

Mitie Pest Control Limited

Annual Report and Financial Statements

Registered number 03173779

31 March 2017



Contents

Company information	1
Strategic report	2
Directors' report	4
Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the annual report and the financial statements	6
Independent auditor's report to the members of Mitie Pest Control Limited	7
Profit and loss account	9
Balance sheet	10
Statement of changes in equity	11
Notes	13

Company information

Directors

R Couzens
J S Sheridan
P M Trotman

Company secretary

Mitie Company Secretarial Services Limited

Registered office

1 Harlequin Office Park
Fieldfare
Emersons Green
Bristol
BS16 7FN

Auditor

Deloitte LLP
Statutory Auditor
London
United Kingdom

Strategic report

Mitie Pest Control 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.

Review of the business

The principal activity of the Company continued to be to provide pest control services to industrial and commercial clients.

As shown in the Company's profit and loss account on page 9, the Company's revenue was £20,774,000 (2016: £18,262,000) and the profit after tax was £516,000 (2016: £1,369,000). Revenue has increased due to new contracts having been won in the period. However, these contracts can have low gross profit margin in the early year.

During the year there was an apparent significant shortfall in the expected profitability of Mitie Group plc, the Company's ultimate parent company, for the year ended 31 March 2017. The Group appointed a new executive management team in December and January and they immediately launched an Accounting Review process to provide confidence that all relevant accounting standards were appropriately reflected in the Group's financial reporting.

Following additional information becoming available, the Group review work has identified a number of prior year errors that, due to their materiality, require the restatement of the Company's results for the year ended 31 March 2016, as well as the Company balance sheet positions as at 31 March 2016 and at 31 March 2015. These errors are outlined in note 2.

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. The Directors do not believe there to be any significant risks other than those detailed below.

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 remain stable in the forthcoming year.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events since the balance sheet date.

Approved by the Board and signed on its behalf by:



P M Trotman
Director

26 July 2017

Directors' report

The Directors present the Annual Report and audited Financial Statements of Mitie Pest Control Limited ('the Company') for the year ended 31 March 2017.

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

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development and position are set out in the Strategic Report.

The Company is expected to continue to generate positive cash flows on its own account for the foreseeable future. The Company participates in the Group's centralised treasury arrangements and so shares banking arrangements with its ultimate parent and fellow subsidiaries.

The Directors, having assessed the responses of the Directors of the Company's ultimate parent Mitie Group plc to their enquiries have no reason to believe that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the ability of the Mitie Group to continue as a going concern or its ability to continue with the current banking arrangements.

On the basis of their assessment of the Company's financial position and of the enquiries made of the Directors of Mitie Group plc, the Company's Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Directors

The Directors who held office during the year, together with those subsequently appointed, were:

Director	Date of resignation
R Couzens	
M A Freeman	19/04/2017
J S Sheridan	
P M Trotman	

Dividends

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

	2017	2016
	£	£
Ordinary	11.536	4.866

Directors' report *(continued)*

Employees

The Company recognises the importance of good communications and employee relationships. The Group communicates with employees via multiple channels, including Group-wide mailings, employee magazines and updates, employee-focused initiatives and events (including Group business roadshows), media networks and the provision of access to broadcasts of periodic financial presentations.

The Company remains committed to developing a culture that encourages the inclusion and diversity of all of the Company's employees through respecting and appreciating their differences and promoting the continuous development of employees through skills enhancement and training programmes.

The Company's employment policies are designed to attract, retain, train and motivate the very best people, recognising that this can be achieved only through offering equal opportunities regardless of gender, race, religion, age, disability, sexual orientation or any other aspect of diversity. Applications from disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the aptitudes of the applicant concerned. It is the policy of the Company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons (including those who become disabled whilst employees of the Company) should, as far as reasonably possible, be identical to that of other employees.

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 ought to have taken as a Director to make himself 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 3.

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



P M Trotman
Director

26 July 2017

1 Harlequin Office Park
Fieldfare
Emersons Green
BS16 7FN

Independent auditor's report to the members of Mitie Pest Control Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Mitie Pest Control Limited for the year ended 31 March 2017 which comprise the Profit and loss account, the Balance sheet, the Statement of changes in equity and the related notes 1 to 22. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, 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 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 2017 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.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report.

