

#### **CRT RENEWABLE ENERGY LIMITED**

## YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

**COMPANY NUMBER 07876060** 



08/12/2022 COMPANIES HOUSE

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#### **Corporate Information**

### Company Number 07876060

## Directors Nicolas Wilson Dawn Davies Shaun O'Brien (appointed 12/05/21) Gary Ellis (appointed 21/09/21)

#### Secretary Teresa Jones

#### Registered Office 1 Waterside Park Valley Way Wombwell Barnsley South Yorkshire \$73 0BB

#### **Bankers**

Handelsbanken Unit G, First Floor The Point Bradmarsh Way Rotherham S60 1BP

# Independent Auditor Chartered Accountants & Statutory Auditor Grant Thornton UK LLP 1 Holly Street Sheffield S1 2GT

#### Directors' report

The directors present their report for the year ended 31 March 2022.

#### Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing 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 Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice and applicable law, including FRS 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'). 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 and profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- Select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- 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.

#### Directors of the company

The directors who held office during the year and after the period under review are as follows:

Nicolas Wilson Dawn Davies Shaun O'Brien (appointed 12/05/21) Gary Ellis (appointed 21/09/21)

#### Dividends and gift aid

The directors do not recommend payment of a dividend.

The company will make a payment under the gift aid scheme to its holding company, The Coalfields Regeneration Trust.

#### Going concern

The level of cash reserves held, together with the support of the parent company, will ensure there are sufficient funds to support our existing activities.

As a result of the above, the directors, after reviewing cashflow forecasts prepared for a 12 month period after the date these financial statements are signed, do not believe that there are any material uncertainties, which cast significant doubt on the ability of the company to continue as a going concern

#### Directors' liabilities

The company has granted an indemnity to its directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in section 234 of the Companies Act 2006. Such qualifying third party indemnity insurance remains in force as at the date of approving the directors' report.

#### Disclosure of information to the auditors

The directors confirm that:

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

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

#### **Auditor**

Grant Thornton UK LLP, having expressed their willingness to continue in office, will be deemed reappointed for the next financial year in accordance with Section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006 unless the company received notice under Section 488(1) of the Companies Act 2006.

#### **Small Companies note**

In preparing this report, the directors have taken advantage of the small companies exemptions provided by section 415A of the Companies Act 2006.

This report was approved by the board and signed on its behalf by:

Nicolas Wilson

Director

Date: 2nd November 2022

#### **Opinion**

We have audited the financial statements of CRT Renewable Energy Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2022, which comprise the Statement of Income, the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Changes in Equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of 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 March 2022 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

We are responsible for concluding on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify the auditor's opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.

In our evaluation of the directors' conclusions, we considered the inherent risks associated with the company's business model including effects arising from macro-economic uncertainties such as Brexit and Covid-19, we assessed and challenged the reasonableness of estimates made by the directors and the related disclosures and analysed how those risks might affect the company's financial resources or ability to continue operations over the going concern period.

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

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

The responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the 'Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements' section of this report.

#### Other information

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

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

We have nothing to report 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 the audit:

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

#### Matter on which we are required to report under the Companies Act 2006

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 directors' report.

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

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; or
- the directors were not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemptions in preparing the directors' report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

#### Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

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

## Explanation as to what extent 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, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that material misstatements in the financial statements may not be detected, even though the audit is properly planned and performed in accordance with the ISAs (UK).

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

- We obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that are applicable to the Company and determined that the most significant are those that relate to the reporting frameworks (FRS 102 and the Companies Act 2006) and the relevant tax compliance regulations in the jurisdictions in which the company operates. In addition, we concluded that there are certain significant laws and regulations that may have an effect on the determination of the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements and those laws and regulations relating to health and safety, employee matters, data protection, environmental, and bribery and corruption practices.
- We understood how the Company is complying with those legal and regulatory frameworks by making enquiries of management. We corroborated our enquiries through our review of board minutes and legal expenses.
- We assessed the susceptibility of the Company's financial statements to material misstatement, including how fraud might occur by discussions with management to understand where management considered there is a susceptibility to fraud.

- Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:
  - evaluation of the controls established to address the risks related to irregularities and fraud;
  - testing manual journal entries, in particular journal entries determined to be large or relating to unusual transactions based on our understanding of the business;
  - identifying and testing related party transactions
  - completion of audit procedures to conclude on the compliance of disclosures in the annual report and accounts with applicable financial reporting requirements.
- Assessment of the appropriateness of the collective competence and capabilities of the engagement team included consideration of the engagement team's:
  - understanding of, and practical experience with audit engagements of a similar nature and complexity through appropriate training and participation
  - knowledge of the industry in which the client operates
  - understanding of the legal and regulatory requirements specific to the entity

These audit procedures were designed to provide reasonable assurance that the financial statements were free from fraud or error. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error and detecting irregularities that result from fraud is inherently more difficult than detecting those that result from error, as fraud may involve collusion, deliberate concealment, forgery or intentional misrepresentations. Also, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely we would become aware of it.

#### 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.

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Peter Edwards
Senior Statutory Auditor
for and on behalf of Grant Thornton UK LLP
Statutory Auditor, Chartered Accountants
Sheffield

Date: 3/11/2022

#### Statement of income for the year ended 31 March 2022

	2022 £	2021 £
TURNOVER Cost of sales GROSS PROFIT	111,795 (57,514) 54,281	95,897 (57,952) 37,945
Administrative expenses (Loss)/profit before interest	<u>(71,025)</u> (16,744)	<u>(77,253)</u> (39,308)
(LOSS)/PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	(16,744)	(39,308)
Tax on loss/profit	4 (4,500)	2,000
(LOSS)/PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	(21,244)	(37,308)

The notes on pages 11 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

#### Statement of financial position as at 31 March 2022

	Note	2022 £	2021 £
FIXED ASSETS Property, plant and equipment	6	814,794	870,829
CURRENT ASSETS Debtors Cash at bank and in hand	7	51,101 300,847 351,948	15,901 297,871 313,772
CREDITORS Amounts falling due within one year	8	(203,843)	(200,458)
NET CURRENT ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)		148,105	113,314
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		962,899	984,143
CREDITORS Amounts falling due after more than one year	9	(675,000)	(675,000)
NET ASSETS		287,899	309,143
CAPITAL AND RESERVES Called up share capital Non- distributable reserve Profit and loss account	15	1 39,673 248,225	1 39,673 269,469
TOTAL EQUITY		287,899	309,143

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with the provisions of FRS 102 Section 1A – small entities.

These financial statements were approved by the board and signed on its behalf on 2nd November 2022

Nicolas Wilson Director

Company registration number: 07876060

The notes on pages 11 to 15 form part of these financial statements.

#### Statement of changes in equity

·	Called up share capital £	Non- distributable reserves £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
Balance at 31 March 2021 Loss for the year Gift aid paid	1 - -	39,673 - 	269,469 (21,244)	309,143 (21,244)
Balance at 31 March 2022	1	39,673	248,225	287,899
Balance at 31 March 2020 Loss for the year Gift aid paid	1 - -	39,673 - 	332,974 (37,308) (26,197)	372,648 (37,308) (26,197)
Balance at 31 March 2021	1	39,673	269,469	309,143
Balance at 31 March 2019 Loss for the year	1	39,673	350,027 (17,053)	389,701 (17,053)
Balance at 31 March 2020	1	39,673_	332,974	372,648

The notes on pages 11 to 15 form part of these financial statements

#### Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2022

#### 1 Company information

CRT Renewable Energy Limited is a company incorporated in England and Wales, registration number 07876060. The registered office is 1 Waterside Park, Valley Way, Wombwell, Barnsley, South Yorkshire, S73 0BB.

The principal activity of the company during the year was the delivery of renewable energy initiatives.

#### 2 Compliance with accounting standards

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards, including FRS 102 section 1A – 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland for smaller entities' (FRS 102 1A) and with the Companies Act 2006.

#### 3 Accounting policies

#### Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention as modified by the revaluation of certain fixed assets unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are presented in £ sterling.

#### Goina concern

The level of cash reserves held, together with the support of the parent company, will ensure there are sufficient funds to support our existing activities.

As a result of the above, the directors, after reviewing cashflow forecasts prepared for a 12 month period after the date these financial statements are signed, do not believe that there are any material uncertainties, which cast significant doubt on the ability of the company to continue as a going concern.

#### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Such cost includes costs directly attributable to making the asset capable of operating as intended.

Depreciation is provided on all property, plant and equipment, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of each asset on a systematic basis over its expected useful life as follows:

Solar panels 25 years Biomass boiler 20 years Wind turbine 20 years

The carrying values are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

#### 3 Accounting policies (continued)

#### **Taxation**

Current tax is recognised for the amount of tax payable in respect of the taxable profit. Deferred taxation is provided on the liability method to take account of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for accounts purposes and their treatment for tax purposes.

