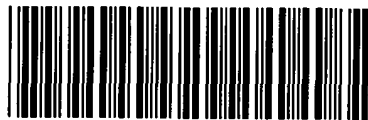


Copart UK Limited

Report and Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 July 2016

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Copart UK Limited

Registered No: 00929621

Directors

A J Adair
W E Franklin
V W Mitz
P A Styer
N Paget
S Sheldon-Wilson (Appointed 18 January 2016)
J D Canning (Appointed 18 January 2016)

Secretary

HP Secretarial Services Limited
Oxford House
Cliftonville
Northampton
NN1 5PN

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP
400 Capability Green
Luton
Beds
LU1 3LU

Bankers

Barclays Bank PLC
497 Silbury Boulevard
Milton Keynes
MK9 2LD

Registered office

Acrey Fields
Woburn Road
Wootton
Beds
MK43 9EJ

Strategic Report

Principal activities and review of the business

The principal activity of the company throughout the period was the provision of vehicle remarketing services to the UK insurance and automotive industries. The company provides access for vehicle sellers through regular online auctions to an active and geographically diverse buyer base, ensuring market value is achieved for vehicles sold.

In the reported period the business continued in its strategy of investing in the development of the service that it offers to both its sellers and its buyers:

- Copart continues to invest and develop the website constantly improving the user experience both in the UK and globally.
- Investment in the Trade First Choice brand has provided a greater number of trade sellers the opportunity to sell vehicles on Copart's on line auction platform.
- Copart continues to invest in the modernisation of and increasing the operational fleet strengthening national coverage, facilitating quicker collections and driving operational efficiencies.

Fiscal Environment

The business traded in the period in line with expectations. Management remains confident that the company's proposition fits the current and expected future economic environment. Market conditions remain challenging, however providing the company with an opportunity to develop new sources of vehicles, as prospective customers look to strengthen value and improved services. The company's revenue is influenced by a number of macro-economic factors including: second hand car sales volumes, interest rates, foreign exchange rates, trade demand, metal trading prices, and available supply of vehicles.

Results and dividends

The company transitioned from previously extant UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1st August 2014. An explanation of how the transition to FRS102 has affected the financial position and financial performance has been given in note 17.

Turnover for the year was £125.3 million (2015: £115.3 million), an increase of £10.0 million. Performance was in line with management expectation with the impact of supply contract changes and volume growth in Copart's new sales channels.

Operating Profit for the year was £21.5 million (2015: £15.0 million), an increase of £6.5 million. Gross Profit increased by £3.1m in line with increased turnover and administrative expenses reduced by £3.9m following a favourable movement in foreign exchange.

Profit after tax was £17.5 million (2015: £11.0 million) reflecting increase in gross profit and reduction in administrative expenses.

The directors do not recommend payment of any dividends. During the period, the company paid dividends of £nil (2015: £6.720m) to the Company's parent company.

Key performance indicators

Management meet monthly to review business performance and ensure delivery of the strategic priorities of the company. Management utilise the following key performance indicators in evaluating business performance:

Strategic Report

Turnover year on year

Turnover has increased from £115.3 million to £125.3 million during the reported period, an increase of 8.67%. This is in line with management expectations reflecting an increased turnover in both insurance and non-insurance sales channels.

Head count year on year

Head count has increased from 673 to 687 during the reported period; an increase of 2% reflecting resource requirements to service increased volumes.

Administration cost year on year

Administrative costs were £34.7 million (2015: £38.1 million), a decrease of £3.4m. Administrative costs for 2015 have reduced from a reported value of £41.4 million to £38.1 million due to the transition to FRS102 accounting standards. As part of the transition to FRS102, all intangible fixed assets have had their useful economic lives re-assessed and have been considered to have expired as at 31st July 2014. Accordingly, all intangible fixed assets have been fully impaired as at 31st July 2014. No amortisation of goodwill has been charged during the period (2015: £nil).

Principal risks and uncertainties

Management meet regularly to discuss risks on the business. The key risks affecting the business are:

Competitive Risk

The UK salvage market place remains highly competitive. Competition operates either as standalone businesses, or as members of a consortium. National coverage is possible through membership of a consortium, several of which exist, as well as through the operation of several sites and/or the establishment of a network of smaller operators. All of these models exist in the marketplace as do informal agreements for co-operation amongst smaller operators and/or arrangements for 'satellite' third party sites.

