REGISTERED NUMBER: 03078367 (England and Wales)

Annual Report and

Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

for

TRADETEAM LIMITED



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Company Information for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

DIRECTORS:

L Bridges

I Clough L Miller G Murdoch

REGISTERED OFFICE:

Ocean House

The Ring Bracknell Berkshire RG12 1AN

REGISTERED NUMBER:

03078367 (England and Wales)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS:

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Exchange House

Central Business Exchange Midsummer Boulevard Central Milton Keynes

MK9 2DF

Strategic Report for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their Strategic Report for the year ended 31 December 2019.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS

The principal activity of the company is the supply of distribution and logistics services to the drinks industry in the United Kingdom. The company's primary objective is to create a sustainable market leading supply chain for the sector with high safety standards and delivering a consistent service at a competitive price.

In the opinion of the directors the annexed financial statements give a fair review of the development of the business during the year and of its position at the end of the year.

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Loss for the financial year	(45,565)	(46,554)
Net liabilities	(63,367)	(17,910)

The business continues to face challenges from a financial performance perspective. A transformation team was formed in H2 2018 tasked with the turnaround of the business. This has delivered significant improvements in safety and service, coupled with the streamlining of network operations and a resultant reduction in costs. All key transformation milestones were achieved and these will drive efficiencies in future years. The 2019 results include all transformation costs which were in excess of £17m, mainly resulting from cost of change to fund network rationalisation.

The directors continue to monitor performance.

SECTION 172 STATEMENT

Section 172 of the Companies Act 2006 requires a director of a company to act in the way he or she considers, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its members as a whole. In doing this, section 172 requires a director to have regard, among other matters, to:

- the likely consequences of any decision in the long-term;
- the interests of the company's employees;
- the need to foster the company's business relationships with suppliers, customers and others;
- the impact of the company's operations on the community and the environment;
- the desirability of the company maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct;
- and the need to act fairly with members of the company.

Strategic Report - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

SECTION 172 STATEMENT - continued

The directors give careful consideration to the factors set out above in discharging their duties under section 172. The stakeholders the Board has identified with regard to this are:

- Our customers and partners
- Our employees
- Our investors
- Our suppliers
- Our community

The Board sees the value of building and maintaining strong relationships with these stakeholders and is committed to delivering regular and sustained ways of doing so, with a view to this activity providing an exceptional customer experience as well as delivering value for the shareholder.

The company views the interactions with these stakeholders through the lens of our Deutsche Post DHL corporate strategy. The company is fully engaged with the Deutsche Post DHL Group Strategy 2025 'Delivering excellence in a digital world', which focuses on strengthening what we do best; our core businesses. It provides a framework for accelerating, especially digital, opportunities to enhance our customer services and continuously improve our processes. Strategy 2025 retains the following stated aims for the business to be:

The Provider of choice

- Focusing on excellent execution and standard operating procedures is at the core of our operating systems. This is embodied in our First Choice methodology.
- We listen to the voice of our customers regularly and act on feedback accordingly.
- With our GoGreen programme, we strive for zero emissions logistics for the Group by 2050.

The Employer of choice

- With our Certified program we have created a team of Certified experts and a best-in-class culture. We will increase the focus on Certified modules for management and for supervisors.
- We focus on feedback in both directions as a key tool to drive personal development.
- With our GoHelp and GoTeach programmes, we are committed to social responsibility towards
 the societies we operate in. The GoHelp programme helps people in need following natural
 disasters. Since 2005 the Group has joined forces with the United Nations to run a disaster
 management program. The GoTeach programme aims to enhance the employability of young
 people, regardless of their origins, socioeconomic background or position.
- We share a joint management approach expressed in our Leadership Attributes. We train and assess our management in these attributes.

The Investment of choice

- We are constantly looking at generating more value for all stakeholders by building new capabilities/skills and through the use of technology, automation, and data analytics.
- We drive our business in a responsible and ethical way. We will enhance policies, processes, training, and communication measures to embed compliance further in daily business life while especially focusing on suppliers and business partners.

Strategic Report - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

SECTION 172 STATEMENT - continued

Suppliers

The company works with a number of key suppliers, primarily providers of property, equipment and agency staff. The relationship with these suppliers is managed via a number of specialised centralised procurement teams.

Community

Today, corporate sustainability means more than 'good corporate citizenship'. It encompasses the entirety of a business, from the sustainability of the business model through 'Environmental, Social and Governance' (ESG) performance. Making progress in those areas is just as important as delivering our financial targets, because they strengthen the resilience of our company's core. This is demonstrated by placing our Living responsibility approach at the centre of our strategy. This includes the GoTeach, GoGreen and GoHelp initiatives.

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Risk categories and specific risks

The risks set out in the following paragraphs are those which we presently consider to have a significant, or potentially negative, impact on our earnings, financial position and assets and liabilities. They are not necessarily the only risks to which the company is exposed. Our business activities may also be adversely affected by additional factors of which we are currently unaware or which we do not yet consider to be material.

Risks arising from corporate strategy and economic conditions

The company provides customers primarily in the drinks industry with solutions along the entire logistics chain. Our success is linked closely to our customers' business trends. As the company predominantly serves customers in the United Kingdom, the performance will be linked to the UK economy. The future success of the company also depends on its ability to continuously improve the existing business and to grow activity in the most important market segments and customer solutions.

Brexit

Following the United Kingdom's vote on 23 June 2016 to leave the European Union ("EU"), the triggering of Article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty on 29 March 2018, the exit from the EU and the commencement of the transition period on 31 January 2020, Deutsche Post DHL ("DHL") is working with trade associations and others to understand the potential implications for business. Measures that may be required as a consequence of such shall be managed as part of our overall, standard risk planning.

COVID-19

The World Health Organisation declared the COVID-19 outbreak a global pandemic on 11 March 2020 and given the passage of time from the balance sheet date of 31 December 2019, this is considered to be a non-adjusting post balance sheet event.