Independent auditor's report to the members of Mitie Pest Control Limited *(continued)*

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.

Mark Beddy

27 July 2017

Mark Beddy (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of Deloitte LLP,
Statutory Auditor

London
United Kingdom

Profit and loss account

	Note	2017 Total £000	Restated* 2016 Total £000
Turnover	4	20,774	18,262
Cost of sales		(16,671)	(13,701)
Gross profit		4,103	4,561
Administrative expenses		(3,531)	(2,927)
Operating profit	5	572	1,634
Other interest receivable and similar income	8	100	73
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		672	1,707
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	9	(156)	(338)
Profit for the financial year		516	1,369

*The profit and loss account has been restated for 2016, as explained in note 2 to these financial statements.

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

There were no items of other comprehensive income recognised during the current and prior year. Accordingly, no statement of Other comprehensive income has been prepared.

Balance sheet

	Note	2017 £000	Restated* 2016 £000
Fixed assets			
<i>Intangible assets</i>			
Goodwill	10	192	192
Other intangibles	11	188	-
Tangible assets	12	432	591
		<u>812</u>	<u>783</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	13	1,014	1,319
Debtors (including £176,000 due after more than one year (2016: £411,000))	14	4,434	4,705
Cash at bank and in hand		2,666	2,460
		<u>8,114</u>	<u>8,484</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	15	(5,048)	(4,742)
Net current assets		<u>3,066</u>	<u>3,742</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>3,878</u>	<u>4,525</u>
Provision	17	(29)	(28)
Provisions for liabilities		<u>(29)</u>	<u>(28)</u>
Net assets		<u>3,849</u>	<u>4,497</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	19	101	101
Profit and loss account	19	3,748	4,396
Shareholders' funds		<u>3,849</u>	<u>4,497</u>

*The balance sheet has been restated for 2016, as explained by note 2 to these financial statements.

These financial statements of Mitie Pest Control Limited, company number 03173779, were approved by the board of Directors on _____ and were signed on its behalf by:

P. Trotman

P M Trotman
Director

26 July 2017

Statement of changes in equity

	Called up Share capital £000	Profit and loss account* £000	Total equity* £000
Balance at 1 April 2015	101	3,361	3,462
Effect of prior year adjustment	-	134	134
Balance at 1 April 2015 restated	101	3,495	3,596
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Profit	-	1,369	1,369
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	1,369	1,369
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity			
Equity-settled share based payment transactions	-	24	24
Tax on share based payments	-	(1)	(1)
Dividends	-	(491)	(491)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	-	(468)	(468)
Balance at 31 March 2016	101	4,396	4,497

*The statement of changes in equity has been restated for 2016, as explained by note 2 to these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity *(continued)*

	Called up share capital £000	Profit and loss account £000	Total equity £000
Balance at 1 April 2016 restated	101	4,396	4,497
Total comprehensive income for the year			
Profit	-	516	516
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	516	516
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity			
Dividends	-	(1,164)	(1,164)
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	-	(1,164)	(1,164)
Balance at 31 March 2017	101	3,748	3,849

Notes

1 Accounting policies

Mitie Pest Control Limited (the "Company") is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales and domiciled in the UK. The registered number of the Company is 03173779. The Company's registered office is 1 Harlequin Office Park, Fieldfare, Emersons Green, Bristol, South Gloucestershire BS16 7FN. Details of the Company's activities are set out in the Strategic Report.

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 been prepared on a going concern basis.

These financial statements were prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 101 *Reduced Disclosure Framework* ("FRS 101").

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 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, intangible 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;
- 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;
- Certain disclosures required by IAS 36 *Impairment of assets* in respect of the impairment of goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets;
- 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.

Judgements made by the Directors, in the application of these accounting policies, that have significant effect on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustment in the next year are discussed in note 3.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Measurement convention

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.

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 uncollectible 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.

Financial liabilities comprise trade payables and financing liabilities, including bank and other borrowings. These are measured at initial recognition at fair value and subsequently at amortised cost.

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.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

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:

- Plant and vehicles: 3 - 5 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.

