AMENDED

Cole Motors Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

Registered number 01535256

31 March 2016

Contents

Company information

Directors

M A Freeman
P I M Skoulding

Secretary

Mitie Company Secretarial Services Limited

Registered office

1 Harlequin Office Park
Fieldfare
Emersons Green
Bristol
BS16 7FN

Auditor

Deloitte LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
London
United Kingdom

Strategic report

Cole Motors Limited ("the Company") is part of the Mitie group of companies ("the Group"), the ultimate parent company being Mitie Group plc.

The directors, in preparing this strategic report, have complied with Section 414c of the Companies Act 2006 by including certain disclosures required by S416(4) within the Strategic Report.

Review of the business
The principal activity of the Company is the sale and fit out services of motor vehicles. The company ceased trading on 30 April 2016 and as a result these financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern.

As shown in the Company's profit and loss account on page 8, the Company's revenue was £2,195,000 (2015: £1,920,000) and the profit after tax was £910,000 (2015: £721,000) .

Key performance indicators
The Group manages its operations on a divisional basis. For this reason, the Company's Directors do not believe further key performance indicators are necessary for an appropriate understanding of the performance and position of the Business. The performance of the Group's divisions is discussed in the Group's annual report which does not form part of this report.

Principal risks and uncertainties
The Company is part of the Mitie Group and manages its risks within the Mitie Group Risk Framework. Details of the principal risks and uncertainties are given in the Mitie Group plc annual report. The directors have reviewed the financial risk management objectives and policies of the Company in the light of the Group Risk Framework.

Key risks include:

Strategic Risks

Changes in the market and to the economic conditions

The Company is exposed to UK market conditions. Company performance and resourcing requirements may be impacted by any changes in the market. We have an ability to recognise and adapt to any change in requirement for services and are well placed to adapt to policy changes.

Financial Risks

Reliance on material counterparties

The Company depends on a number of significant counterparties, including clients, suppliers, banks and insurers, to maintain its business. The failure of a key business partner could affect the business. This risk is mitigated by limiting the dependency on any one partner.

Strategic report *(continued)*

Operational Risks

Significant health, safety or environmental incident

The potential to cause harm to employees, clients, or to damage the environment exists and is mitigated by an extensive Quality Health, Safety and environmental (QHSE) programme that is monitored closely.

System, process or control failure

Increased reliance on business systems dictates a robust governance framework and set of processes. Failure of the framework could impact on operational performance. Mitie's core policies provide the basis of the governance framework. These are subject to reviews which underpins the mitigation activity for this risk. These reviews are carried out alongside regular, formal, documented testing of business critical systems.

Attracting and retaining skilled people

Failure to attract new talent and develop existing employees could impact growth. The Company utilises Mitie's career development, recruitment and talent management programmes to ensure that it attracts and retains key people.

Financial risk management

The Company does not enter into any hedging instruments, or any financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Appropriate trade terms are negotiated with suppliers and customers. Management reviews these terms and the relationships with suppliers and customers and manages any exposure on normal trade terms. The Company prepares regular forecasts of cash flow and liquidity and any requirement for additional funding is managed as part of the overall Mitie Group plc financing arrangements.

Future developments

The directors expect the general level of activity to cease in the forthcoming year following the cessation of trading on 30 April 2016.

Post balance sheet events

The company ceased trading on 30 April 2016.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:

M A Freeman
Director

29 July 2016

Directors' report

The Directors present the annual report and audited financial statements of Cole Motors Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 31 March 2016.

In preparing this Directors' Report, the Directors have complied with S414C(11) of the Companies Act 2006 by including certain disclosures required by S416(4) within the Strategic Report.

Going concern
As explained in the Strategic Report, the Company has ceased trading on 30 April 2016. The Directors have prepared the financial statements on the basis that the Company is no longer a going concern. No material adjustments arose as a result of ceasing to apply the going concern basis.

Directors
The Directors who held office during the year were:

Director
M A Freeman
P I M Skoulding

Dividends
Dividends per share for each share class were declared and paid during the year as follows:

	2016	2015
	£	£
Ordinary	**6.76**	4.60

Environment
The Group endeavours to identify, monitor and manage the impact of their activities on the environment and is fully committed to environmental accountability and protection. The Company operates in accordance with Group policies which are described in the Group's annual and sustainability reports which do not form part of this report.