Strategic Report - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES - continued

COVID-19 - continued

Tradeteam Limited continues to monitor closely the Coronavirus (COVID-19) situation and has adopted measures to support its workforce, customers and wider industry at an extremely critical and challenging time. We fully support the unprecedented steps outlined by global governments and healthcare officials, and those making difficult but necessary decisions around the world.

The health and safety of our colleagues is of utmost importance and we are very proud of how our dedicated team has responded to the crisis, working within government guidelines, as we remain committed to supporting new and existing programs for our customers. We maintain constant communication with our customers and suppliers, and while it isn't business as usual, we will do our best to minimise disruption of the delivery of our products and services.

The Executive Team, reporting in to the Board of Directors, have utilised a global reporting tool to monitor and report the impact of COVID-19. The Executive team have worked alongside our suppliers, customers and employees, to take immediate actions and plan for potential scenarios, to ensure the continuity and success of the business.

The business has been significantly impacted by reduced activity following the COVID19 outbreak, which resulted in the temporary closure of 13 sites. The company is participating in the government Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme to support those staff unable to work due to this reduced activity, and mitigate the impact on the company. The hospitality industry started to re-open gradually from early in July; volumes remain significantly impacted as social distancing requirements have meant venue capacities have been reduced and will remain so until these measures change.

Since the year end a proposal has been announced and following consultation two permanent site closures have been made, which are directly related to the impact of COVID19. Also as a result of the above, further site announcements have been made in September 2020 that, subject to consultation, may result in a loss of a number of roles in a number of sites to reflect the ongoing reduction in volumes. This is expected to conclude at the end of 2020.

Performance and profitability risks

A key business risk is maintaining secondary network volumes as a result of market conditions and competitor activity. This risk is managed by entering into longer term contracts with customers.

The company monitors its performance using a number of KPIs including volume, turnover, profit, working capital, service levels, health and safety, human resources and carbon emissions.

The loss of major customers due to aggressive competition or, for instance, due to insolvency of customers is a constant risk facing logistics service providers. Whilst the risk can be limited by far sighted management and the implementation of strong credit control policies, it cannot be entirely neutralised. New customers are checked for credit worthiness and limits established for each customer which are reviewed regularly.

Strategic Report - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

PRINCIPAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES - continued

Long-term contracts

The company enters into long term contracts with many of its customers. This also entails entering into contracts with third parties to provide services or property in relation to services to our customers. The company aims, as far as possible, for these third party services to be aligned on a back to back basis with the customer contract, however this may not always be achievable. Consequently in certain circumstances the company may have a residual exposure once the customer contract is terminated, which could impact operating margins and, in the case of property commitments, result in onerous lease provisions.

Self insurance risks

The company maintains insurance policies with significant excesses below which claims are borne by the company. Full provisions are made for the estimated cost of claims or losses arising from past events falling outside the limits of these policies. The provisions held for insurance claims are significant and calculated based on advice provided by the company's external insurance advisors. The movement on these provisions can have a significant impact on the results of the company.

Personnel risks

The performance of our employees is decisive in ensuring the growth and further development of the company. We compete with other companies for highly qualified professionals and managers. As part of the Deutsche Post DHL Group, we are able to offer employees a variety of development prospects, a broad range of continuing education options and performance based compensation. Satisfied employees and a low turnover rate minimise the risk of losing experience and knowledge.

Information technology risks

The company is protected against unauthorised access to data and data manipulation through various measures relating to our employees, organisation, application systems and networks. We use firewall systems, virus scanners and access controls at operating system level to protect against data security risks. These standard activities serve to protect the confidentiality, integrity and authenticity of this data.

Business continuity plans

The company takes preventive measures to guard against disruptions or malfunctions in our operational processes. Should disruptions nonetheless occur, contingency plans will come into effect to minimise the consequences.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

L Miller - Director

Date: 28 September 2020

Louise Miller (Sep 28, 2020 13:28 GMT+1)

Report of the Directors for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

The directors present their report with the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2019.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

The directors will continue to implement measures to improve the underlying financial performance of the remaining contracts.

GOING CONCERN

The principal activities of the company are the provision of logistical services to customers operating in the hospitality sector. As set out on page 10, the businesses of both its principal customers and the company itself have been severely impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. The directors have therefore carried out a going concern assessment using forecasts through to the end of 2021 which incorporate the directors' estimate of the ongoing impact of COVID-19 on the company and more broadly on the hospitality sector. These forecasts include both a base case and a severe but plausible downside scenario.

The main areas of estimation uncertainty within the forecasts are the rate and level of recovery of the business and hospitality sector from the pandemic and the size and nature of any future downside impact arising from a second wave of COVID-19 lockdowns.

The company participates in the Deutsche Post DHL Group's centralised treasury arrangements and so shares banking arrangements with its parent and other group undertakings. The company can draw on these arrangements for funds should the need arise up to pre-determined limits. The ultimate parent undertaking has confirmed that these short-term facilities will be available throughout the going concern period. The base case forecasts described above indicate that the company is able to continue to operate within these facilities throughout the forecast period.

However, due to the uncertainties explained above there is a risk that in the case of either a further lockdowns and/or a slower recovery of the hospitality sector that the company will require additional financing above the pre-agreed facility limits. Therefore, the Directors have sought and received a letter of support from Deutsche Post AG, the ultimate parent undertaking, including a commitment to provide funding to enable the company to meet its third party liabilities as they fall due, covering a period of at least 12 months from the date of these accounts. Therefore, the Directors, based on their enquiries, have concluded that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Report of the Directors – continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT WITH EMPLOYEES

Applications for employment by disabled persons are always fully considered, bearing in mind the respective aptitudes and abilities of the applicant concerned. In the event of members of staff becoming disabled every effort is made to ensure that their employment with the company continues and the appropriate training is arranged. It is the policy of the company that the training, career development and promotion of a disabled person should, as far as possible, be identical to that of a person who does not suffer from a disability.

