: £3,014,723) was accrued.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

14 Intangible fixed assets

Group	Goodwill	Development costs	Total
	£	£	£
Cost			
At 1 September 2022	351,403,790	-	351,403,790
Additions - internally developed		602,727	602,727
At 31 August 2023	351,403,790	602,727	352,006,517
Amortisation and impairment			
At 1 September 2022	52,203,449	-	52,203,449
Amortisation charged for the year	59,392,190	-	59,392,190
At 31 August 2023	111,595,639	•	111,595,639
Carrying amount			
At 31 August 2023	239,808,151	602,727	240,410,878
At 31 August 2022	299,200,341	-	299,200,341

The company had no intangible fixed assets at 31 August 2023 or 31 August 2022.

Amortisation is recognised in administrative expenses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

15 Tangible fixed assets

Group	Fixtures and fittings	IT equipment and systems	Motor vehicles	Total
	£	£	£	£
Cost				
At 1 September 2022	604,581	2,423,643	263,145	3,291,369
Additions	-	745,936	44,866	790,802
Disposals	-	-	(37,119)	(37,119)
At 31 August 2023	604,581	3,169,579	270,892	4,045,052
Depreciation and impairment				
At 1 September 2022	408,212	1,742,390	123,865	2,274,467
Depreciation charged in the year	40,888	705,647	39,339	785,874
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	•	(24,819)	(24,819)
At 31 August 2023	449,100	2,448,037	138,385	3,035,522
Carrying amount				
At 31 August 2023	155,481	721,542	132,507	1,009,530
At 31 August 2022	196,369	681,253	139,280	1,016,902

The company had no tangible fixed assets at 31 August 2023 or 31 August 2022.

Depreciation is recognised in administrative expenses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

16	Fixed asset investments		Group 2023	2022	Company 2023	2022 as restated
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Investments in subsidiaries	17		-	7,443,080 ======	3,140,190
	Movements in fixed asset investm Company	ents				Shares in group undertakings £
	Cost					
	At 1 September 2022 as restated Additions					3,140,190 4,302,890
	At 31 August 2023					7,443,080
	Carrying amount					
	At 31 August 2023					7,443,080
	At 31 August 2022					3,140,190

Additions reflect the share based payment charge in relation to employees of the company's subsidiary undertakings.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

17 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 August 2023 are as follows:

Name of undertaking	Address	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct Indirect
Newton Europe Midco Limited	See below	Holding company	Ordinary	100.00 -
Newton Holdco Limited	See below	Holding company	Ordinary	- 100.00
Newton Europe Bidco Limited	See below	Holding company	Ordinary	- 100.00
Newton Industrial Consultants Holdings Limited	See below	Holding company	Ordinary	- 100.00
Newton Europe Limited	See below	Operational improvement consultants	Ordinary	- 100.00
Newton Consulting Limited	See below	Dormant	Ordinary	- 100.00

The registered office for all subsidiaries is as follows: 2 Kingston Business Park, Kingston Bagpuize, Abingdon, Oxfordshire, OX13 5FE.

18 Debtors

	Group 2023	2022	Company 2023	2022
Amounts falling due within one year:	£	£	£	£
Trade debtors	19,350,551	24,600,270	-	-
Corporation tax recoverable	•	533,190	-	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	-	-	277,429,781	264,415,323
Other debtors	380,582	903,150	-	-
Prepayments and accrued income	9,151,811	17,236,374	-	-
	28,882,944	43,272,984	277,429,781	264,415,323
Deferred tax asset (note 22)	11,576,410	4,739,074	-	•
	40,459,354	48,012,058	277,429,781	264,415,323
	=			

Amounts owed by group undertakings accrue interest at 6%, are unsecured and repayable on demand.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

	Group		Company	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
	£	£	£	£
Trade creditors	1,472,353	1,445,660	· -	-
Corporation tax payable	71,569	-	-	-
Other taxation and social security	6,677,207	12,453,140	12,642	_
Other creditors	232,080	5,359,718	373	2,272
Accruals and deferred income	19,445,561	12,153,754	-	-
	27,898,770	31,412,272	13,015	2,272

Included within accruals is £360,084 (2022: £284,077) in respect pension contributions payable as at the period end.

20 Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year

20	Oreutors, amounts faming due		Group		Company	
			2023	2022	2023	2022
		Notes	£	£	£	£
	Other borrowings	21	127,483,956	122,828,100	6,588,242	2,756,832 ———
21	Borrowings					
			Group		Company	
	1		2023	2022	2023	2022
			£	£	£	£
	Loans from related parties		120,895,714	120,071,268	-	-
	Other creditors		6,588,242	2,756,832	6,588,242	2,756,832
			127,483,956	122,828,100	6,588,242	2,756,832
						
	Payable after one year		127,483,956	122,828,100	6,588,242	2,756,832

Loans from related parties comprise of PIYC notes of £80,976,216 (2022: £80,476,250) which are payable in full on 17 October 2028 and other loan notes of £42,510,412 (2022: £42,185,933) issued by Alchemy Financing S.a.r.I, an entity under common control which are repayable in full in 2030 and accrue interest at 6.3%.