Goodwill

Goodwill is initially recognised as an asset at cost and is subsequently measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses. It is reviewed for impairment at least annually. Any impairment is recognised immediately in the income statement for the period and is not subsequently reversed.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets identified in a business acquisition are capitalised at fair value as at the date of acquisition.

Software and development expenditure is capitalised as an intangible asset if the asset created can be identified, if it is probable that the asset created will generate future economic benefits and if the development cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Following initial recognition, the carrying amount of an intangible asset is its cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets are reviewed for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that they may be impaired. Amortisation expense is charged to administrative expenses in the income statement on a straight-line basis over its useful life.

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.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Employee benefits

Retirement benefit costs

The Company participates in a number of defined other local government defined benefit schemes. In respect of the schemes in which the Company participates, the company accounts for its legal and constructive obligations over the period of its participation which is for a fixed period only.

In addition, the Company operates a number of defined contribution retirement benefit schemes for all qualifying employees. Payments to the defined contribution and stakeholder pension schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

Share-based payment transactions

The Company participates in a number of Mitie Group plc executive and employee share option schemes. For all grants of share options, the fair value as at the date of grant is calculated using the appropriate valuation model and the corresponding expense is recognised on a straight-line basis over the vesting period based on the Company's estimate of shares that will actually vest. Further details of the Group's share option schemes are contained in the Mitie Group plc annual report.

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 income recognised in respect of services provided during the year (stated net of sales taxes) and is earned predominantly within the United Kingdom. Turnover is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and can be reliably measured. When turnover is recognised but has not yet been billed accrued income arises. Deferred income arises when the Company has billed clients in advance of recognising revenue.

All bid costs are expensed through the income statement up to the point where contract award or full recovery of the costs is virtually certain. The confirmation of the preferred bidder for a contract by a client is the point at which the award of a contract is considered to be virtually certain. Revenue from a contract to provide services is recognised by reference to the stage of completion of the contract at the balance sheet date. Revenue from time and material contracts is recognised at the contractual rates as labour hours and tasks are delivered and direct expenses incurred. In other cases, the Group distinguishes between the following types of contract:

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Recognition: repeat service-based contracts (single and bundled contracts)

Turnover is recognised on a straight-line basis unless this is not an accurate reflection of the work performed. Where a straight-line basis is not appropriate, for example if specific works on contracts represent a significant element of the whole, turnover is recognised based on the percentage of completion method, based on the proportion of costs incurred at the balance sheet date relative to the total estimated cost of completing the contracted work.

Costs incurred, after the confirmation of preferred bidder, that are specific costs incurred to ensure that the project or programme has appropriate organisational, operational and technical infrastructures and mechanisms in place to enable the delivery of full services under the contract target operating model are defined as mobilisation costs. These costs are included within trade and other receivables on the balance sheet provided that the costs relate directly to the contract, are separately identifiable, can be measured reliably and that the future net cash inflows from the contract are estimated to be no less than the amounts capitalised. Such costs may be incurred when a contract is awarded, or when there is a subsequent change in the scope of contracted services. The mobilisation costs are amortised over the contracted period (including any contracted extension periods), generally on a straight-line basis, or on a basis to reflect the profile of work to be performed over the contracted period if the straight-line basis is not considered to be appropriate for the specific contract to which the costs relate. If the contract becomes loss making, any unamortised costs are written off and the expected loss is provided for immediately.

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.

Notes (continued)

1 Accounting policies (continued)

Amendments to IFRSs that are mandatorily effective for the current year

In the current year, the Company has applied a number of amendments to IFRSs issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) that are mandatorily effective for an accounting period that begins on or after 1 January 2016. The adoption of the changes set out below has not had any material impact on the disclosures or on the amounts reported in these financial statements.

- Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 *Investment Entities: Applying the Consolidation Exception*.
- Amendments to IFRS 11 *Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations*.
- Amendments to IAS 1 *Disclosure Initiative*.
- Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 *Clarification of Acceptable Methods of Depreciation and Amortisation*.
- Amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 41 *Agriculture: Bearer Plants*.
- Amendments to IAS 27 *Equity Method in Separate Financial Statements*.
- Amendments to IFRSs included in the *Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2012-2014 Cycle*.