Consultation with employees or their representatives has continued at all levels, with the aim of ensuring that their views are taken into account when decisions are made that are likely to affect their interests and that all employees are aware of the financial and economic performance of their business units and of the company as a whole. Communication with all employees continues through the inhouse newspaper and newsletters, briefing groups and the distribution of the annual report.

The company takes part in the annual Deutsche Post DHL Group-wide Employee Opinion Survey, which comprises 41 questions grouped into ten key performance indicators. Local management review the feedback of this survey with their teams and strive for continuous improvement in all areas.

Employees are also given the opportunity to participate in the Deutsche Post DHL share plan.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of price risk, credit risk, volume risk, liquidity risk and interest rate cash flow risk. The company does not use derivative financial instruments.

The policies approved by the Board of Directors, which are consistent with Deutsche Post DHL Group financial risk policies, are implemented by the company's finance department.

Price risk

The company is exposed to commodity price risk as a result of its operations, principally fuel price exposures. The company has a policy of ensuring that volatility in fuel prices (to manage the exposure to commodity price risk) is underwritten where possible in customer tariffs and arrangements. The directors will revisit the appropriateness of this policy should the company's operations change in size or nature.

Credit risk

The company has implemented policies that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales are made. The amount of exposure to any individual counterpart is subject to a limit, which is reassessed monthly.

Volume risk

The long term decline in on-trade volumes and the continued trend of pub closures has a significant effect on the company's revenue. This risk is mitigated through diversification, for example business with wine wholesalers and other non-drinks warehousing opportunities.

Report of the Directors – continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT - continued

Liquidity risk

The company's debt profile is largely short-term debt finance that is designed to ensure the company has sufficient available funds for operations and planned expansions. A substantial part of the debt finance is provided by a fellow subsidiary undertaking.

Interest rate cash flow risk

The company has interest bearing liabilities. The company has a policy of generally borrowing from fellow subsidiary undertakings at market rates. The directors will review the appropriateness of this policy should the company's operations change significantly in size or nature, or the Deutsche Post DHL Group policies for financing group undertakings change.

DIVIDENDS

No dividends were distributed for the year ended 31 December 2019 or 31 December 2018. The directors recommend that no final dividend be paid.

DIRECTORS

There were no changes to directors holding office during the period from 1 January 2019 to the date of this report. The directors holding office are listed on the Company Information page (page 1).

DIRECTORS' INDEMNITIES

The company maintains liability insurance for its directors and officers. The company also provided an indemnity for its directors, which is a qualifying third party indemnity provision for the purpose of the Companies Act 2006. The indemnity was in force throughout the financial year and is currently in force.

SLAVERY ACT

The company is a member of the Deutsche Post DHL Group. A statement pursuant to Section 54(1) of the Modern Slavery Act 2015 can be found on the group's UK website using the following link www.logistics.dhl/gb-en/home/about-us/corporate-responsibility/modern-slavery-statement.html.

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

Change in corporation tax rate

On 11 March 2020 it was announced in the Budget, that the intended corporation tax rate reduction from 19% to 17% from 1 April 2020 was to be cancelled. Any deferred tax assets and liabilities included in these financial statements have been calculated using the rates in force at the balance sheet date. The impact of the cancellation of the reduction in the corporation tax rate, after the balance sheet date, on the company's deferred tax is disclosed in the deferred tax note.

Report of the Directors - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS - continued

COVID-19

The World Health Organisation declared the COVID-19 outbreak a global pandemic on 11 March 2020 and given the passage of time from the balance sheet date of 31 December 2019, this is considered to be a non-adjusting post balance sheet event.

The business has been significantly impacted by reduced activity following the COVID19 outbreak, which resulted in the temporary closure of 13 sites. The company is participating in the government Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme to support those staff unable to work due to this reduced activity, and mitigate the impact on the company. The hospitality industry started to re-open gradually from early in July; volumes remain significantly impacted as social distancing requirements have meant venue capacities have been reduced and will remain so until these measures change.

The Directors believe that COVID-19 will have a long term impact on the hospitality industry and consequently on Tradeteam, and their current expectations are that volumes will never recover to historic levels.

The directors have reviewed the impact of COVID19 on the carrying value of assets and the profitability of the business. Whilst there continues to be uncertainty surrounding the development of the virus and any subsequent impact on the assets of the company, at the date of finalising these financial statements the directors expect to recognise additional onerous contract provisions and asset impairments resulting in additional charges in the region of £6m to £7m in the 2020 financial statements.

It is not possible to anticipate events between the approval of these accounts and the 2020 year end, consequently this impact will continue to be monitored and updated as at 31 December 2020.

Since the year end a proposal has been announced and following consultation two permanent site closures have been made, which are directly related to the impact of COVID19. Also as a result of the above, further site announcements have been made in September 2020 that, subject to consultation, may result in a loss of a number of roles in a number of sites to reflect the ongoing reduction in volumes. This is expected to conclude at the end of 2020.

Report of the Directors - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

STATEMENT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

Our business relationships and activities are based upon responsible business practice that complies with applicable laws, ethical standards and this also forms part of the Group's strategy. The Board considers good corporate governance to be integral to the Group strategy which also ensures effective delivery of the responsibilities identified in s172 Companies Act 2006 to promote the success of the company for the benefit of the members as a whole. The Board has undertaken a review of corporate governance arrangements, taking into account that it operates as a subsidiary of the wider Deutsche Post DHL Group, and is managed as part of DHL Supply Chain UK business comprising a number of legal entities. The review considers the six Wates principles as set out below.

1. Purpose and Leadership

An effective board develops and promotes the purpose of a company, and ensures that its values, strategy and culture align with that purpose.

The directors focus on promoting the purpose of the company as set out in the Review of Business section of the Strategic Report. As part of the Deutsche Post AG Group of companies, Tradeteam Limited aligns to the Group strategy, which is refreshed every 5 years. In late 2019, the new 2025 Strategy was launched, replacing the 2020 Strategy. The DHL Supply Chain businesses in the UK, along with the other Group Divisions, then take the global strategy, and align their strategic aims to it. There is a structured internal engagement plan which includes regular Town Hall Meetings and Board briefs. These sessions provide the opportunity to promote the strategy, the performance against it and include feedback from colleagues.

