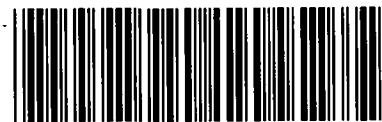


Registration number: 08903921

CWE RTW Limited
Annual Report and Financial Statements
for the Period from 1 May 2017 to 31 December 2017

THURSDAY



A7AIQ5LM

A13

19/07/2018

#124

COMPANIES HOUSE

CWE RTW Limited

Contents

Company Information	1
Directors' Report	2
Statement of Directors' Responsibilities	3
Independent Auditor's Report	4 to 6
Profit and Loss Account	7
Balance Sheet	8
Statement of Changes in Equity	9
Notes to the Financial Statements	10 to 20

CWE RTW Limited

Company Information

Directors	BJA Hutt DL Akers-Douglas
Registered office	First Floor, River Court The Old Mill Office Park Mill Lane Godalming Surrey GU7 1EZ
Auditor	Tait Walker LLP Chartered Accountant & Statutory Auditor Bulman House Regent Centre Gosforth Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 3LS

CWE RTW Limited

Directors' Report for the Period from 1 May 2017 to 31 December 2017

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the period from 1 May 2017 to 31 December 2017.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the company is that of electricity generation from wind turbines.

Change of name

On 7 November 2017 the company changed its name from Kinetica 415 Limited to CWE RTW Limited.

Business review

Fair review of the business

The company was acquired by Constantine Wind Energy Limited on 4 October 2017.

The results of the company for the period show a pre-tax profit of £40,950 (year ended 30 April 2017 - loss of £3,138) and turnover of £25,994 (year ended 30 April 2017 - £109,664).

Directors of the company

The directors, who held office during the period, were as follows:

BJA Hutt (appointed 4 October 2017)

DL Akers-Douglas (appointed 4 October 2017)

N Welch (resigned 4 October 2017)

P Darwell (resigned 4 October 2017)

DJ Williams (resigned 4 October 2017)

Disclosure of information to the auditor

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditor is unaware.

Reappointment of auditor

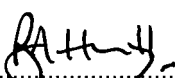
Broomfield & Alexander Limited resigned as auditor during the period and the directors appointed Tait Walker LLP to fill the vacancy arising.

The auditor Tait Walker LLP will be deemed to be reappointed under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Small companies provision statement

This report has been prepared in accordance with the special provisions of section 381 of the Companies Act 2006 relating to small companies. The directors have taken exemption under this regime not to disclose the strategic report.

Approved by the Board on 29 June 2018 and signed on its behalf by:


.....
BJA Hutt
Director

CWE RTW Limited

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework' ('FRS 101'). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

The directors are responsible for 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.

CWE RTW Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of CWE RTW Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of CWE RTW Limited (the 'Company') for the period from 1 May 2017 to 31 December 2017, which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, Balance Sheet, 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 (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 'Reduced Disclosure Framework', in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit for the period 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 have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

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

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.

CWE RTW Limited

Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of CWE RTW Limited (continued)

Opinion on other matter 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 period 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of our 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.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where 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

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities (set out on page 3), 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (UK), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

CWE RTW Limited

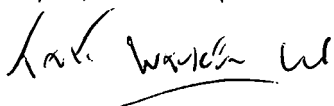
Independent Auditor's Report to the Members of CWE RTW Limited (continued)

- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors;
- conclude 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 auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern;
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation; and
- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Company audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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.



.....
Christopher Potter BA (Hons) ACA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of Tait Walker LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
Bulman House
Regent Centre
Gosforth
Newcastle upon Tyne
NE3 3LS

29 June 2018

CWE RTW Limited

Profit and Loss Account for the Period from 1 May 2017 to 31 December 2017

	Note	Period ended 31 December 2017 £	Year ended 30 April 2017 £
Turnover	4	25,994	109,664
Cost of sales		<u>(73,720)</u>	<u>-</u>
Gross (loss)/profit		(47,726)	109,664
Administrative expenses		<u>(26,844)</u>	<u>(70,718)</u>
Operating (loss)/profit	5	(74,570)	38,946
Waiver of intercompany debt		136,500	-
Interest payable and similar expenses	6	<u>(20,980)</u>	<u>(42,084)</u>
Profit/(loss) before tax		40,950	(3,138)
Tax on profit/(loss)	9	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Profit/(loss) for the period		<u>40,950</u>	<u>(3,138)</u>

The above results were derived from continuing operations.

The company has no other comprehensive income for the current period or prior year.