Political contributions
The Company made no political donations nor incurred any political expenditure during the year.

Disclosure of information to auditor

The Directors who held office at the date of approval of this Directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and each Director has taken all the steps that he/ she ought to have taken as a Director to make himself/ herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given, and should be interpreted in accordance with Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006.

Other information
An indication of likely future developments in the business and particulars of significant events which have occurred since the end of the financial year have been included in the Strategic Report on page 2.

Auditor
Pursuant to Section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditor will be deemed to be reappointed and Deloitte LLP will, therefore, continue in office.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the annual report and the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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 they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework*.

Under company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and 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; 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 have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

By order of the board

M A Freeman
Director

1 Harlequin Office Park
Fieldfare
Emersons Green
BS16 7FN

29 July 2016

Independent auditor's report to the members of Cole Motors Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Cole Motors Limited for the year ended 31 March 2016 which comprise the Profit and loss account, Other comprehensive income, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes 1 to 19. 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 Financial Reporting Standard 101 Reduced Disclosure Framework.

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.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the annual report and the financial statements, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit and express an opinion on the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of: whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed; the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and the overall presentation of the financial statements. In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the annual report to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2016 and of its profit 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.

Emphasis of matter - Financial statements prepared other than on a going concern basis

In forming our opinion on the financial statements, which is not modified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosure made in note 1 to the financial statements, which explains that the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than that of a going concern.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion 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.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

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.

John Charlton (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP,
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
London
United Kingdom

29 July 2016

Profit and loss account

	Note	**2016** **£000**	2015 £000
Turnover	*3*	**2,195**	1,920
Cost of sales		**(973)**	(886)
Gross profit		**1,222**	1,034
Administrative expenses		**(191)**	(202)
Operating profit	*4*	**1,031**	832
Income from other fixed asset investments		**9**	-
Other interest receivable and similar income	*7*	**106**	88
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		**1,146**	920
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	*8*	**(236)**	(199)
Profit for the financial year		**910**	721

The results for the year are wholly attributable to the discontinued operations of the Company.

Other comprehensive income

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Profit for the year	**910**	721
Other comprehensive income		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:		
Revaluation of tangible fixed assets	-	2
	-	2
Items that are or may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:		
Net change in fair value of available-for-sale financial assets reclassified to profit or loss	-	(2)
	-	(2)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**910**	721

Balance sheet

	Note	**2016**	2015
		£000	£000
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	*9*	**341**	357
		341	357
Current assets			
Stock	*10*	**74**	46
Debtors (including £nil due after more than one year (*2015: £nil*)	*11*	**197**	144
Cash at bank and in hand		**2,364**	2,215
		2,635	2,405
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	*12*	**(548)**	(708)
Net current assets		**2,087**	1,697
Total assets less current liabilities		**2,428**	2,054
Deferred tax liability	*13*	**(18)**	(13)
Provisions for liabilities	*14*	**(18)**	(13)
Net assets		**2,410**	2,041
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	*15*	**8**	8
Share premium account		**144**	144
Revaluation reserve		**43**	43
Profit and loss account		**2,215**	1,846
Shareholders' funds		**2,410**	2,041

These financial statements of Cole Motors Limited, company number 01535256, were approved by the board of Directors on 29 July 2016 and were signed on its behalf by:

M A Freeman
Director

Statement of changes in equity

	Called up Share capital £000	Share Premium account £000	Revaluation reserve £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
Balance at 1 April 2014	8	144	45	1,491	1,688
Total comprehensive income for the year					
Profit	-	-	-	721	721
Other comprehensive income (see note 15)	-	-	(2)	2	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	(2)	723	721
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity					
Dividends	-	-	-	(368)	(368)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	-	-	-	(368)	(368)
Balance at 31 March 2015	8	144	43	1,846	2,041

Statement of changes in equity *(continued)*

	Called up share capital £000	Share Premium Account £000	Revaluation reserve £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
Balance at 1 April 2015	8	144	43	1,846	2,041
Total comprehensive income for the year					
Profit	-	-	-	910	910
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	910	910
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity					
Dividends	-	-	-	(541)	(541)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	-	-	-	(541)	(541)
Balance at 31 March 2016	8	144	43	2,215	2,410

Notes

1 Accounting policies

Cole Motors Limited (the "Company") is incorporated in England and Wales and domiciled in the UK.

These financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and not about its group. The Company's ultimate parent undertaking, Mitie Group plc includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. The consolidated financial statements of Mitie Group plc, which are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, are available to the public and may be obtained from www.mitie.com.

As more fully detailed in the Directors' report the Company's financial statements have not been prepared on a going concern basis.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework ("FRS 101")*. The amendments to FRS 101 (2013/14 Cycle) issued in July 2014 and effective immediately have been applied.

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.

In these financial statements, the company has adopted FRS 101 for the first time. In the transition to FRS 101, the Company has applied IFRS 1 whilst ensuring that its assets and liabilities are measured in compliance with FRS 101. An explanation of how the transition to FRS 101 has affected the reported financial position and financial performance of the Company is provided in note 17.

IFRS 1 grants certain exemptions from the full requirements of Adopted IFRSs in the transition period. The following exemptions have been taken in these financial statements:

- Business combinations - Business combinations that took place prior to 1 April 2014 have not been restated.
- Fair value or revaluation as deemed cost - At 1 April 2014, fair value has been used as deemed cost for certain investments/ properties previously measured at cost.
- Employee benefits - All cumulative actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit plans have been recognised in equity at 1 April 2014.
- Share based payments - IFRS 2 is being applied to equity instruments that were granted after 7 November 2002 and that had not vested by 1 April 2014.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

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, tangible fixed assets and intangible 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;
- Disclosures in respect of the compensation of Key Management Personnel

As the consolidated financial statements of Mitie Group plc include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions under FRS 101 available in respect of the following disclosures:

- IFRS 2 Share Based Payments in respect of group settled share based payments;
- Disclosures required by IFRS 5 Non-current *Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations* in respect of the cash flows of discontinued operations;
- Certain disclosures required by IFRS 13 *Fair Value Measurement* and the disclosures required by IFRS 7 *Financial Instrument Disclosures.*

The accounting policies set out below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements and in preparing an opening FRS 101 balance sheet at 1 April 2014 for the purposes of the transition to FRS 101.

The financial statements are prepared on the historical cost basis.

Foreign currency
The financial statements are prepared in the functional currency applicable to the business. Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are reported at the rates of exchange prevailing at that date.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

Classification of financial instruments issued by the Company
Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised on the company's balance sheet when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The company derecognises financial assets and liabilities only when the contractual rights and obligations are transferred, discharged or expire.

Assets that are assessed not to be individually impaired are subsequently assessed for impairment on a collective basis. Objective evidence of impairment for a portfolio of receivables includes the company's past experience of collecting payments, the number of delayed payments in the portfolio past the average credit period as well as observable changes in national or local economic conditions that correlate with default on receivables.

The carrying amount of the financial asset is reduced by the impairment loss directly with the exception of trade receivables where the carrying amount is reduced through the use of an allowance account. When a trade receivable is considered uncollectable, it is written off against the allowance account. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the allowance account. Changes in the carrying amount of the allowance account are recognised in the profit and loss account.

Financial assets comprise loans and receivables and are measured at initial recognition at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost. Appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised where there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

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.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment in value. Depreciation is charged so as to write off the cost less expected residual value of the assets over their estimated useful lives and is calculated on a straight-line basis as follows:

- Land and buildings: 50 years
- Plant and vehicles: 3 - 10 years

Annually 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 the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU 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 CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense immediately.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) 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 CGU) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised as income immediately.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

Stocks
Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs represent materials, direct labour and overheads incurred in bringing the inventories to their present condition and location. Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less further costs expected to be incurred to completion and estimated selling costs. Provision is made for obsolete, slow moving or defective items where appropriate.

Employee benefits

Retirement benefit costs
The company participates in Mitie Group plc pension schemes. One is a defined benefit multi-employer scheme, the assets and liabilities of which are held independently from the group. For the purposes of IAS 19 – Employee Benefits, the company has been unable to identify its share of underlying assets and liabilities in this scheme on a consistent and reasonable basis. Therefore the company is accounting for contributions to the scheme as if it were a defined contribution scheme.