Across Deutsche Post DHL there is a training programme about the business we work in. In Tradeteam Limited this is Certified Supply Chain Specialist ('CSCS'). The course covers awareness of our company and Group, as well as an understanding of the purpose, values and strategy of the business, and is available to all colleagues. It helps colleagues understand their fit and importance within the organisation.

During 2019, 160 colleagues attended the course. For Managers, there is also a mandatory course to build on CSCS, known as Certified Supply Chain Manager ('CSCM'), which is a 3 day course focussing on the culture of the organisation, and the management's role within it. In 2019 31 managers attended the course. The Certified programme has a series of other courses available to build on the foundations that CSCS and CSCM provide. The Board sponsor these programmes, and personally facilitate some of the courses, along with other senior managers.

There is a Group wide employee opinion survey completed every year, followed by action planning. In Tradeteam Limited participation is positively encouraged by the Board, and in 2019 participation was 79%. Understanding of the strategy is part of the survey, which enables the Board to get feedback.

Report of the Directors - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

STATEMENT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS - continued

2. Board Composition

Effective board composition requires an effective chair and a balance of skills, backgrounds, experience and knowledge, with individual directors having sufficient capacity to make a valuable contribution. The size of a board should be guided by the scale and complexity of the company.

The Tradeteam Limited Board is made up of a diverse group of individuals from different backgrounds, countries and experiences. The Board reflects the size and complexity of the business, along with clear functional ownership. Board meetings are held to approve the appointment of directors, the issue of financial statements and the implementation of any intercompany funding required by the company. During 2019, the Board has started using 'mini boards' to aide effective decision making, where sub groups of the main DHL Supply Chain UK Board work on particular topics.

3. Director Responsibilities

The Board and individual directors should have a clear understanding of their accountability and responsibilities. The Board's policies and procedures should support effective decision-making and independent challenge.

All Board members have well defined roles and accountabilities in line with the wider Deutsche Post DHL Group. Functional Board members report into the global lead for their function, in line with the Group blueprint. This includes a delegated authority matrix specifying the maximum amount of expenditure that a director can approve. The Group has significant internal expertise in a wide range of fields which the directors can draw on for advice. Where necessary this can be supplemented by the engagement of external advisors to ensure directors have the necessary information to perform their duties and be in a position to independently challenge information used for decision making.

The Group has issued clear guidance and training on conflicts of interest for all staff including directors.

4. Opportunity and Risk

A board should promote the long-term sustainable success of the company by identifying opportunities to create and preserve value, and establishing oversight for the identification and mitigation of risks.

The Board of Tradeteam Limited actively lead the business in a long term sustainable way, focussing on delivering the strategic aims in a well-controlled way. There is a standard, global 'Opportunity to Deliver' process which is followed in DHL Supply Chain UK businesses, for all new business opportunities. This rigorous, structured process ensures the right controls are in place, and appropriate stakeholders are involved throughout the process to mitigate risk. Further detail on the principal risks faced by the business are discussed in the Principal Risks and Uncertainties section of the Strategic Report.

The main UK Board, which oversees all DHL Supply Chain UK businesses, has implemented a specialist commercial team to lead large, complex new business deals, to further mitigate risk. There is also a standard, Group wide Business Case Approval process which is rigorously adhered to and ensures new investments are approved by all relevant stakeholders at all levels. Tradeteam Limited is supported by the Group wide Global Risk team.

Report of the Directors - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

STATEMENT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS - continued

5. Remuneration

A board should promote executive remuneration structures aligned to the long-term sustainable success of a company, taking into account pay and conditions elsewhere in the company.

As part of the Deutsche Post DHL Group, the remuneration structures are provided to Tradeteam Limited. The structures support the long term sustainable success of the Group and include non financial and financial measures. Remuneration includes bonuses and participation in executive share schemes which are linked to the annual performance of the UK and global Supply Chain business and achievement of longer term strategy goals. These structures are adhered to by the Tradeteam Limited Board.

6. Stakeholder Relationships and Engagement

Directors should foster effective stakeholder relationships aligned to the company's purpose.

The Board is responsible for overseeing meaningful engagement with stakeholders, including the workforce, and having regard to their views when taking decisions. As part of the wider Deutsche Post DHL Group of companies, there is a shared strategy around employee engagement. To be the 'Employer of Choice' is one of the Group's 3 strategic aims.

Key aspects to the strategy include an annual Group wide employee opinion survey with structured follow up, which is completed across the Group for all colleagues. Participation levels as well as the results of the scores are reviewed and action plans at team level are agreed and completed before the next survey.

Regular strategic briefings and Town Hall Meetings at all levels from Group CEO to shift leaders are carried out and available to all employees to share the progress against strategic aims and provide further opportunity for employee feedback.

In Tradeteam Limited specific focus has been given to the roll out of the CSCS and CSCM modules in 2019.

As part of the Deutsche Post DHL Group, the UK DHL Supply Chain businesses, including Tradeteam Limited, benefit from centralised support services, including Procurement. This Group wide organisation provides the framework for our supplier relationships, and leads all stages of the procurement cycle.

Across the Deutsche Post DHL Group, customer feedback is measured using 'CXM' a regular customer survey and feedback process. The DHL Supply Chain UK businesses use this process to support constructive customer relationships effectively over the long term, seek feedback, and support organic growth with existing customers.

Report of the Directors - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

STATEMENT OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS - continued

6. Stakeholder Relationships and Engagement - continued

As part of the Deutsche Post DHL Group, the UK DHL Supply Chain businesses, including Tradeteam Limited, the business engages with the local communities through donations to local charities and via funding of the DHL Foundation, a registered charity that helps disadvantaged children and young people aged 5 years to 25 years from across the UK. Their activities are focussed on helping these young people to get the most out of their education and supporting them into employment. The other charitable donations are usually linked to nominated charities of our customers or related to local charities near to the operating sites of the company.

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable law and regulation.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", 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 the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102, have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; 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.