New standards not yet adopted

The Company has taken the exemption available under FRS101 in respect of not disclosing the impact of new standards that are not yet in effect except for the following:

IFRS 15 introduces a new revenue recognition model and is due to be effective for periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. It will have a material impact on the reported assets, liabilities and profit and loss account of the Company. The Company is conducting a detailed review of IFRS 15 with the view to early adopting the standard for the year ending 31 March 2018.

The review of the impact of IFRS 15 is continuing and will be completed during 2017. The key impacts identified to date are:

Percentage of completion accounting on long term complex contracts – under the 5 step model for revenue recognition introduced by IFRS 15 this method of accounting is no longer considered applicable to integrated complex contracts. Therefore it will not be appropriate to carry forward accrued revenue in relation to percentage of completion accounting on these complex integrated contracts. As at 31 March 2017 this balance was £nil.

Mobilisation costs – under IFRS 15 costs of mobilising new contracts will have to meet different criteria in order to be classified as a cost of fulfilling a contract. This change will materially affect both (i) the amount of costs capitalised on complex integrated contracts that have been accounted for under the percentage of completion method and (ii) the amount of costs that have been capitalised previously as mobilisation costs.

Beyond the information above, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate of the effect of these standards until a detailed review has been completed.

Notes (continued)

2 Explanation of prior year restatement

During the year there was an apparent significant shortfall in the expected profitability of Mitie Group plc, the Company's ultimate parent company, for the year ended 31 March 2017. The Group appointed a new executive management team in December and January and they immediately launched an Accounting Review process to provide confidence that all relevant accounting standards were appropriately reflected in the Group's financial reporting.

Following additional information becoming available, the Group review work has identified a number of prior year errors that, due to their materiality, require the restatement of the Company's results for the year ended 31 March 2016, as well as the Company balance sheet positions as at 31 March 2016 and at 31 March 2015. These errors are outlined below.

A number of under-accruals, or under-provisions, of various categories of costs have been identified in relation to prior years. These costs have now been written off to the consolidated income statement in the relevant years and were incurred in relation to:

- i) employee bonuses that were paid during the year ended 31 March 2016 and 31 March 2017 but related to the financial years ended 31 March 2015 and 31 March 2016 totalling £nil (2015: £194,000 and 2016: £(194,000)).
- ii) under-provision of insurance liabilities that were outstanding at 31 March 2015 (£24,000) and 31 March 2016 (£28,000).

The tax impacts of these adjustments on the profit and loss account were a charge of £36,000 in 2015 and a credit of £39,000 in 2016.

An explanation of how the prior year restatement has affected the Company's financial position and financial performance is set out in the following tables.

Notes (continued)

2 Explanation of prior year restatement (continued)

Reconciliation of equity

	Note	31 March 2015			31 March 2016		
		2015 as previously reported £000	Prior year adjustment £000	2015 restated £000	2016 as previously reported £000	Prior year adjustment £000	2016 restated £000
Fixed assets							
Goodwill	10	192	-	192	192	-	192
Tangible fixed assets	12	598	-	598	591	-	591
		<u>790</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>790</u>	<u>783</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>783</u>
Current assets							
Stocks	13	1,007	-	1,007	1,319	-	1,319
Trade debtors	14	2,237	-	2,237	2,229	-	2,229
Mobilisation costs	14	359	-	359	746	-	746
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	14	524	-	524	652	-	652
Other debtors	14	444	-	444	462	(5)	457
Deferred tax asset	14	98	-	98	92	-	92
Prepayments and accrued income	14	78	-	78	75	-	75
Accrued income		682	-	682	454	-	454
Corporation tax	14	5	-	5	-	-	-
Cash at bank and in hand		2,292	-	2,292	2,460	-	2,460
		<u>7,726</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,726</u>	<u>8,489</u>	<u>(5)</u>	<u>8,484</u>
Creditors: amounts due within one year	15						
Trade creditors		(1,284)	-	(1,284)	(894)	-	(894)
Amounts owed to Group undertakings		(1,919)	-	(1,919)	(1,942)	-	(1,942)
Taxation and social security		(778)	-	(778)	(730)	-	(730)
Other creditors		(75)	-	(75)	(108)	-	(108)
Accruals and deferred income		(869)	194	(675)	(878)	-	(878)
Corporation tax		(129)	(36)	(165)	(199)	9	(190)
		<u>(5,054)</u>	<u>158</u>	<u>(4,896)</u>	<u>(4,751)</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>(4,742)</u>