Economic Risk

The key economic risks considered by management are: -

Consolidation in UK motor insurance marketplace

Further consolidation in the UK motor insurance marketplace would depend on whether the acquirer is an existing customer or not. Management believe that the benefits delivered by the company's operational processes are above industry norms and ensure strong partnership arrangements. The management team continues to work closely with its customers and is continuing to build close relationships outside its existing customer base.

The company's trading does not rely on banking facilities or debt sourced from outside of the group, thus mitigating any risk of future re-financing costs. Where finance leases are in place, they are at fixed rates for the duration of the lease.

Financial Risk

The company's exposure to financial risk is low, however management continue to prudently manage the financial health of the business. All cash reserves are invested with institutions with high credit ratings and in instruments with low risk profiles.

Human Resources Management

Employees and the development of the company's service culture are important to Copart's management. During the period significant investment of time and resource was allocated to employee training through nationally recognised schemes and internal training, strengthening the company's service offering to its customers. During the period employees remained fully apprised of company development or service innovations through weekly briefings, and regular employee magazines.

Strategic Report

Environmental Risk

The main environmental risks within the company are land, water and fire pollution as a result of the operations we carry out during the daily carriage, storage, auction and on-site depollution and dismantling of vehicles.

These are managed by operating a rigid risk management programme which is fully compliant with the requirements of the regulatory bodies that cover the terms of our site licences. Regular audits are carried out by Government agency officers to monitor our compliance with the terms of our licences.

On behalf of the board

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'J Canning', written over a horizontal line.

J Canning

Director

Date 28th April 2017

Directors' Report

The directors present their report and financial statements for the year ended 31 July 2016.

Directors

The directors who served the company during the year were as follows:

A J Adair
W E Franklin
V W Mitz
P A Styer
N J Paget
P Haggerwood (Resigned 24 February 2016)
J D Canning (Appointed 18 January 2016)
S Sheldon Wilson (Appointed 18 January 2016)

Secretaries

The secretary who served the company during the year was:

HP Secretarial Services Limited

Political and charitable contributions

The company has made no political or charitable contributions during the reported period.

Creditor payment policy

The company pays all creditors in line with contractual terms and conditions of the specific service contract that has been entered into.

Going concern

Copart UK Limited is an integral company in the wider group's UK and international strategy. The directors have a reasonable expectation that the company and the group have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future, accordingly the financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis.

Future developments

Copart UK Limited, supported by Copart Inc., will continue to develop its electronic and physical offering to develop its service to existing customers and enabling the company to serve new markets and customers.

Disabled policy

The company gives full consideration to applications for employment from disabled persons where the candidate's particular attributes and abilities adequately meet the requirements of the job description. Opportunities are available to disabled employees for training, career development and promotion.

Where existing employees become disabled, it is the company's policy to provide continuing employment wherever practical in the same or an alternative position and will provide appropriate training to achieve this aim.

Employee involvement

The company operates within the requirements of the Information and Consultation of Employees Regulations 2004. Information is provided to key managers through use of Management Briefings – both electronically and in person. A weekly business briefing is provided to all employees.

The company actively promotes involvement in the success and growth of the business through a national recognition scheme for all employees.

Directors' Report

Directors' statement as to disclosure of information to auditors

The directors who were members of the board at the time of approving the directors' report are listed on page 1. Having made enquiries of fellow directors and of the company's auditors, each of these directors confirms that:

- to the best of each director's knowledge and belief, there is no information relevant to the preparation of their report of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- each director has taken all the steps a director might reasonably be expected to have taken to be aware of relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Directors' qualifying third party indemnity provisions

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

Auditors

A resolution to reappoint Ernst & Young LLP as auditors will be put to the members at the Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of the board



J Canning
Director

Date: 28th April 2017

Modern slavery statement

Introduction

We are committed to constantly reviewing our employment practices, and the activities of our supply chain and ensuring compliance with the obligations under the Modern Slavery Act 2015. This statement sets out the policies and practices within our business that provide a framework aimed at ensuring our compliance to the requirements of the Act.

This statement refers to our primary review against the implementation of the Act and sets out certain actions that took place during the current financial year (2015/16.) We have also set out actions we intend to take in the next financial year to improve our position.