The directors 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.

Report of the Directors – continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

DIRECTORS' CONFIRMATIONS

In the case of each director in office at the date the Report of the Directors is approved:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- they have taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

Louise Miller
Louise Miller (Sep 28, 2020 13:28 GMT+1)

L Miller - Director

Date: 28 September 2020

Independent Auditors' report to the members of Tradeteam Limited

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

In our opinion, Tradeteam Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2019 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards, comprising FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland", and applicable law); and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2019; the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended; and the Notes to the Financial Statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (UK) require us to report to you where:

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

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Independent Auditors' report to the members of Tradeteam Limited - continued

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic Report and Report of the Directors, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

Strategic Report and Report of the Directors

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Report of the Directors for the year ended 31 December 2019 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Report of the Directors.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the financial statements set out on page 14, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent Auditors' report to the members of Tradeteam Limited - continued

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - continued

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

OTHER REQUIRED REPORTING

Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Lartside

Lucy Gartside (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors Milton Keynes 30 September 2020

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

Note	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
. 4	155,319	168,682
. 5	(66,087)	(66,223)
	(737)	(957)
	(133,234)	(147,693)
	12	12
7	(44,727)	(46,179)
8	2	64
9	(840)	(439)
	(45,565)	(46,554)
10	-	-
	(45,565)	(46,554)
	4 5 7 8 9	£'000 4 155,319 5 (66,087) (737) (133,234) 12 7 (44,727) 8 2 9 (840) (45,565)

There are no items of other comprehensive income other than the loss for the financial year (2018: £nil).

CONTINUING OPERATIONS

All results relate to continuing operations.

The notes on pages 22 to 41 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet

as at 31 December 2019

as at 31 December 2019			
	Note	2019	2018
		£'000	£'000
FIXED ASSETS			
Tangible assets	11	1,445	2,268
CURRENT ASSETS			
Stocks	12	14,265	17,362
Debtors	13	42,073	74,118
		56,338	91,480
CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE			
YEAR	14	(118,063)	(110,264)
NET CURRENT LIABILITIES		(61,725)	(18,784)
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES		(60,280)	(16,516)
CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE			
THAN ONE YEAR	15	(114)	(185)
PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES	17	(2,973)	(1,209)
			
NET LIABILITIES		(63,367)	(17,910)
CADITAL AND DECEDUES			
CAPITAL AND RESERVES	18	1	1
Called up share capital	10	-	18,93 1
Other distributable reserve		18,931	
Special reserve		1,129	1,129
Accumulated losses		(83,428)	(37,971)
EQUITY		(63,367)	(17,910)

The financial statements on pages 19 to 41 were approved by the Board of Directors on 28 September 2020 and signed on its behalf by:

G Murdoch - Director

The notes on pages 22 to 41 form part of these financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

	Notes	Called up share capital £'000	Other distributable reserve £'000	Special reserve £'000	Retained earnings/ Accumulated losses) £'000	Total £'000
	110105	2 000	2 000	£ 000	2 000	2 000
Balance at 1 January 2018		1	18,931	1,129	8,935	28,996
Changes in equity						
Loss for the financial year Deductions from reserves		-	-	-	(46,554)	(46,554)
relating to employee share						
scheme payments	5	-	-	-	(191)	(191)
Adjustment in respect of						
employee share schemes (credited) to total						
comprehensive income	5				(161)	(161)
Balance at 31 December 2018		1_	18,931	1,129	(37,971)	(17,910)
Changes in equity						
Loss for the financial year		-	-	-	(45,565)	(45,565)
Deductions from reserves						
relating to employee share scheme payments	5			_	(102)	(102)
Adjustment in respect of	J	-	-	_	(102)	(102)
employee share schemes						
charged to total comprehensive	: 5				210	210
income	٥ -	-				
Balance at 31 December 2019		1	18,931	1,129	(83,428)	(63,367)

The other distributable reserve was created in 2011 when the company's share premium account was cancelled and a distributable reserve was created. After a distribution to shareholders from this reserve in 2011, a balance of £18,931,000 remains.

The special reserve was created in 1997, on the approval of the High Court. The company reduced its share premium account to create a special reserve against which the cumulative deficit on the company's profit and loss account reserve at that date was eliminated. A balance of £1,129,000 remains.

Retained earnings/(Accumulated losses) represents accumulated comprehensive income for the year and prior years.

The notes on pages 22 to 41 form part of these financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

1. GENERAL INFORMATION AND STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

General information

Tradeteam Limited is a private company limited by shares and is incorporated and domiciled in England. The address of its registered office is Ocean House, The Ring, Bracknell, Berkshire, RG12 1AN.

Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis, under the historical cost convention. The directors consider this to be appropriate as discussed in the Report of the Directors on page 7.

The principal accounting policies adopted by the company are set out below and are consistent with those of the previous year.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" Section 1.12:

- the requirements of Section 7 statement of Cash Flows and paragraph 3.17(d) of FRS 102
- the requirements of Section 4.12(a)(iv) Statement of Financial Position FRS 102 paragraph for providing a reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the period
- the requirements of Section 33.7 regarding the disclosure of key management personnel compensation in total
- the requirements of Section 11 paragraphs 11.39 to 11.48A regarding the disclosure of financial instruments

The company has also taken advantage of the exemption granted under Section 33.1A of FRS 102 from the disclosure of related party transactions with other wholly owned members of the group.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions - continued

The company has also taken advantage of Section 33.11 of FRS 102 with regard to the disclosure requirements of related parties transactions with other companies in which the German government has control or significant influence.

Revenue recognition

Turnover is recognised based on the fair value of the right to consideration for the sale of services and goods to third parties. For the sale of services, turnover is determined by the percentage of the total service chargeable to customers completed by the balance sheet date. Turnover excludes value added tax and equivalent taxes, duty and other disbursements made on behalf of customers.