Notes (continued)

2 Explanation of prior year restatement (continued)

		31 March 2015			31 March 2016		
		2015 as previously reported £000	Prior year adjustment £000	2015 restated £000	2016 as previously reported £000	Prior year adjustment £000	2016 restated £000
Net current assets		2,672	158	2,830	3,738	4	3,742
Total assets less current liabilities		3,462	158	3,620	4,521	4	4,525
Provisions for liabilities	17						
Insurance provisions		-	(24)	(24)	-	(28)	(28)
		-	(24)	(24)	-	(28)	(28)
Net assets		3,462	134	3,596	4,521	(24)	4,497
Capital and reserves	19						
Called up share capital		101	-	101	101	-	101
Profit and loss account		3,361	134	3,495	4,420	(24)	4,396
Shareholders' equity		3,462	134	3,596	4,521	(24)	4,497

Notes (continued)

2 Explanation of prior year restatement (continued)

Reconciliation of profit

		2016 as previously reported £000	2016 Prior year adjustment £000	2016 restated £000
	Note			
Turnover	4	18,262	-	18,262
Cost of sales		(13,701)	-	(13,701)
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Gross profit		4,561	-	4,561
Administrative expenses		(2,730)	(197)	(2,927)
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating profit		1,831	(197)	1,634
Other interest receivable and similar income	8	73	-	73
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		1,904	(197)	1,707
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	9	(377)	39	(338)
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit for the year		1,527	(158)	1,369
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Notes (continued)

3 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 judgement, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experiences and other factors that are considered to be relevant.

Critical accounting judgements in applying the Company's accounting policies

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 1 above, management has made the following judgements that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised for certain long-term complex projects based on the stage of completion of the contract activity. This is measured by comparing the proportion of costs incurred, which include transition costs reflecting costs incurred in the performance of transitioning services (see Note 1), against the estimated whole-life contract costs. Particular judgement is required in evaluating the operational and financial business plans for these contracts to forecast the expected whole-life contract billings, costs and margin and to assess the recoverability of any resulting accrued income through the life of the contract. In forming the judgement around expected whole-life contract billings, account is taken of potential deductions from and increments to revenue that may arise from the application of performance related measures under contracts.

Key sources of estimation uncertainty

There are no key sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the next financial year.

4 Turnover

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

5 Expenses and auditor's remuneration

Included in profit are the following:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
(Loss) / gain on disposal of fixed assets	(31)	19

Auditor's remuneration:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Audit of these financial statements	7	11

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.

Notes (continued)

6 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	
	2017	2016
Operations	289	270
Administration	71	79
	<u>360</u>	<u>349</u>

The aggregate payroll costs of these persons were as follows:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Wages and salaries	10,544	9,365
Share based payments (See note 18)	-	24
Social security costs	992	962
Termination and redundancy payments	8	4
Pension costs	188	167
	<u>11,732</u>	<u>10,522</u>

7 Directors' remuneration

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Directors' emoluments	264	158
Company contributions to money purchase pension plans	13	5
	<u></u>	<u></u>

In respect of the highest paid Director:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Emoluments and amounts receivable under long term incentive schemes	188	158
Money purchase pension contributions	13	5

	Number of Directors	
	2017	2016
Retirement benefits are accruing to the following number of Directors under:		
Money purchase schemes	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Notes (continued)

7 Directors' remuneration (continued)

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	Remuneration disclosed in
M A Freeman	Mitie Facilities Services Limited	Mitie Facilities Services Limited
J S Sheridan	Mitie Facilities Services Limited	Mitie Facilities Services Limited

8 Other interest receivable and similar income

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Bank interest	100	73
Total interest receivable and similar income	100	73