Principal activities of the business

Established in the United Kingdom by the initial acquisition of Universal Salvage Limited in 2007, the principal activity of Copart UK Limited is the provision of vehicle remarketing services to the UK insurance and automotive industries. The company provides sellers access through its on line daily auctions to an active and geographically diverse buyer base, ensuring market value is achieved for vehicles sold. The company only operates in the UK.

Responsibilities

The Human Resources Director has responsibility to ensure that all the company's policies and procedures are up to date and properly meet the requirements that the policy is designed for. Such reviews are conducted annually.

The Senior Management team will review its approach to human rights and modern slavery annually to ensure that no changes have taken place that may have impacted upon its initial risk assessment.

Risk Assessment

During the year the Senior Management team led a review of the legislation and completed a risk assessment against our activities and concluded that in general the company does not have any area subject to high risk within the definition of the Act. The company believes that its review and this statement are proportionate to the identified generally low risk to modern slavery as described within the Act.

The Company's Values are an integral part of the way the company operates and provides a framework that ensures that the behaviour of our employees meets or exceeds the minimum requirements set out in active employee related legislation. When necessary, the company will invoke its Disciplinary Policy & Procedure to ensure that its Values remain an integral part of its culture.

Due Diligence

Given the low risk the company has assessed itself as, and the type of operation the company conducts, we believe that its existing commercial due diligence practices are sufficient to ensure continual compliance to the requirements of the Act. However, this position will form part of its annual review process.

Our Policies & Procedures

The company has a number of relevant policies that will support its efforts to ensure compliance to the Act.

- **Whistleblowing policy.** The company encourages all its workers, customers and other business partners to report any concerns related to their direct activities, or our supply chain. This includes any circumstances that may give rise to an enhanced risk of slavery or human trafficking. The company's whistleblowing procedure is designed to make it very easy for workers to make disclosures, without fear of retaliation, by using its completely anonymous hotline. The hotline is well published to employees through our Employee Handbook, notice board posters and flyers.
- **Employee Handbook.** The company's Employee Handbook makes it clear to all employees the actions and behaviour expected of them when representing the organisation. The organisation strives to maintain the highest standards of employee conduct and ethical behaviour.
- **Recruitment activity.** The company only uses specified, reputable employment agencies to source labour and will always verify the practices of any new agency it is using before accepting workers

Modern slavery statement

from that agency. When entering into a contract with any new agency the company would apply its Contract Approval Policy.

- **Contract Approval Policy.** The company is committed to ensuring that its suppliers adhere to the highest standards of ethics. The company will only work with reputable suppliers to ensure they meet the standards required. When a new supplier is identified, the company has a Contract Approval Policy where all contracts are verified by the company's legal team and assurances received that the supplier meets the requirements of the legislation. The company already has a model contract which has been updated to include a requirement to agree compliance to the requirements of the Modern Slavery Act. Any identified violations of the legislation could lead to the termination of the suppliers' relationship with the company.
- **Corporate Social Responsibility Policy.** The company has a Corporate Social Responsibility Policy that sets out its approach to continually improve upon our responsibilities to our business partners and employees, and continually reaffirms our desire to act in a responsible way and improve our performance in meeting legislative requirements and more.

As part of its annual review, the policies listed above and any other relevant policies will be reviewed and updated to ensure they include reference to and adequately ensure compliance with the requirements of the Act.

Employee Awareness & Management Training

The company will update its induction programme that will ensure that all new employees are made aware of the key aspects of the legislation upon joining the company, as well as understanding what they should do if they believe a supplier to the company is working in a way that could be considered as slavery. All new employees from the beginning of December 2016 will be provided with an awareness of the Act. All current employees will also be given a briefing to meet the same need.

All the company's management team will be made aware of the obligations of the Act, the due diligence process the Senior Management team have conducted and the actions required of all our managers to ensure that we comply with the requirements of the Act and that any suppliers who work with or for any manager is reviewed to ensure their compliance with the Act.

Improvement plan

The following actions were taken to ensure the company improved its awareness of and compliance to the requirements of the Act.

- All company employees were briefed by the end of November 2016
- Managers were specifically and separately briefed by the end of November 2016
- Awareness of the Modern Slavery Act was included in its induction programme from 1st December 2016
- Relevant managers completed an assessment of all suppliers before Easter 2017, identifying concerns as necessary
- Updated relevant policies and procedures to include the main provisions of the Act in relation to that particular policy by Easter 2017

This Statement will be updated and reviewed annually.