Certain contractual arrangements require costs to be incurred in advance of the start of activity. Where the contract provides for the recovery of these costs from the customer over a period extending beyond the balance sheet date then the amount recoverable is recognised as revenue and included within accrued income. Any amount recoverable after more than one year is included within accrued income – amounts falling due after one year. Turnover includes income for services provided to fellow group undertakings relating to the provision of IT services, property and assets used in the operations of those undertakings.

Stocks

Under certain logistics arrangements, the company takes title to goods delivered into the network by suppliers on instructions from customers which are then delivered on at cost.

Deposits into the network and deliveries into the customer estates are settled by the company directly with suppliers. The risks and rewards of ownership are underwritten by the customers and do not pass to the company.

The company receives income for handling and storing the goods but makes no margin on the arrangements. The sale and purchase of the goods are excluded from turnover and operating charges. Stocks, debtors and creditors relating to such transactions are included in the balance sheet. Stocks are valued at latest invoiced cost.

Tangible assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation and less any impairment in value. Cost includes the original purchase price of the asset and the costs attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Tangible assets - continued

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets (excluding freehold and long leasehold land, which are not depreciated) is charged evenly over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives applied to the major asset classes are as follows:

Freehold property	35 to 50 years
Leasehold improvements	35 to 50 years
Plant and machinery	5 to 10 years
Vehicles	5 to 10 years
Fixtures and fittings	5 to 10 years

Assets that are not expected to be held for the whole of their useful lives are written down to estimated residual values at disposal.

The carrying values of tangible fixed assets are reviewed for impairment if circumstances indicate that they may not be recoverable.

Taxation

(i) Current tax

Current tax is the amount of income tax payable in respect of the taxable profit for the year or prior years. Tax is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

(ii) Deferred tax

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 that resulted in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the years in which the timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Taxation – continued

The company has entered into an agreement regarding UK corporation tax payments and refunds with Exel Limited, a fellow group undertaking. Under the terms of this agreement, Exel Limited has undertaken to discharge the current and future UK corporation tax liabilities on behalf of, and benefit from any tax recoverable due to, the company. The company recognises its UK corporation tax and deferred tax liabilities, but as such liabilities are indemnified by Exel Limited, an indemnification asset for the amount due from Exel Limited is also recognised in the balance sheet until the amount is settled on the company's behalf. The net tax charge on the profit or loss on ordinary activities that has been indemnified by Exel Limited is netted against the indemnification amount due from Exel Limited in the statement of comprehensive income.

As a result of the above agreement with Exel Limited, the company will not benefit from the reversal of deferred tax assets and consequently these are not recognised in the financial statements.

Foreign currencies

All transactions denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange on the day the transaction occurs. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates ruling on the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising on foreign currency transactions are included in the statement of comprehensive income.

The company's functional and presentation currency is the pound sterling.

Operating leased assets

Leases that do not transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as operating leases. Payments under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Incentives received to enter into an operating lease are credited to the statement of comprehensive income, to reduce the lease expense, on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Provisions - continued

In particular:

i. Restructuring provisions are recognised when the company has a detailed, formal plan for the restructuring and has raised a valid expectation in those affected by either starting to implement the plan or announcing its main features to those affected and therefore has a legal or constructive obligation to carry out the restructuring; and

ii. Provision is not made for future operating losses.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

Uninsured losses

The company maintains insurance policies with significant excesses, below which claims are borne by the company. Full provision is made for the estimated costs of claims or losses arising from past events falling outside the limits of these policies. Provisions with more than one year to maturity are discounted at market rates of interest that reflect the risk and time to settlement of the obligation.

Pensions

The company participates in a Group wide pension arrangement including both defined benefit and defined contribution pension schemes. The schemes are treated as if they were defined contribution schemes in the financial statements of the company. The amount charged to total comprehensive income in respect of pension cost is the contributions payable during the year. The difference between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid is shown as an accrual or prepayment in the balance sheet.

As there is no formal policy of allocating either the pensions obligations or charges between group companies the related pension assets and obligations are accounted for by DHL Services Limited, a fellow group company, who is also deemed to be the principal participating entity in respect to the pension schemes. More detailed disclosures regarding the pension schemes are included in the financial statements of DHL Services Limited.

The company does not maintain any other post-retirement benefits.

Called up share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - continued

Contingencies

Contingent liabilities arise as a result of past events when

- (i) it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources or that the amount cannot be reliably measured at the reporting date; or
- (ii) when the existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the financial statements unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote.

Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

Share-based payments

The company operates two schemes whereby certain executives employed by the company receive part of their variable remuneration for the financial year in the form of shares in Deutsche Post AG (refer to note 5 for further details). If certain conditions are met, the executive will be awarded shares in Deutsche Post AG at the end of the waiting period. Assumptions regarding the price of Deutsche Post AG's shares and assumptions regarding employee fluctuation are taken into account when measuring the value of share-based payments for executives, which are required to be accounted for as equity-settled share-based payment transactions pursuant to Section 26 of FRS 102. The resulting staff costs are recognised pro rata in the statement of comprehensive income to reflect the services rendered as consideration during the vesting period (lock-up period). Obligations that in future are settled by issuing shares in Deutsche Post AG and do not provide the executives with a choice of settlement are recognised in equity pursuant to Section 26 of FRS 102.

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible fixed assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of assets. The useful economic lives are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. See note 11 for the carrying amount of tangible fixed assets and note 2 for the useful economic lives for each class of assets.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

3. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY - continued

Impairment of fixed assets

At each balance sheet date fixed assets are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. If there is such an indication the recoverable amount of the asset is compared to the carrying amount of the asset. The assumptions used in the calculation of any impairment, such as establishing the recoverable amount, are considered to be a critical accounting judgement.

Insurance provisions

The company maintains insurance policies with significant excesses below which claims are borne by the company. Full provisions are made for the estimated cost of claims or losses arising from past events falling outside the limits of these policies. The provisions held for insurance claims are significant and calculated based on advice provided by the company's external insurance advisors. The movement on these provisions can have a significant impact on the results of the company. See note 17 for the carrying amount of the uninsured losses provisions.

Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of trade and other debtors. When assessing the impairment of trade and other debtors, management considers factors including the credit rating of the debtor, the ageing profile and historical experience. Debtors receivable from group undertakings are assessed on an annual basis for impairment following a review of the net assets of those group companies. See note 13 for the net carrying amount of the debtors, and note 7 for the charge to the statement of comprehensive income.

4. TURNOVER

Turnover relates to the company's principal activity, which the directors consider constitutes a single class of business. The geographical origin of turnover was the United Kingdom.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

5. STAFF COSTS

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Wages and salaries	55,007	56,080
Social security costs	5,578	5,704
Other pension costs	5,263	4,623
Cost/(credit) of employees' share schemes	239	(184)
	66,087	66,223

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

	2019 Number	2018 Number
Management and supervisory Drivers, warehouse and clerical Specialist	39 1,992 11	38 2,061 12
•	2,042	2,111

The above numbers include directors on a service contract.

A fellow subsidiary company, DHL Services Limited, has also provided staff services to the company throughout the year. These costs are charged as part of a management fee which is included within other operating charges. It is not possible to ascertain separately the element of the management charge that relates to staff costs.

The disclosure of the wages and salaries costs of those employees that have been recharged to this company is included within the notes of DHL Services Limited.

Share-based payments for executives (Share Matching Scheme)

Certain executives receive part of their variable remuneration for the financial year in the form of shares in Deutsche Post AG. If certain conditions are met, the executive will be awarded the same number of Deutsche Post AG shares four years later (matching shares). The cost of the matching shares is accounted for as an equity-settled share-based payment transaction in accordance with section 26 of FRS 102. The fair value of the matching shares at each grant date is shown in the table below. The shares received as part of variable remuneration plus the matching shares to be granted after the four-year period result in a minimum number of shares of approximately 13,147 (2018: 10,220 shares).

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

5. STAFF COSTS - continued

Share-based payments for executives (Share Matching Scheme) - continued

	2015	2016	2017	2018 Alternative programme	2019
	tranche	tranche	tranche	(see below)	tranche
Grant date	1 Jan 2015	1 Jan 2016	1 Jan 2017	1 Mar 2019	1 Jan 2019
Term (months)	63	63	63	52	63
End of term	March	March	March	June	March
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Share price at grant					
date (€)	27.12	25.96	31.24	27.30	23.91

In the first quarter of 2019, a decision was made not to grant a variable remuneration component to executives. This is why there is no 2018 tranche of the share matching scheme. As an alternative, executives were granted a voluntary investment in shares of Deutsche Post AG (the '2018 Alternative programme). This investment could be made as a contribution or in the form of freely available Deutsche Post AG shares held in their custody account. Matching share will be granted in the normal way at the end of the vesting period in June 2023.

A total charge of £37,000 (2018: £16,650 credit) has been recognised in staff costs with corresponding credit adjustments to equity of £32,000 (2018: £14,631 debit) and other taxation and social security creditors of £5,000 (2018: £2,019). This is attributable to the matching shares to be issued between April 2020 and April 2024.

Performance Share Plan (PSP) for executives

From 2014 onwards selected executives were invited to participate in the Group Performance Share Plan (PSP). Under the PSP shares are issued to participants at the end of the waiting period, linked to the achievement of demanding performance targets. The value of the PSP is measured using actuarial methods based on option pricing models.

A total of £202,000 charge (2018: £166,624 credit) has been recognised in staff costs with corresponding adjustments to equity of £178,000 (2018: £146,418) and other taxation and social security creditors of £24,000 credit (2018: £20,206 debit).

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

6. DIRECTORS' EMOLUMENTS

Directors' emoluments

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Aggregate emoluments Aggregate amounts (excluding shares) receivable under long-	513	468
term incentive plans	-	10
Compensation for loss of office Company contributions paid to money purchase pension	189	42
schemes	18	37

Retirement benefits are accruing to two directors (2018: four directors) under defined benefit schemes, and to one director (2018: three directors) under a money purchase scheme. Shares in the ultimate parent company, Deutsche Post AG, are accruing to two directors (2018: three directors) under long-term incentive plans. Two directors (2018: three directors) received shares in the ultimate parent company, Deutsche Post AG, during the year.

L Bridges and I Clough are directors of DHL Supply Chain Limited and a number of fellow group companies, and it is not possible to make an accurate apportionment of their remuneration in respect of each of the companies. Accordingly, the above details include no remuneration in respect of L Bridges and I Clough, and their emoluments are included in the aggregate of directors' emoluments disclosed in the financial statements of DHL Supply Chain Limited. There is no recharge to Tradeteam Limited in respect of these services.

The emoluments of the remaining directors are shown above.

Key management personnel include directors of the company and representatives of the ultimate parent company. The key management personnel receive no payment from the company with regard to these services.

Highest paid director

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Total amount of emoluments and amounts (excluding shares) receivable under long-term incentive schemes Defined benefit pension scheme:	320	214
Accrued pension at end of year	47	44

The highest paid director exercised share options during the year and is accruing benefits under a long-term incentive plan. The highest paid director had 6,542 shares (2018: 4,565 shares) in the ultimate parent company, Deutsche Post AG, receivable under a long-term incentive plan.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

7. OPERATING LOSS

The operating loss is stated after charging/(crediting):

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Operating lease rentals	26,21	23,131
	7	
Depreciation - owned assets	737	957
Impairment credit on trade debtors	(13)	(18)

The company's turnover and operating costs exclude £369,696,000 (2018: £513,572,000) of income and costs under the arrangement referred to in the accounting policy for stocks.

Operating lease rentals include £21,534,000 (2018: £17,750,000) relating to operating lease costs recharged by another group company.

The fees in respect of audit services were borne by DHL Supply Chain Limited. The amount of remuneration received by the auditors in respect of the audit for Tradeteam Limited was £52,439 (2018: £51,360).