Provisions
Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Where the company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

Turnover
Turnover represents the total, excluding sales taxes, receivable in respect of goods and services supplied. All turnover arises within the United Kingdom from the Company's principal activity.
Turnover is recognised as services are delivered to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and can be reliably measured.

Recognition: other
Income from rental properties, leased under operating leases, is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

Notes *(continued)*

1 Accounting policies *(continued)*

Taxation

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

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

Deferred tax is the tax expected to be payable or recoverable on differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit, and is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised, based upon tax rates and legislation that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when: there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority; and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

2 Accounting estimates and judgements

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1, the Directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying value of those assets and liabilities. These estimates and judgements are based on historical experience and other factors considered relevant by the Directors of the company. The Directors do not consider there to be any critical accounting judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The carrying amounts presented in these financial statements reflect the cessation of trading on 30 April 2016.

3 Turnover

The Company derives all of its turnover from the provision of services to customers based in the UK.

Notes *(continued)*

4 Expenses and auditor's remuneration

Included in loss are the following:
Auditor's remuneration:

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Audit fees paid by Mitie Shared Services Limited and not recharged	3	5

Amounts receivable by the Company's auditor and its associates in respect of services to the Company and its associates, other than the audit of the Company's financial statements, have not been disclosed as the information is required instead to be disclosed on a consolidated basis in the consolidated financial statements of the Company's parent, Mitie Group plc.

5 Staff numbers and costs

The average number of persons employed by the Company (including Directors) during the year, analysed by category, was as follows:

	Number of employees	
	2016	2015
Operations	7	7
Administration	2	2
	9	9

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Wages and salaries	203	216
Social security costs	19	19
Termination and redundancy payments	-	11
Contributions to defined contribution plans	5	8
	227	254

Notes *(continued)*

6 Directors' remuneration

The following directors are also directors or employees of another group company. They are remunerated by the company shown. It is not practicable to allocate their remuneration between their services as directors of this company and as directors or employees of other group companies.

Director	**Remunerated by**
M A Freeman	Mitie Facilities Services Limited
P I M Skoulding	Mitie Shared Services Limited

7 Other interest receivable and similar income

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
Bank interest	**106**	88
Total interest receivable and similar income	**106**	88

8 Taxation

	2016	2015
Analysis of charge in the year	**£000**	£000
UK corporation tax at *20%* (2015: 21%)		
Current tax on income for the period	**231**	193
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	**-**	1
	231	194
Total current tax	**231**	194
Deferred tax (see note 13)		
Origination and reversal of temporary timing differences	**4**	6
Reduction in statutory tax rate	**(2)**	-
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	**3**	(1)
Total deferred tax	**5**	5
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	**236**	199

Notes *(continued)*

8 Taxation *(continued)*

Reconciliation of effective tax rate	**2016** **£000**	2015 £000
Profit for the year	**910**	721
Total tax expense	**236**	199
Profit excluding taxation	**1,146**	920
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 20% (2015: 21%)	**229**	193
Reduction in statutory tax rate on deferred tax balances	**(2)**	-
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	**6**	6
Differences between capital allowances and depreciation	**-**	(6)
Other timing differences	**-**	6
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	**3**	-
Total tax expense	**236**	199

The main rate of corporation tax will remain at 20% until 1 April 2017 when it will reduce to 19%, remaining at this level until a further reduction to 18% from 1 April 2020. These rates have been used to calculate the deferred tax balance as they were substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £000	**Plant & vehicles £000**	**Total £000**
Cost			
Balance at 1 April 2015	407	139	546
Balance at 31 March 2016	407	139	546
Depreciation and Impairment			
Balance at 1 April 2015	84	105	189
Depreciation charge for the year	6	10	16
Balance at 31 March 2016	90	115	205
Net book value			
At 1 April 2015	323	34	357
At 31 March 2016	**317**	**24**	**341**

Notes *(continued)*

10 Stocks

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Raw materials and consumables	**74**	46
	74	46

11 Debtors

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Trade debtors	**150**	117
Amounts owed by group undertakings	**32**	12
Other debtors	**1**	1
Prepayments	**14**	14
Total	**197**	144
Due within one year	**197**	144

In the opinion of the Directors, the fair value does not materially differ from the carrying value.