On behalf of the board



J Canning
Director

Date: April 28th 2017

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of 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 the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). 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 judgments and accounting 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;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Independent auditors' report

to the members of Copart UK Limited

We have audited the financial statements of Copart UK Limited for the year ended 31 July 2016 which comprise Income Statement, Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity and the related notes 1 to 18. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland".

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 Directors' Responsibilities Statement set out on page 9, 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 Strategic report, Directors' report and Financial Statements 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 July 2016 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, including FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland"; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

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

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

Independent auditors' report

to the members of Copart UK Limited

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have identified no material misstatements in the Strategic Report or Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Ernst & Young LLP

*Chris Nobbs (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Luton
Date: 28th April 2017*

Income statement

for the year ended year ended 31 July 2016

	Notes	<i>Total 2016 £'000</i>	<i>Total 2015 £'000</i>
Turnover	2	125,291	115,346
Cost of sales		69,061	62,236
Gross profit		56,230	53,110
Administrative expenses		34,714	38,070
Operating profit	3	21,516	15,040
Interest receivable	6	96	42
Profit on ordinary activities before taxation		21,612	15,082
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	7	4,158	4,037
Profit for the financial year transferred to reserves		17,454	11,045

Statement of other comprehensive income

There are no recognised gains or losses other than the profit of £17,454,000 attributable to the shareholders for the year ended 31 July 2016 (2015: £11,045,000).

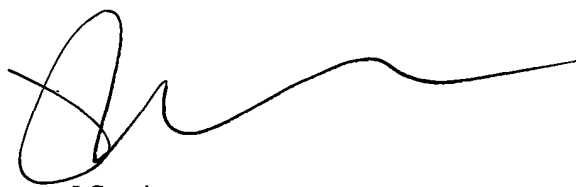
All amounts relate to continuing operations.

Statement of financial position

at 31 July 2016

	Notes	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	8	-	-
Investments	9	25,054	25,724
Tangible assets	10	11,549	12,873
		<u>36,603</u>	<u>38,597</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	11	4,192	1,799
Debtors	12	52,220	51,165
Cash at bank		49,979	24,325
		<u>106,391</u>	<u>77,289</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	48,822	37,724
Net current assets		<u>57,569</u>	<u>39,565</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>94,172</u>	<u>78,162</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	-	1,981
Provisions for liabilities			
Deferred tax	7	516	601
Net assets		<u>93,656</u>	<u>75,580</u>
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	25	25
Capital reserves		32,454	32,454
Other reserves		17,310	17,310
Profit and loss account		43,867	25,791
Equity shareholders' funds		<u>93,656</u>	<u>75,580</u>

The financial statements were approved on April 28th 2017 by the Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by:



J Canning
Director

Statement of changes in equity

at 31 July 2016

	<i>Share capital £'000</i>	<i>Capital reserve £'000</i>	<i>Other reserves £'000</i>	<i>Profit and loss account £'000</i>	<i>Total shareholder funds £'000</i>
At 1 August 2014	25	32,454	17,310	21,057	70,846
Profit for the year	-	-	-	11,045	11,045
Dividends declared and paid	-	-	-	(6,720)	(6,720)
Share based payment	-	-	-	409	409
At 31 July 2015	<u>25</u>	<u>32,454</u>	<u>17,310</u>	<u>25,791</u>	<u>75,580</u>

	<i>Share capital £'000</i>	<i>Capital reserve £'000</i>	<i>Other reserves £'000</i>	<i>Profit and loss account £'000</i>	<i>Total shareholder funds £'000</i>
At 1 August 2015	25	32,454	17,310	25,791	75,580
Profit for the year	-	-	-	17,454	17,454
Dividends declared and paid	-	-	-	-	-
Share based payment	-	-	-	622	622
At 31 July 2016	<u>25</u>	<u>32,454</u>	<u>17,310</u>	<u>43,867</u>	<u>93,656</u>

Capital contribution and other reserves comprise of additional investment from group companies and revaluation reserves brought forward from prior years respectively.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 July 2016

1. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

Copart UK Limited is a limited liability company incorporated in England. The registered office is disclosed on page 1. The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and have been prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the financial reporting standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland and in compliance with Companies Act

The company transitioned from previously extant UK GAAP to FRS 102 as at 1st August 2014. An explanation of how the transition to FRS102 has affected the financial position and financial performance has been given in note 17.