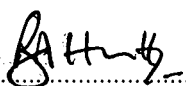
The notes on pages 10 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CWE RTW Limited

(Registration number: 08903921)
Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2017

		31 December 2017 £	30 April 2017 £
	Note		
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	10	113,214	706,609
Current assets			
Debtors	11	53,254	47,249
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>5,304</u>	<u>5,639</u>
		58,558	52,888
Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year	12	<u>(137,171)</u>	<u>(765,846)</u>
Net current liabilities		<u>(78,613)</u>	<u>(712,958)</u>
Net assets/(liabilities)		<u>34,601</u>	<u>(6,349)</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13	1	1
Profit and loss account		<u>34,600</u>	<u>(6,350)</u>
Shareholders' funds/(deficit)		<u>34,601</u>	<u>(6,349)</u>

Approved by the Board on 29 June 2018 and signed on its behalf by:


.....
BJA Hutt
Director

The notes on pages 10 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CWE RTW Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Period from 1 May 2017 to 31 December 2017

	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 May 2016	1	(3,212)	(3,211)
Loss for the year	-	(3,138)	(3,138)
Total comprehensive income	-	(3,138)	(3,138)
At 30 April 2017	1	(6,350)	(6,349)

	Share capital £	Profit and loss account £	Total £
At 1 May 2017	1	(6,350)	(6,349)
Profit for the period	-	40,950	40,950
Total comprehensive income	-	40,950	40,950
At 31 December 2017	1	34,600	34,601

The notes on pages 10 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

CWE RTW Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 May 2017 to 31 December 2017

1 General information

The company is a private company limited by shares, incorporated, registered and domiciled in England.

The address of its registered office is First Floor, River Court, The Old Mill Office Park, Mill Lane, Godalming, Surrey, GU7 1EZ.

2 Accounting policies

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

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

Basis of preparation

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

In preparing these financial statements, the company applies the recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU ("Adopted IFRSs"), but makes amendments where necessary in order to comply with Companies Act 2006 and has set out below where advantage of the FRS 101 disclosure exemptions has been taken.

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

Information on the impact of first-time adoption of FRS 101 is given in note 16. In transition to FRS 101 from FRS 102, the company has applied IFRS 1 whilst ensuring that its assets and liabilities are measured in compliance with FRS 101. The company made no measurement and recognition adjustments.

Summary of disclosure exemptions

The company's parent undertaking, Constantine Wind Energy Limited, includes the company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Constantine Wind Energy Limited are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are available to the public and may be obtained from Companies House. In these financial statements, the company has applied the exemptions available under FRS 101 in respect of the following disclosures:

- A cash flow statement and related notes;
- Comparative period reconciliations for share capital and tangible fixed assets;
- Disclosures in respect of transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries;
- Disclosures in respect of capital management;
- The effects of new but not yet effective IFRSs.

As the consolidated financial statements of Constantine Wind Energy Limited include the equivalent disclosures, the company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- The disclosures required by IFRS 7 Financial Instrument Disclosures.

CWE RTW Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 May 2017 to 31 December 2017 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Going concern

The company was acquired during the period and is now part of a group headed by Constantine Wind Energy Limited.

The company has recorded a profit before tax of £41k in the period ended 31 December 2017 however has net current liabilities of £79k at the period end which includes £107k due to Constantine Wind Energy Limited. Constantine Wind Energy Limited has indicated that it will not seek repayment of this amount until such time as the company has the funds available to make such repayments. Constantine Wind Energy Limited is funded by shareholder loans of £5.0m and all shareholders have provided assurances that they will not seek repayment of these loans until such time as the group has sufficient funds to be able to do so. During the year following bank refinancing, all investor loans totalling £14.3m and shareholder loans totalling £10.8m were repaid in full. Subsequent to the year end Constantine Wind Energy Limited has repaid a further £1.0m to shareholders, reducing the shareholder loans to £4.0m.

The company and group's forecasts and projections, taking into account reasonably possible changes in trading performance, show that the company and the group are expected to have a sufficient level of financial resources available through these facilities. After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

For these reasons these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is measured at the fair value of consideration received or receivable in the normal course of business, net of discounts, VAT and other sales related taxes provided that it can be measured reliably. Turnover is derived from the sale of electricity generated by the company and provided under fixed price supply contracts. Turnover is recognised as supplied into the distribution network.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the company's functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are retranslated to the functional currency at the foreign exchange rate ruling at that date. Foreign exchange differences arising on translation are recognised in the income statement. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are stated at fair value are retranslated to the functional currency at foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates the fair value was determined.

Tax

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the income statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity, in which case it is recognised in equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

CWE RTW Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 May 2017 to 31 December 2017 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Deferred tax is provided on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The following temporary differences are not provided for: the initial recognition of goodwill; the initial recognition of assets or liabilities that affect neither accounting nor taxable profit other than in a business combination, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that they will probably not reverse in the foreseeable future. The amount of deferred tax provided is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Tangible assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Where parts of an item of tangible fixed assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items of tangible fixed assets.

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged, once the assets are available for use, to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of each part of an item of tangible fixed asset. Assets which are not available for use are not depreciated.