Other creditors payable after one year relates to preference dividends accrued but not paid at the year end. The balances are unsecured.

Arrangement fees of £2,941,038 are offset against the balance and are being amortised over the loan period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

22 Deferred taxation

The major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the group and company are:

2023	
Group £	£
Accelerated capital allowances 54,829 12	120,191
Tax losses 10,944,523 4,61	518,883
Short term timing differences 577,058	-
11,576,410 4,73	739,074
The company has no deferred tax assets or liabilities.	
Group Com	mpany
2023	2023
Movements in the year: £	£
Asset at 1 September 2022 (4,739,074)	-
Credit to profit or loss (6,837,336)	-

The deferred tax asset set out above is expected to reverse within 12 months and relates to the utilisation of tax losses against future expected profits of the same period.

(11,576,410)

23 Retirement benefit schemes

Asset at 31 August 2023

Defined contribution schemes	2023 £	2022 £
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	3,943,001	2,598,710

A defined contribution pension scheme is operated for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the group in an independently administered fund.

24 Share capital

·	Group and Company			
	2023	2022	2023	2022
Ordinary share capital	Number	Number	£	£
Issued and fully paid				
A Ordinary shares of 10p each	750,021	750,000	75,002	75,000
B Ordinary shares of 10p each	327,979	250,000	32,798	25,000
	•			
	1,078,000	1,000,000	107,800	100,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

24 Share capital (Continued)

Preference share capital	2023 Number	2022 Number	2023 £	2022 £
Issued and fully paid			_	-
Junior super preference shares of 0.001p each	1	1	-	-
Senior preference shares of 0.001p each	1	1	-	-
Preference shares of 0.001p each	251,327,415	251,379,477	2,513	2,514
Preference shares classified as equity			2,513	2,514
Total equity share capital			110,313	102,514

On 28 October 2022 the company re-purchased and subsequently cancelled 754 A Ordinary shares of £0.10 each for consideration of £25,659, 5,636 B Ordinary shares of £0.10 each for consideration of £6,751 and 330,216 Preference shares of £0.00001 each for consideration of £291,348.

On 31 October 2022 the company re-purchased and subsequently cancelled 52 A Ordinary shares of £0.10 each for consideration of £1,770, 355 B Ordinary shares of £0.10 each for consideration of £426 and 22,813 Preference shares of £0.00001 each for consideration of £20,128.

On 2 November 2022 the company re-purchased and subsequently cancelled 259 B Ordinary shares of £0.10 each for consideration of £311.

On 4 November 2022 the company re-purchased and subsequently cancelled 18 A Ordinary shares of £0.10 each for consideration of £613, 666 B Ordinary shares of £0.10 each for consideration of £799 and 7,789 Preference shares of £0.00001 each for consideration of £6,872.

On 2 December 2022 845 A Ordinary shares with a par value of £0.10 were issued at a premium of £42.82 per share, 64,728 B Ordinary shares with a par value of £0.10 were issued at a premium of £1.10 per share and 308,756 Preference shares with a par value of £0.00001 were issued at a premium of £0.99999 per share.

On 13 December 2022 20,167 B Ordinary shares with a par value of £0.10 were issued at a premium of £1.10 per share.

A Ordinary shares have full voting rights, rights to dividends subsequent to the preference share classes, rights to capital distribution (including on winding up) subsequent to the preference share classes. The shares do not carry any rights of redemption.

B Ordinary shares have full voting rights, rights to dividends subsequent to the preference share classes, rights to capital distribution (including on winding up) subsequent to the preference share classes. The shares do not carry any rights of redemption.

Preference shares, Senior super preference shares and Junior super preference shares do not confer voting rights. Priority to any dividends and priority to any return of capital (including on winding up) shall be made in the following order: Senior super preference shares, junior super preference shares, preference shares.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

25 Reserves

Profit and loss reserves

Retained earnings comprise the cumulative profits or losses net of dividends paid.

Share premium

The share premium reserve represents the cumulative premium arising on the issue of new shares in the company.

Capital redemption

The capital redemption reserve represents amounts transferred following the redemption or purchase of the company's own shares out of distributable profits in accordance with Section 733 of the Companies Act 2006.