The company's functional and presentational currency is pound sterling.

Consolidated accounts

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption from preparing group accounts. This exemption is available to the company under section 401 of the Companies Act 2006, since its parent company prepares consolidated accounts which, the directors consider, are drawn up on an equivalent basis to accounts drawn up in accordance with the EU's Seventh Directive. Accordingly the accounts presented herein have been prepared on a company only basis.

Cash flow statement

The directors have taken advantage of the exemption in FRS 102 para 1.12 from including a cash flow statement in the financial statements on the grounds that the company is wholly owned and its parent publishes consolidated financial statements.

Related parties transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102 para 33.1, not to disclose certain related party transactions, as the company is a member of the Copart, Inc. group of companies, the consolidated financial statements of which are publicly available.

Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimations and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the balance sheet date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Taxation

Management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and level of future taxable profits together with an assessment of the effect of future tax planning strategies. Further details are contained in note 7.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated over their useful lives taking into account residual values, where appropriate. The actual lives of the assets and residual values are assessed annually and may vary depending on a number of factors.

Intangible fixed assets

Positive goodwill arising on acquisitions is capitalised on the balance sheet and amortised on a straight line basis over its useful economic life. It is also subject to review for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 July 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Stocks

Provision is made for obsolescence, mark downs and shrinkage based on historical experiences and management estimates of future events. These provisions are calculated monthly and closely monitored, thereby reducing the risk that the actual outcome is significantly different from these estimates.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible assets acquired separately from a business are capitalised where the fair value can be measured reliably. Such assets are amortised on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives with the carrying value being reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Investments

All investments are initially recorded at cost.

Tangible fixed assets

All fixed assets are initially recorded at cost.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on all tangible fixed assets, at rates calculated to write off the cost, less estimated residual value based on prices prevailing at the date of acquisition of each asset evenly over its expected useful life, as follows:

Freehold property	-	over 10 – 30 years based on expected life
Leasehold property	-	over the remaining life of the lease
Site improvements	-	over 5 – 25 years based on expected life
Computer and demonstration equipment	-	over 3 – 5 years based on expected life
Fixtures and fittings	-	up to 5 years based on expected life
Plant, machinery and motor vehicles	-	over 3 – 10 years based on expected life

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment in periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes all costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition, as follows:

Work in progress	- costs of direct material and labour
Vehicles and components for resale	- costs of vehicle/component plus direct costs incurred in relation to the collection of the vehicle

Net realisable value is based on estimated selling price less any further costs expected to be incurred to completion and disposal.

Deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events have occurred at that date that will result in an obligation to pay more or a right to pay less or to receive more tax, with the following exceptions:

- provision is made for tax on gains arising from the revaluation (and similar fair value adjustments) of fixed assets, and gains on disposal of fixed assets that have been rolled over into replacement assets, only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, there is a binding agreement to dispose of the assets concerned. However, no provision is made where, on the basis of all available evidence at the balance sheet date, it is more likely than not that the taxable gain will be rolled over into replacement assets and charged to tax only where the replacement assets are sold;

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 July 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

- provision is made for deferred tax that would arise on remittance of the retained earnings of overseas subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures only to the extent that, at the balance sheet date, dividends have been accrued as receivable; and
- deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that the directors consider that it is more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted.

Deferred tax is measured on an undiscounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences arose, based on tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Operating lease agreements

Rentals payable under operating leases are charged in the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Financing lease agreements

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts, where substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership pass to the company, are capitalised and are depreciated over the shorter of their lease terms and their useful lives.

Interest payable under capital leases is charged to the profit and loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Pension costs

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions are charged in the profit and loss account as they become payable in accordance with the rules of the scheme.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that the company obtains the right to consideration in exchange for its performance. Revenue is measured at the fair value of consideration received, excluding discounts, rebates VAT and other sales taxes and duty.

Revenue on auction sales is recognised in accordance with the contract under which the vehicle is received.

Sale of goods

Revenue arising on principal based contracts, under which ownership of the vehicle passes to the company, is recognised on a gross basis, when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on collection or delivery of the vehicle.

Rendering of services

Seller fees arising on agency based contracts, where the company does not take ownership of the vehicle, are recognised on a net basis when the risks and rewards of ownership of the vehicle have passed to the buyer. Cash due is collected before release of the vehicle for collection or delivery.