9 Taxation

	2017 £000	Restated 2016 £000
<i>Analysis of charge in the year</i>		
UK corporation tax at 20% (2016: 20%)		
Current tax on income for the period	209	351
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	8	(17)
	217	334
Total current tax	217	334
Origination and reversal of temporary timing differences	(73)	(2)
Reduction in statutory tax rate	17	11
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(5)	(5)
Total deferred tax	(61)	4
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	156	338
<i>Tax recognised directly in equity</i>		
Current tax recognised directly in equity	-	(3)
Deferred tax recognised directly in equity	-	2
Total tax recognised directly in equity	-	(1)

Notes (continued)

9 Taxation

	2017 £000	Restated 2016 £000
<i>Reconciliation of effective tax rate</i>		
Profit for the year	516	1,369
Total tax expense	156	338
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Profit excluding taxation	672	1,707
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Tax using the UK corporation tax rate of 20% (2016: 20%)	134	341
Reduction in statutory tax rate on deferred tax balances	17	12
Relief in respect of employee share options	2	7
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	3	(22)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total tax expense	156	338
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

The main rate of corporation tax was 20% until 1 April 2017 when it reduced to 19%, it will remain at this level until a further reduction to 17% 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.

10 Goodwill

	£000
Cost	
Balance at 1 April 2016	324
	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2017	324
	<hr/> <hr/>
Amortisation and impairment	
Balance at 1 April 2016	132
	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2017	132
	<hr/> <hr/>
Net book value	
At 1 April 2016	192
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2017	192
	<hr/> <hr/>

Notes (continued)

11 Intangible assets

	Total £000
Cost	
Asset reclassification	504
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2017	504
	<hr/>
Amortisation	
Asset reclassification	316
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2017	316
	<hr/>
Net book value	
31 March 2017	188
	<hr/>
At 1 April 2016	<hr/>

Intangibles are amortised over their estimated economic life of 3 years.

12 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant & vehicles £000
Cost	
Balance at 1 April 2016	1,323
Additions	403
Asset reclassification	(504)
Disposals	(94)
	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2017	1,128
	<hr/>
Depreciation and Impairment	
Balance at 1 April 2016	732
Depreciation charge for the year	343
Asset reclassification	(316)
Disposals	(63)
	<hr/>
Balance at 31 March 2017	696
	<hr/>
Net book value	
At 1 April 2016	591
	<hr/>
At 31 March 2017	432
	<hr/>

Notes (continued)

13 Stocks

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Raw materials and consumables	1,014	1,319
	<u>1,014</u>	<u>1,319</u>

14 Debtors

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Trade debtors	2,837	2,229
Mobilisation costs	88	746
Amounts owed by Group undertakings	663	652
Other debtors	94	457
Deferred tax assets (see note 16)	153	92
Interest receivable	23	-
Prepayments	25	75
Accrued income	551	454
Total	<u>4,434</u>	<u>4,705</u>
Due within one year	4,258	4,294
Due after more than one year	<u>176</u>	<u>411</u>

In the opinion of the Directors, the fair value does not materially differ from the carrying value. Amounts due from Group undertakings are repayable on demand.

15 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £000	Restated 2016 £000
Trade creditors	980	894
Amounts owed to Group undertakings	1,899	1,942
Taxation and social security	732	730
Corporation tax	112	190
Other creditors	219	108
Accruals and deferred income	1,106	878
	<u>5,048</u>	<u>4,742</u>

In the opinion of the Directors, the fair value does not materially differ from the carrying value. Amounts due to Group undertakings are repayable on demand.

Notes (continued)

16 Deferred tax assets and liabilities

Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	Assets 2017 £000	2016 £000	Liabilities 2017 £000	2016 £000	Net 2017 £000	2016 £000
Tangible fixed assets	146	85	-	-	146	85
Share-based payments	2	4	-	-	2	4
Provisions	5	3	-	-	5	3
Net tax assets	<u>153</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>153</u>	<u>92</u>

Movement in deferred tax during the year

1 April 2016 £000	Recognised in income £000	31 March 2017 £000
<u>92</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>153</u>

Movement in deferred tax during the prior year

1 April 2015 £000	Recognised in income £000	Recognised in equity £000	31 March 2016 £000
<u>98</u>	<u>(4)</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>92</u>

The UK Government announced reductions in the UK corporation tax rate from 20% to 19% from 1 April 2017 and from 19% to 17% from 1 April 2020, which have been substantively enacted.