Share based payment reserve

The share based payments reserve represents the cumulative effect of the fair value of shares vested in the group share based payment schemes issued by way of deemed remuneration in the group, less any deferred tax thereon.

26 Cash generated from group operations

oash generated from group operations			2023	2022 as restated
			£	£
Loss for the year after tax			(21,948,410)	(35,139,488)
Adjustments for:				
Taxation charged			7,938,098	5,733,118
Finance costs			7,953,586	6,649,299
Investment income			(735,915)	(4,662)
(Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets			-	10,176
Amortisation and impairment of intangible asse	ets		59,392,190	52,203,449
Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets			785,874	590,368
Equity settled share based payment expense			4,302,890	2,976,621
Movements in working capital:				
Decrease in debtors			13,856,850	21,763,420
(Decrease)/increase in creditors			(3,585,071)	32,039,357
Cash generated from operations			67,960,092	86,821,658
Analysis of changes in net debt - group				
	1 September 2022	Cash flows	Non-cash movements	31 August 2023
	£	£	£	£
Cash at bank and in hand	24,109,941	45,685,173	-	69,795,114
Borrowings excluding overdrafts	(126,981,873)	(11,784,996)	7,129,140	(131,637,729)
	(102,871,932)	33,900,177	7,129,140	(61,842,615)
	Adjustments for: Taxation charged Finance costs Investment income (Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets Amortisation and impairment of intangible asset Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed a Equity settled share based payment expense Movements in working capital: Decrease in debtors (Decrease)/increase in creditors Cash generated from operations Analysis of changes in net debt - group	Loss for the year after tax Adjustments for: Taxation charged Finance costs Investment income (Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets Equity settled share based payment expense Movements in working capital: Decrease in debtors (Decrease)/increase in creditors Cash generated from operations Analysis of changes in net debt - group 1 September 2022 £ Cash at bank and in hand Borrowings excluding overdrafts 24,109,941 (126,981,873)	Loss for the year after tax Adjustments for: Taxation charged Finance costs Investment income (Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets Amortisation and impairment of intangible assets Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets Equity settled share based payment expense Movements in working capital: Decrease in debtors (Decrease)/increase in creditors Cash generated from operations Analysis of changes in net debt - group 1 September 2022 £ £ Cash at bank and in hand 24,109,941 45,685,173 Borrowings excluding overdrafts (126,981,873) (11,784,996)	Loss for the year after tax (21,948,410) Adjustments for: Taxation charged 7,938,098 Finance costs 7,953,586 Investment income (735,915) (Gain)/loss on disposal of tangible fixed assets 59,392,190 Depreciation and impairment of intangible assets 59,392,190 Depreciation and impairment of tangible fixed assets 785,874 Equity settled share based payment expense 4,302,890 Movements in working capital: Decrease in debtors 13,856,850 (Decrease)/increase in creditors (3,585,071) Cash generated from operations 67,960,092 Analysis of changes in net debt - group Analysis of changes in net debt - group Cash at bank and in hand 24,109,941 45,685,173 - Eccapital Cash at bank and in hand 24,109,941 45,685,173 - 7,129,140

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 AUGUST 2023

28 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

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

	Group 2023			
•		2022	Company 2023	2022
	£	£	£	£
Within one year	1,634,871	958,634	-	-
Between one and five years	2,235,290	962,423	-	-
	3,870,161	1,921,057	-	-

29 Related party transactions

Remuneration of key management personnel

The directors are considered to be the key management personnel, see note 6 for details.

Transactions with related parties

The group holds loan notes with Alchemy Financing S.a.r.I, an entity under common control, and Alchemy Investment S.a.r.I, the immediate parent undertaking of the Newton Group Holdings Limited, see note 21 for details.

During the year, A Clarke received £50,000 (2022: £50,000) for non-executive director services. C Hodgson received £150,000 (2022: £nil) for chairperson services.

At the year end, £nil was due to A Clarke (2022: £112,500 due from A Clarke).

At the year end, £162,500 (2022: £nil) was due to Blackthorn Consulting UK Limited, a company in which A Clarke has a controlling interest. During the year, Blackthorn Consulting UK Limited received remuneration of £334,044 (2022: £260,000) for advisory services and £1,417 (2022: £6,256) for expense reimbursements.

At the year end, £1,392,205 (2022: £nil) was due from Severn Trent Water Ltd, a company in which C Hodgson has a significant influence. During the year, Severn Trent Ltd purchased services totalling £2,826,046 (2022: £nil) from the group.

The group has taken the exemption under section 33 of FRS 102 not to disclose transactions with wholly owned group companies.

30 Controlling party

Newton Group Holdings Limited is the smallest and largest group in which the results are consolidated.

The directors consider there is no single ultimate controlling party.