Buyer fees for auction services are recognised upon completion of the sale. Fees for post-sale services are recognised upon successful completion of those services. Annual buyer registration fees are recognised rateably over the term of the arrangement. Relist and late payment fees are recognised upon receipt of payment.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 July 2016

1. Accounting policies (continued)

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate ruling at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the balance sheet date. All differences are taken to the profit and loss account.

Share based payments

The cost of equity-settled transactions with employees is measured by reference to the fair value at the date at which they are granted and is recognised as an expense over the vesting period, which ends on the date on which the relevant employees become fully entitled to the award. Fair value is determined by an external value using an appropriate pricing model. In valuing equity-settled transactions, no account is taken of any vesting conditions, other than conditions linked to the price of the shares of the company (market conditions).

No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest.

At each balance sheet date before vesting, the cumulative expense is calculated, representing the extent to which the vesting period has expired and management's best estimate of the achievement or otherwise of non-market conditions and of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest or in the case of an instrument subject to a market condition, be treated as vesting as described above. The movement in cumulative expense since the previous balance sheet date is recognised in the income statement, with a corresponding entry in equity.

Where the terms of an equity-settled award are modified or a new award is designated as replacing a cancelled or settled award, the cost based on the original award terms continues to be recognised over the original vesting period. In addition, an expense is recognised over the remainder of the new vesting period for the incremental fair value of any modification, based on the difference between the fair value of the original award and the fair value of the modified award, both as measured on the date of the modification. No reduction is recognised if this difference is negative.

2. Turnover

Turnover represents the amounts derived from the provision of goods which fall within the company's ordinary activities, stated net of value added tax.

The total turnover of the company for the year has been derived from its principal activity being the remarketing of vehicles and represents operations within the UK only.

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Sale of goods	56,215	54,764
Rendering of services	69,076	60,582
	<u>125,291</u>	<u>115,346</u>

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 July 2016

3. Operating profit

This is stated after charging/ (crediting):

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Auditors' remuneration- audit services	200	180
Gain on foreign exchange	5,256	535
Depreciation of owned fixed assets	2,232	2,214
Profit on disposal of fixed assets	35	2
Operating lease rentals for land and buildings from fellow group undertakings	10,945	10,934
Share based payments charge	622	409

Auditors' remuneration includes amounts charged in respect of fellow group undertakings.

4. Staff costs

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Wages and salaries	17,562	15,772
Social security costs	1,554	1,458
Other pension costs	258	296
Other costs	640	409
	<u>20,014</u>	<u>17,935</u>

The monthly average number of employees during the year was as follows:

	2016 No.	2015 No.
Site and transportation	337	323
Office and management	350	350
	<u>687</u>	<u>673</u>

5. Directors' emoluments

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Emoluments	415	376
Pension contributions	12	10
Other	478	317

During the year, 2 directors received shares under long term incentive schemes.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 July 2016

Directors' emoluments (continued)

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
In respect of the highest paid director:		
Emoluments	318	287
Pension contributions	6	2
Other	472	301

During the year, the highest paid director received shares under long term incentive schemes in respect of qualifying services. Some of the emoluments which have been paid to directors have been apportioned to other group entities in line with the proportion of time spent in their capacity as directors of those companies

6. Interest receivable

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Bank interest receivable	96	42
	<u>96</u>	<u>42</u>

7. Taxation on ordinary activities

(a) Tax on profit on ordinary activities

The tax charge is made up as follows:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
<i>Current tax:</i>		
UK corporation tax	4,663	3,697
Adjustments in respect of previous periods	(420)	264
Total current tax (note 7(b))	<u>4,243</u>	<u>3,961</u>
<i>Deferred tax:</i>		
Origination and reversal of timing differences (note 7(c))	18	73
Adjustment in respect of previous periods	(46)	5
Changes in tax rates or laws	(57)	(2)
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	<u>4,158</u>	<u>4,037</u>

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 July 2016

7. Taxation on ordinary activities (continued)

(b) Factors affecting current tax charge

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	21,612	15,082
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of UK corporation tax of 20.00% (2015: 20.67%)	4,322	3,119
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	109	465
Adjustment to tax charge in respect of previous periods	(466)	269
Tax rate changes	(57)	-
Transfer pricing	(6)	101
Share options	135	83
Deferred tax not provided	120	-
Other	1	-
Total current tax (note 7(a))	4,158	4,037