12 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £000	2015 £000
Trade creditors	**149**	215
Taxation and social security	**158**	240
Other creditors	**37**	21
Accruals and deferred income	**204**	232
	548	708

In the opinion of the Directors, the fair value does not materially differ from the carrying value.

Notes *(continued)*

13 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Assets 2016 £000	2015 £000	Liabilities 2016 £000	2015 £000	Net 2016 £000	2015 £000
Tangible fixed assets	-	-	**(18)**	(13)	**(18)**	(13)
Tax liabilities	-	-	**(18)**	(13)	**(18)**	(13)

Movement in deferred tax during the year

1 April 2015 £000	Recognised in income £000	Recognised in equity £000	Included in disposal group £000	Acquired in business combination £000	31 March 2016 £000
(13)	(5)	-	-	-	**(18)**

Movement in deferred tax during the prior year

1 April 2014 £000	Recognised in income £000	Recognised in equity £000	Included in disposal group £000	Acquired in business combination £000	31 March 2015 £000
(8)	(5)	-	-	-	(13)

The UK Government announced reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% from 1 April 2017 and from 19% to 18% from 1 April 2020, which were substantively enacted on 26 October 2015.

The reduction in the balance sheet carrying value of deferred tax assets and liabilities to reflect the rate of tax at which those differences are expected to reverse has not had a material impact on the current year tax charge.

14 Provisions

	Deferred tax £000
Balance at 1 April 2015	(13)
Provisions made during the year	(5)
Balance at 31 March 2016	**(18)**

This provision will be utilised in the forthcoming financial year.

Notes *(continued)*

15 Capital and reserves

Share capital authorised and fully paid	**2016**	2015
	£000	£000
Ordinary Shares		
Ordinary shares at £0.10 each	**8**	8
	8	8

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to one vote per share at meetings of the Company.

Dividend

The following dividends were recognised during the period:

	2016	2015
	£000	£000
£6.76 (2015: £4.60) per qualifying ordinary share	**(541)**	(368)
	(541)	(368)

- **Other comprehensive income - Current year**

	Other/ Revaluation reserve £000	**Profit and loss account £000**	**Total Other comprehensive income £000**
Other comprehensive income			
Revaluation of tangible fixed assets	-	-	-
Change in fair value of assets classified as available-for-sale	-	-	-
Total other comprehensive income	-	-	-

- **Other comprehensive income - Comparative**

	Other/ Revaluation reserve £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total other comprehensive income £000
Other comprehensive income			
Revaluation of tangible fixed assets	(2)	-	(2)
Change in fair value of assets classified as available-for-sale	-	2	2
Total other comprehensive income	(2)	2	-

Notes *(continued)*

16 Related parties

Under FRS 101 the company is exempt from disclosing key management personnel compensation and transactions with other companies wholly owned by Mitie Group plc. Other related party transactions are disclosed below:

	Sales to		Purchases from	
	2016	2015	**2016**	2015
	£000	£000	**£000**	£000
Subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries of Mitie Group plc	**60**	1	**537**	2
	60	1	**537**	2

	Receivables outstanding		Creditors outstanding	
	2016	2015	**2016**	2015
	£000	£000	**£000**	£000
Subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries of Mitie Group plc	-	1	-	1
	-	1	-	1

All inter-company balances are unsecured; trading balances are payable within 30 days unless both parties agree an extension, funding balances are repayable on demand.

17 Explanation of transition to FRS 101

The accounting policies set out in note 1 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2016, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2015 and in the preparation of an opening FRS 101 balance sheet at 1 April 2014 (the Company's date of transition).

There were no adjustments that were required to transition Cole Motors Limited to FRS 101.

18 Subsequent event

Subsequent to the balance sheet date, the Company ceased trading from 30 April 2016.

19 Ultimate parent company and parent company of larger group

The Company is a subsidiary undertaking of Mitie Group plc which is the immediate parent company incorporated in Scotland. The ultimate controlling party is Mitie Group plc, a company incorporated in Scotland. Mitie Group plc is the parent company of the largest and smallest groups into which the accounts of the Company are consolidated. The consolidated financial statements of Mitie Group plc are available to the public and may be obtained from the Company Secretary at 1 Harlequin Office Park, Fieldfare, Emersons Green, Bristol, South Gloucestershire, BS16 7FN, UK or from www.mitie.com.