Company Registration No. 10189460 (England and Wales)

CORIOLIS ENERGY LIMITED

(FORMERLY KNOWN AS CORIOLIS VENTURES LIMITED)

ANNUAL REPORT AND UNAUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR

CORIOLIS ENERGY LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS CORIOLIS VENTURES LIMITED)
COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	Mr D C Murray	(Appointed 19 May 2016)
	Mr H E Malyon	(Appointed 19 May 2016)
	Mrs C E Ibbotson	(Appointed 19 May 2016)
Secretary	Mr D C Murray	
Company number	10189460	
Registered office	22-24 King Street MAIDENHEAD SL6 1EF	
Accountants	Hale & Company LLP Ground floor, Belmont Place Belmont Road MAIDENHEAD SL6 6TB	
Business address	22-24 King Street MAIDENHEAD SL6 1EF	

CORIOLIS ENERGY LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS CORIOLIS VENTURES LIMITED)
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CORIOLIS ENERGY LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS CORIOLIS VENTURES LIMITED)
DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

The directors present their annual report and financial statements for the period ended 31 March 2017.

Principal activities
The principal activity of the company continued to be that of managing wind farm developments.

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

Mr D C Murray	(Appointed 19 May 2016)
Mr H E Malyon	(Appointed 19 May 2016)
Mrs C E Ibbotson	(Appointed 19 May 2016)

This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies entitled to the small companies exemption.

On behalf of the board

Mr D C Murray
Director
29 December 2017

CORIOLIS ENERGY LIMITED
(FORMERLY KNOWN AS CORIOLIS VENTURES LIMITED)
BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2017

	Notes	2017 £	£
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	**3**		8,781
Current assets			
Debtors	**4**	285,006	
Cash at bank and in hand		94,619	
		379,625	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	**5**	(627,889)	
Net current liabilities			(248,264)
Total assets less current liabilities			(239,483)
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	**6**		2,796
Profit and loss reserves			(242,279)
Total equity			(239,483)

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the profit and loss account within the financial statements.

For the financial period ended 31 March 2017 the company was entitled to exemption from audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Act with respect to accounting records and the preparation of financial statements.

The members have not required the company to obtain an audit of its financial statements for the period in question in accordance with section 476.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 December 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:

Mr D C Murray
Director

Company Registration No. 10189460

1 Accounting policies

Company information
Coriolis Energy Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is 22-24 King Street, MAIDENHEAD, SL6 1EF.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

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

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, modified to include the revaluation of freehold properties and to include investment properties and certain financial instruments at fair value. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Reporting period

This is the first reporting period of Coriolis Energy Limited (formerly known as Coriolis Ventures Limited). Therefore, there is no comparative period. The company was incorporated on 19 May 2016 and the period end was shortened to 31 March 2017. Therefore, the reporting period is less than one year.

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from contracts for the provision of professional services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion when the stage of completion, costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. The stage of completion is calculated by comparing costs incurred, mainly in relation to contractual hourly staff rates and materials, as a proportion of total costs. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that are recoverable.

1.4 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	25% straight line

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

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

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible 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.

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

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

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

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

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

1.7 Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

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

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include 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 transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

1 Accounting policies **(Continued)**

Classification of financial liabilities

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

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including 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. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

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

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

1.8 Equity instruments

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

1.9 Derivatives

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value at the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently remeasured to fair value at each reporting end date. The resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and effective as a hedging instrument, in which event the timing of the recognition in profit or loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

A derivative with a positive fair value is recognised as a financial asset, whereas a derivative with a negative fair value is recognised as a financial liability.

1.10 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.

1.11 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to income 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 lease asset are consumed.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the period was 7.

3 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 19 May 2016	-
Additions	10,537
At 31 March 2017	10,537
Depreciation and impairment	
At 19 May 2016	-
Depreciation charged in the period	1,756
At 31 March 2017	1,756
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2017	8,781

4 Debtors

	2017 £
Amounts falling due within one year:	
Trade debtors	236,592
Other debtors	48,414
	285,006

5 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £
Trade creditors	17,232
Other taxation and social security	35,168
Other creditors	575,489
	627,889

6 Called up share capital

	2017 £
Ordinary share capital	
Issued and fully paid	
2,796 Ordinary shares of £1 each	2,796
	2,796

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