(c) Deferred tax

The deferred tax included in the balance sheet is as follows:

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Accelerated capital allowances	525	613
Short term timing differences	(9)	(12)
Gains	-	53
Deferred tax not provided	-	(53)
	516	601

The movement on the deferred tax liability is as follows:

	£'000
At 1 August 2015	601
Charged to the profit and loss account	(40)
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(46)
Other	1
At 31 July 2016	516

Deferred tax asset of £(8,925) (2015: £(11,305)) and deferred tax liability of £71,148 (2015: £nil) expected to be (recoverable)/payable within 12 months.

(d) Factors that may affect future tax charges

Changes to the UK corporation tax rates were announced in the Chancellor's Budget on 8 July 2015. These include reductions to the main rate to reduce the rate to 19% from 1 April 2017 and to 18% from 1 April 2020. An additional 1% cut on top of the previously announced main rate cut was announced in the Chancellor's Budget on 16 March 2016 reducing the main rate to 17% from 1 April 2020.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 July 2016

8. Intangible fixed assets

	<i>Supply contracts £'000</i>	<i>Goodwill £'000</i>	<i>Total £'000</i>
Cost:			
At 1 August 2015	1,080	13,252	14,332
Additions	-	-	-
At 31 July 2016	1,080	13,252	14,332
Amortisation:			
At 1 August 2015	1,080	13,252	14,332
Additions	-	-	-
At 31 July 2016	1,080	13,252	14,332
Net book value:			
At 31 July 2016	-	-	-
At 31 July 2015	-	-	-

As part of the transition to FRS102, all intangible fixed assets have had their useful economic lives re-assessed and have been considered to have expired. Accordingly all intangible fixed assets have been fully impaired.

9. Investments

	<i>Subsidiary undertakings £'000</i>	<i>Total £'000</i>
Cost:		
At 1 August 2015	25,724	25,724
Additions	1,311	1,311
Disposals	(1,981)	(1,981)
At 31 July 2016	25,054	25,054

Addition in the year relates to an increase in the investment of Autoresiduous SL

Details of investments where the company holds more than 20% of the Ordinary share capital of the company:

<i>Name of company</i>	<i>Holding</i>	<i>Proportion of voting rights and shares held</i>	<i>Nature of business</i>
Copart Claims Handling Services Limited	Ordinary shares	100%	Vehicle remarketing
D Hales Limited	Ordinary shares	100%	Vehicle remarketing
Autoresiduous SL (incorporated in Spain)	Ordinary shares	100%	Vehicle remarketing
Copart Vehicle Auctions Ireland Limited (incorporated in Ireland)	Ordinary shares	100%	Vehicle remarketing
Universal Salvage Auctions Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	Holding company
Copart (Tianjin) Auto Auction Co. Limited (incorporated in China)	Ordinary Shares	100%	Vehicle remarketing

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 July 2016

10. Tangible fixed assets

	<i>Land, buildings and site improvements £'000</i>	<i>Plant, machinery and motor vehicles £'000</i>	<i>Office, computer and software equipment £'000</i>	<i>Assets in the course of construction £'000</i>	<i>Total £'000</i>
Cost:					
At 1 August 2015	158	23,729	2,864	771	27,522
Additions	-	12	2	1,475	1,489
Transfers in from group companies	-	174	-	-	174
Transfers out to group companies	-	(106)	-	(573)	(679)
Reclassifications	151	89	275	(515)	-
Disposals	-	(226)	(2)	-	(228)
At 31 July 2016	309	23,672	3,139	1,158	28,278
Depreciation:					
At 1 August 2015	89	12,533	2,027	-	14,649
Provided during the year	17	1,990	225	-	2,232
Transfers in from group companies	-	84	-	-	84
Transfers out to group companies	-	(23)	-	-	(23)
Disposals	-	(212)	(1)	-	(213)
At 31 July 2016	106	14,372	2,251	-	16,729
Net book value:					
31 July 2016	203	9,300	888	1,158	11,549
At 31 July 2015	69	11,196	837	771	12,873

11. Stocks

	<i>2016 £'000</i>	<i>2015 £'000</i>
Vehicles or components for resale (less provisions)	4,192	1,799