Depreciation is provided at the following rates in order to write off each asset over its useful economic life.

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Plant and machinery	5% on cost straight line

Trade and other debtors

Trade debtors are amounts due from customers for merchandise sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. If collection is expected in one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer), they are classified as current assets. If not, they are presented as non-current assets.

Trade and other debtors are recognised initially at the transaction price. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for the impairment of trade debtors is established when there is objective evidence that the company will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the debtor.

Trade and other creditors

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less (or in the normal operating cycle of the business if longer). If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Trade and other creditors are recognised initially at the transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

CWE RTW Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 May 2017 to 31 December 2017 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Borrowings

All borrowings are initially recorded at the amount of proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the income statement over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in finance costs.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Provisions

A provision is recognised in the balance sheet when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, that can be reliably measured and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects risks specific to the liability.

Leases

Leases in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. There are a number of operating leases whose rental is based either entirely or partially upon revenue generated by a specific asset and these payments are recognised in the income statement in the period in which the revenue is earned.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. 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 the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit" or "CGU"). An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

Impairment losses recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

CWE RTW Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 May 2017 to 31 December 2017 (continued)

2 Accounting policies (continued)

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Financial assets and liabilities

Classification

Financial instruments issued by the company are treated as equity only to the extent that they meet the following two conditions:

- (a) they include no contractual obligations upon the company to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another party under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the company; and
- (b) where the instrument will or may be settled in the company's own equity instruments, it is either a non-derivative that includes no obligation to deliver a variable number of the company's own equity instruments or is a derivative that will be settled by the company's exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other financial assets for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

To the extent that this definition is not met, the proceeds of issue are classified as a financial liability. Where the instrument so classified takes the legal form of the company's own shares, the amounts presented in these financial statements for called up share capital and share premium account exclude amounts in relation to those shares.

Intra-group financial instruments

Where the company enters into financial guarantee contracts to guarantee the indebtedness of other companies within its group, the company considers these to be insurance arrangements and accounts for them as such. In this respect, the company treats the guarantee contract as a contingent liability until such time as it becomes probable that the company will be required to make a payment under the guarantee.

Impairment

Financial assets (including receivables)

A financial asset not carried at fair value through profit or loss is assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is objective evidence that it is impaired. A financial asset is impaired if objective evidence indicates that a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and that the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of that asset that can be estimated reliably.

An impairment loss in respect of a financial asset measured at amortised cost is calculated as the difference between its carrying amount and the present value of the estimated future cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. Interest on the impaired asset continues to be recognised through the unwinding of the discount. When a subsequent event causes the amount of impairment loss to decrease, the decrease in impairment loss is reversed through profit or loss.

CWE RTW Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 May 2017 to 31 December 2017 (continued)

3 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the preparation of the financial statements, it is necessary for the management of the company to make estimates and certain presumptions that can affect the valuation of the assets and liabilities and the outcome of the income statement. The actual outcome may differ from these estimates and presumptions. The most significant estimates made in these accounts relate to:

Useful lives of tangible fixed assets

The directors have applied a useful economic life of 20 years to tangible fixed assets and consider this to be appropriate based upon their expected lives.

Non-recognition of a deferred tax asset

A deferred tax asset has not been recognised in full due to uncertainty surrounding its future recovery.

4 Turnover

The analysis of the company's turnover for the period from continuing operations is as follows:

	Period ended 31 December 2017 £	Year ended 30 April 2017 £
Sale of goods	<u>25,994</u>	<u>109,664</u>

5 Operating profit

Arrived at after charging/(crediting)

	Period ended 31 December 2017 £	Year ended 30 April 2017 £
Depreciation expense	<u>17,070</u>	<u>40,968</u>

6 Interest payable and similar expenses

	Period ended 31 December 2017 £	Year ended 30 April 2017 £
Interest on bank overdrafts and borrowings	18,874	42,084
Interest paid to group undertakings	<u>2,106</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>20,980</u>	<u>42,084</u>

CWE RTW Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 May 2017 to 31 December 2017 (continued)

7 Directors' remuneration, staff numbers and costs

The directors received no remuneration for their services to the company during the current period or prior year and were the only employees of the company in the period.

8 Auditor's remuneration

	Period ended 31 December 2017 £	Year ended 30 April 2017 £
Audit of the financial statements	<u>1,500</u>	<u>1,650</u>

9 Income tax

Tax charged/(credited) in the profit and loss account

	Period ended 31 December 2017 £	Year ended 30 April 2017 £
Deferred taxation		
Arising from origination and reversal of temporary differences	(25,243)	-
Deferred tax adjustment relating to previous years	<u>25,243</u>	<u>-</u>
Total deferred taxation	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Tax expense/(credit) in the profit and loss account	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

CWE RTW Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 May 2017 to 31 December 2017 (continued)

9 Income tax (continued)

The tax on profit before tax for the period is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (30 April 2017 - higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK) of 19% (30 April 2017 - 20%).