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.

Notes (continued)

17 Provisions

	Insurance excess provision £000
Balance at 1 April 2016	28
Provisions made during the year	1
Balance at 31 March 2017	29
Current provisions	29

The insurance reserve provides for the self-insured element of Fleet and Liability claims that will typically settle over three to five years. This includes a provision for claims that are expected but have not yet been reported.

18 Share based payments

The Mitie Group operates five equity-settled share option schemes, involving ordinary 2.5p shares in Mitie Group plc, which are open to employees of the Company. Full details of the schemes are given in the annual report of Mitie Group plc. The main terms of each scheme are as follows:

Discretionary schemes

Mitie Group plc long term incentive plan

Awards of shares or rights to acquire shares with an exercise price of nil and a vesting period of 3 - 5 years. Awards may be forfeited if the employee leaves the Group. Performance conditions must be satisfied which are based on movements in a range of market and non-market conditions.

Mitie Group plc executive share option scheme

The right to acquire shares at a predetermined price following a vesting period of three years. Options may be forfeit if the employee leaves the Group. Before options can be exercised, a performance condition, linked to growth in earnings per share, must be satisfied.

Conditional share plan

Awards of shares or rights to acquire shares with an exercise price of nil and a vesting period of 1 - 2 years. Awards may be forfeited if the employee leaves the Group.

Notes (continued)

18 Share based payments (continued)

Non-discretionary schemes

Mitie Group plc SAYE scheme

The right to acquire shares at a predetermined price if the employee saves a regular amount over a three year period. Options must be exercised within six months of the date of vesting. Options may be forfeited if the employee leaves the Group.

Share incentive plan

Employees are invited to invest in Partnership shares which are purchased in the market on their behalf and held in a UK employee benefit trust. One Matching share is awarded for every ten Partnership shares purchased. Matching shares may be forfeited if the employee disposes of the Partnership shares within three years of purchase.

	2017	2016
Weighted average share price at date of exercise	219p	310p
Options outstanding prices	201p to 319p	191p to 319p
Weighted average remaining contractual life	4 years	4.8 years

The options outstanding at 31 March 2017 had exercise prices ranging from 201p to 319p (2016: 191p to 319p). During the year, options were granted in May, July, November, December and January. In 2016, options were granted in May, July and August 2015.

19 Capital and reserves

Share capital authorised and fully paid	2017 £000	2016 £000
Ordinary Shares		
100,900 Ordinary shares at £1 each	<u>101</u>	<u>101</u>

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.

Profit and loss account

The profit and loss account comprises the retained earnings and losses of the Company, less amounts distributed to the Company's shareholder.

Dividend

The following dividends were recognised during the year:

	2017 £000	2016 £000
£11.536 (2016: £4.866) per qualifying ordinary share	1,164	491
	<u>1,164</u>	<u>491</u>

Dividends were approved and paid in September 2016.

Notes (continued)

20 Commitments

Commitments on behalf of Group undertakings

The Company is party with other Group undertakings to cross-guarantees of each others' bank overdrafts and loans.

	2017 £000	2016 £000
Overall commitment	<u>309,315</u>	<u>281,823</u>

21 Related parties

Related parties with which the Company has transacted

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 2017 £000	2016 £000	Purchases from 2017 £000	2016 £000
Subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries of Mitie Group plc	<u>233</u>	<u>1,209</u>	<u>232</u>	<u>78</u>
	<u>233</u>	<u>1,209</u>	<u>232</u>	<u>78</u>

	Receivables outstanding 2017 £000	2016 £000	Creditors outstanding 2017 £000	2016 £000
Subsidiaries and fellow subsidiaries of Mitie Group plc	<u>87</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>87</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>-</u>

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.

22 Ultimate parent company and parent company of larger group

The Company is a subsidiary undertaking of Mitie Facilities Services Limited which is the immediate parent company and is incorporated in England and Wales. The ultimate controlling party is Mitie Group plc, a company incorporated in Scotland with its registered office at 1 Harlequin Office Park, Fieldfare, Emersons Green, Bristol, South Gloucestershire BS16 7FN. 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 the registered office or from www.mitie.com.