The difference between the carrying value of stocks and their replacement cost is not material
Stocks recognised as an expense and recorded in cost of sales in the year were £48,477,000 (2015: £44,469)

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 July 2016

12. Debtors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Trade debtors	9,655	10,733
Amounts owed by parent undertakings	12,431	12,434
Amounts owed by subsidiary undertakings	2,179	715
Amounts owed by other group undertakings	13,165	7,988
Prepayments and accrued income	4,664	4,902
Other debtors	10,126	13,781
Other tax	-	612
	<u>52,220</u>	<u>51,165</u>

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

13. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Trade creditors	9,150	6,508
Other creditors	39	39
Amounts owed to parent undertakings	3,279	5,816
Amounts owed to other group undertakings	29,823	20,646
Other taxation and social security	2,177	236
Accruals and deferred income	3,681	2,042
Corporation tax	673	2,437
	<u>48,822</u>	<u>37,724</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

14. Creditors: amounts falling after more than one year

	2016 £'000	2015 £'000
Amounts owed to parent undertakings	-	1,981
	<u>-</u>	<u>1,981</u>

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured and interest free

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 July 2016

15. Share options

During the period ended 31 July 2016, the company had 3 share-based payment arrangements, which are described below.

	RSU	ISO	NQ
Date of grant	-	10/07/15	10/07/15
Number granted	-	106,074	152,926
Contractual life	-	10 years	10 years
Vesting conditions	-	20% on vest date 80% over remaining years	20% on vest date 80% over remaining years

There were no grants relating to the RSU scheme during the period.

The estimated fair value was calculated by applying a Black-Scholes-Merton model.

The model inputs were:

- share price at grant date of \$35.45;
- expected volatility of 25.04%;
- no expected dividends;
- contractual life of 10 years; and
- a risk-free interest rate of 1.65%.

Historical volatility was 24.95%.

Further details of the share option plans are as follows:

	<i>Number Of Options</i>	<i>Weighted Ave Share Price</i>
Outstanding as at 01/08/2015	699,000	\$28.722
Granted during the year	-	-
Forfeited during the year	(23,751)	\$35.450
Exercised during the year	(6,649)	\$35.450
Outstanding as at 31/07/2016	668,600	\$28.401
Exercisable as at 31/07/2016	413,217	\$23.812

The options outstanding as at 31/07/2016 had an exercise price of \$28.401, and a weighted average contractual life of 7.01 years.

	<i>2016 £'000</i>	<i>2015 £'000</i>
Expense arising from share option plans	622	409
Closing balance of liability	-	-

Share options are part of a group scheme. The charge to the profit and loss account of Copart UK is determined by the group calculations and invoiced as such.

Notes to the financial statements

at 31 July 2016

16. Allotted and issued share capital

Allotted, called up and fully paid

	2016 £	2015 £
25,002 ordinary shares of £1 each	<u>25,002</u>	<u>25,002</u>

17. Transition to FRS 102

The company has transferred to FRS 102 from previously extant UK GAAP as at 1st August 2014

Reconciliation of equity as at 1st August 2014

	£'000
Shareholders' funds as at 1 st August 2014 under previous UK GAAP	77,888
Revision of amortisation of goodwill	(7,042)
Shareholders' funds as at 1 st August 2014 under FRS 102	<u>70,846</u>

Reconciliation of equity as at 31st July 2015

	£'000
Shareholders' funds as at 31 st July 2015 under previous UK GAAP	78,862
Revision of amortisation of goodwill	(3,282)
Shareholders' funds as at 31 st July 2015 under FRS 102	<u>75,580</u>

Reconciliation of comprehensive income for the year ended 31st July 2015

	£'000
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 st July 2015 under previous UK GAAP	7,763
Revision of amortisation of goodwill	3,282
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 st July 2015 under FRS 102	<u>11,045</u>

As a result of the transition to FRS 102 intangible assets have been revalued to £nil (note 8). There were no other changes to assets, liabilities, income or expenditure identified as a result of the transition.

18. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Universal Salvage Limited, registered in England and Wales. The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Copart Inc., a NASDAQ listed corporation incorporated in California, USA.

The parent undertaking of the smallest and largest group of undertakings of which the company is a member and for which financial statements are drawn up is Copart Inc. Copies of its financial statements are available from Copart Inc., 14185 Dallas Parkway, Ste 300, Dallas, TX 75254, USA.