Tax deferred or accelerated is accounted for in respect of all material timing differences.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash at bank and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity date of three months or less.

#### Loans from the parent company

Loans from the parent company, which are basic financial instruments, are initially recorded at the present value of future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar loan. Subsequently, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Loans that are repayable within one year are not discounted.

#### Concessionary loans

The intercompany loans are treated as concessionary loans which are recognised as a loan at the amount received and any impairment loss is recognised in income and expenditure. No interest is accrued on this loan.

#### Short-term debtors and creditors

Debtors and creditors with no stated interest rate and receivable or payable within one year are recorded at transaction price.

Any losses arising from impairment are recognised in the income statement in other operating expenses.

#### Turnove

The company's turnover represents the value, excluding value added tax, of feed in tariff for electricity generation receivable during the year on an accruals basis. All turnover relates to the United Kingdom.

#### 4 Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The directors made the following judgements and estimates in preparing the financial statements.

#### Useful economic lives of property, plant and equipment

The annual depreciation charge for property, plant and equipment is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual value of the assets. These are re-assessed annually and are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets.

#### 5 Operating loss

The operating loss is stated after charging:	2022 £	2021 £
Fees payable to the company's auditor for the audit of the company's annual financial statements  Depreciation	1,900 56,035	1,350 56,035

No director was remunerated through the company in the year (2021: £nil).

#### 6 Property, plant and equipment

	Solar panels £	Biomass boiler £	Wind turbine £	Total £
Cost				
At 1 April 2021 and at 31 March 2022	_1,087,235_	108,640	142,270	1,338,145
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2021	374,065	43,456	49,795	467,316
Charge for the year	43,490	5,432	7,1 <u>13</u>	56,035
At 31 March 2022	417,555	48,888	56,908	523,351
Net Book Value				
At 31 March 2022	669,680_	<u>59,752</u>	<u>85,362</u>	814,794
At 31 March 2021	713,170	65,184	92,475	870,829

#### 7 Debtors

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade debtors Prepayments and accrued income	- 51,101	- 15,901
	51,101	15,901

#### 8 Creditors - amounts falling due within one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Trade creditors	7,166	7,804
Amounts owed to group undertakings	186,696	185,991
Accruals	2,400	3,600
Corporation tax	7,500	3,000
Other taxation	. 81	63
	203.843	200,458

#### 9 Creditors - amounts falling due after one year

	2022 £	2021 £
Amounts owed to group undertakings (note 10)	675,000	675,000
10 Loans		
Loans repayable, included within creditors, are analysed as follows:		
	2022	2021
	£	£
Concessionary loan	675,000	675,000

The loan from the parent company, a concessionary loan, is included in amounts due to group undertakings. This loan is interest free and repayable on 31 March 2025.

#### 11 Financial commitments

The company had no capital commitments at 31 March 2022 (2021: £nil) and there were no contingent liabilities at the year end.

#### 12 Related party transactions

As a wholly owned subsidiary of The Coalfields Regeneration Trust the company is exempt from the requirement of FRS 102 paragraph 33.1A to disclose transactions with other members of the group.

#### 13 Controlling party

The company is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Coalfields Regeneration Trust, a company limited by guarantee and incorporated in the United Kingdom.

Copies of the parent company's consolidated financial statements may be obtained from The Company Secretary, The Coalfields Regeneration Trust, 1 Waterside Park, Valley Way, Wombwell, Barnsley, South Yorkshire S73 0BB.

#### 14 Taxation

#### Analysis of tax (credit)/charge for the period

	2022 £	2021 £
Current tax		
UK corporation tax at 19% (2021: 19%)	7,500	3,000
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(3,000)	(5,000)
Deferred tax	•	-
Origination and reversal of timing differences	-	_
Tax payable	4,500	(2,000)
•		

#### 14 Taxation (continued)

Factors affecting the current tax charge for the year:

The tax charge for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2021 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2022 £'000	2021 £'000
Current tax reconciliation	2 000	2,000
(Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before tax	(16,743)	(39,308)
Current tax at 19% (2021: 19%)	(3,181)	(7,468)
Effects of: Fixed asset differences Group relief surrendered Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods Deferred tax not recognised Total current tax (credit)/charge	(3,000) 10,647 4,500	(179) - (5,000) 10,647 (2,000)
15 Reserves		
Profit and loss account Includes all current and prior period retained profits and losses.	2022	2021
Share capital Allotted, called up and fully paid 1 (2021: 1) ordinary shares of £1 each	£1	£1