The differences are reconciled below:

	Period ended 31 December 2017 £	Year ended 30 April 2017 £
Profit/(loss) before tax	40,950	(3,138)
Corporation tax at standard rate	7,781	(628)
Decrease (increase) from effect of revenues exempt from taxation	(26,034)	-
Increase (decrease) from effect of expenses not deductible in determining taxable profit (tax loss)	99	-
Decrease (increase) from tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognised	(7,129)	628
Deferred tax expense (credit) from unrecognised temporary difference from a prior period	25,243	-
Deferred tax expense (credit) relating to changes in tax rates or laws	40	-
Total tax charge/(credit)	-	-

Factors that may affect future tax expenses

The UK corporation tax rate reduced from 20% to 19% (effective from 1 April 2017) with a further reduction to 18% on 1 April 2020 substantively enacted on 26 October 2015. On 16 March 2016 it was announced that the main rate of UK corporation tax would reduce to 17% on 1 April 2020. This change was substantively enacted on 6 September 2016. This will reduce the company's future current tax charge accordingly. The deferred tax balances at 31 December 2017 have been calculated based on the rate substantively enacted at the balance sheet date of 17% (30 April 2017: 17%).

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

	Asset £	Liability £	Net deferred tax £
2017			
Accelerated tax depreciation	-	(952)	(952)
Tax losses carry-forwards	952	-	952
	952	(952)	-

CWE RTW Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 May 2017 to 31 December 2017 (continued)

9 Income tax (continued)

Deferred tax movement during the period:

	At 1 May 2017 £	Recognised in income £	At 31 December 2017 £
Accelerated tax depreciation	-	(952)	(952)
Tax losses carry-forwards	-	952	952
Net tax assets/(liabilities)	-	-	-

There are £5,747 of unused tax losses (30 April 2017 - £152,256) for which no deferred tax asset is recognised in the balance sheet.

The unprovided deferred tax asset has not been recognised due to uncertainty surrounding future recovery.

10 Tangible assets

	Plant and machinery £
Cost or valuation	
At 1 May 2017	819,263
Additions	113,214
Disposals	(819,263)
At 31 December 2017	113,214
Depreciation	
At 1 May 2017	112,654
Charge for the period	17,070
Eliminated on disposal	(129,724)
At 31 December 2017	-
Carrying amount	
At 31 December 2017	113,214
At 30 April 2017	706,609

Included within plant and machinery is £nil (30 April 2017 - £25,018) of capitalised finance costs.

During the period the company disposed of certain of its plant and machinery to fellow group companies.

CWE RTW Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 May 2017 to 31 December 2017 (continued)

11 Trade and other debtors

	31 December 2017 £	30 April 2017 £
Trade debtors	-	638
Amounts due from group undertakings	40,348	-
Other debtors	12,906	46,611
	<u>53,254</u>	<u>47,249</u>

12 Trade and other creditors

	31 December 2017 £	30 April 2017 £
Trade creditors	21,569	4,204
Accrued expenses	3,600	-
Amounts due to group undertakings	112,002	368,380
Social security and other taxes	-	1,133
Other creditors	-	392,129
	<u>137,171</u>	<u>765,846</u>

Other loans of £nil (30 April 2017 - £371,313) are included in other creditors. These loans are secured against the assets to which they relate.

13 Share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid shares

	31 December 2017		30 April 2017	
	No.	£	No.	£
Ordinary share of £1 each	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

CWE RTW Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Period from 1 May 2017 to 31 December 2017 (continued)

14 Related party transactions

CWE RTW Limited had a creditor of £106,554 (30 April 2017 - £nil) due to Constantine Wind Energy Limited at the period end. This amount represents funding received from Constantine Wind Energy Limited is unsecured, repayable on demand and subject to interest at 8.0%.

During the prior year the company purchased goods of £10,100 from other related parties and owed £1,010 to other related parties.

15 Parent and ultimate parent undertaking

On 4 October 2017 the company was acquired by its immediate parent, Constantine Wind Energy Limited.

The most senior parent entity producing publicly available financial statements is Constantine Wind Energy Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available upon request from Companies House.

The ultimate controlling parties are Constantine Group Limited and Jemm Capital Limited in so much as they act in concert.

Relationship between entity and parents

The parent of the largest group in which these financial statements are consolidated is Constantine Wind Energy Limited, incorporated in England.

The address of Constantine Wind Energy Limited is First Floor, River Court, The Old Mill Office Park, Godalming, Surrey, GU7 1EZ.

16 Transition to FRS 101

These are the first financial statements that comply with FRS 101. The company transitioned to FRS 101 on 1 May 2016. No transitional adjustments were required in equity or loss for the year.