8. OTHER INTEREST RECEIVABLE AND SIMILAR INCOME

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Interest receivable from group undertakings	2	64

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

9. INTEREST PAYABLE AND SIMILAR CHARGES

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Interest payable to group undertakings Other interest payable	368 	439
	840	439

10. TAX ON LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES

A fellow group undertaking, Exel Limited, has undertaken to discharge the company's liability to UK corporation tax. The company has also agreed that Exel Limited will benefit from any tax recoverable. The indemnification asset arising under this agreement, if any, is disclosed in other debtors.

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Current tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(1)	59
Impact of changes in tax rates	63	(3)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(953)	17
Movement on UK deferred tax not recognised	891	(73)
Total deferred tax		
Total tax on loss on ordinary activities	-	

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

10. TAX ON LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES - continued

Reconciliation of tax charge

The tax assessed for the year differs from (2018: differs from) the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%). The differences are explained below:

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(45,565)	(46,554)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19% (2018: 19%)	(8,657)	(8,845)
Effects of: Expenses not allowable for UK tax Impact of changes in tax rates Group relief surrendered to other group companies Adjustments in respect of prior years Movement on UK deferred tax not recognised	95 63 8,561 (953) 891	78 (3) 8,826 17 (73)
Total tax on loss on ordinary activities	_	

Tax rate changes

The standard rate of Corporation Tax in the UK was reduced from 19% to 17% from 1 April 2020 by section 46 Finance Act 2016. These rates were in force at the balance sheet date and therefore any deferred tax assets and liabilities included in the financial statements reflect these rates. However it was announced in the Budget on 11 March 2020 that legislation was to be introduced to cancel the rate cut to 17%. The impact of this cancellation of the reduction in the corporation tax rate on the company's deferred tax is disclosed in the deferred tax note.

Deferred tax

A summary of the company's deferred tax asset is as follows:

•	2019	2018
	Unrecognised	Unrecognised
	£,000	£'000
Decelerated capital allowances	470	515
Other timing differences	125	107
Rolled over/ held over gains	-	(2)
Trading and other losses	916	<u> </u>
Net deferred tax asset	1,511	620

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

10. TAX ON LOSS ON ORDINARY ACTIVITIES - continued

Deferred tax - continued

Deferred tax is calculated at rates between 17% and 19% (2018: between 17% and 19%).

The company had a net deferred tax asset at 31 December 2019 of £1,511,000 (2018: £620,000) which has not been recognised in the financial statements because the company will not benefit from the reversal of deferred tax assets as a result of an agreement entered into with Exel Limited.

An announcement was made in the Budget on 11 March 2020 that the reduction in corporation tax rate from 19% to 17% which was to come into effect from 1st April 2020 and which was enacted at the balance sheet date would be cancelled. The impact of the change will be to increase the unrecognised deferred tax asset to £1,689,000.

11. TANGIBLE ASSETS

		and buildings Leasehold improvements £'000	Plant and machinery £'000	Vehicles £'000	Fixtures and fittings £'000	Total £'000
COST At 1 January 2019 Disposals At 31 December 2019	107	456 	3,839 (77) 3,762	8,985 (1,982) 7,003	618 (2)	14,005 (2,061)
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION At 1 January 2019 Charge for year Disposals At 31 December 2019	36 1 -	292 7 -	3,114 227 (78) 3,263	7,683 500 (1,895) 6,288	612 2 (2) 612	11,737 737 (1,975)
NET BOOK VALUE At 31 December 2019 At 31 December 2018	70	157 164	499 725	715	4 6	1,445 2,268

Freehold land and buildings include £32,000 (2018: £32,000) of freehold land which is not being depreciated.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

12. STOCKS

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Goods held for resale	14,265	17,362

The stocks shown above relate to stocks held within the network under the arrangement referred to in the accounting policy for stocks. There is no significant difference between the replacement cost in goods for resale and their carrying amounts.

13. DEBTORS

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Trade debtors Amounts owed by group undertakings	7,781 5,388	8,782 32,135
Other debtors Prepayments and accrued income	25,536 2,938	31,252 1,589
	41,643	73,758
Amounts falling due after more than one year: Other debtors	430	360
Aggregate amounts	42,073	74,118

The company has a contract that includes an inflation linked element when calculating the amount owed by one of its customers. The amount receivable is revalued after the year end based on inflation figures published in the following year. There is no material adjustment required to trade receivables as a result of this arrangement.

Other debtors at 31 December 2019 include amounts totalling £24,861,000 (2018: £30,288,000) in respect of the arrangement referred to in the accounting policy for stocks.

Debtors due after more than one year relate to initial costs incurred when setting up a lease and lease incentives which are being amortised over the lease term. This includes an amount due after more than five years on a lease expiring in 2026.

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

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

14. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR

	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Trade creditors	51,326	61,955
Amounts owed to group undertakings	50,200	39,155
Other creditors	3,079	1,248
Taxation and social security	2,003	1,674
Accruals and deferred income	11,455	6,232
	118,063	110,264

Trade creditors at 31 December 2019 include amounts totalling £47,634,000 (2018: £55,763,000) in respect of the arrangement referred to in the accounting policy for stocks.

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured and repayable on demand and include £9,751,000 (2018: £29,839,000) on which the interest rate is the Sterling Overnight Index Average plus 0.7%, plus £40,127,000 (2018: nil) for an unsecured interest bearing loan on which the interest rate is LIBOR plus a margin of 60 basis points (0.60%).

15. CREDITORS: AMOUNTS FALLING DUE AFTER MORE THAN ONE YEAR

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Other creditors	114	185

Creditors due after more than one year represent lease incentives, which are being amortised up until 2022.

16. OPERATING LEASE COMMITMENTS

The company had the following future minimum lease payments in respect of non-cancellable operating leases for each of the following periods:

	2019 £'000	2018 £'000
Not later than one year Later than one year and not later than five years	1,259 6,111	2,693 5,724
Later than five years	2,057	3,227
	9,427	11,644

Leases of land and buildings are typically subject to rent reviews at specified intervals.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019.

17. PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES

	Uninsured losses £'000	Dilapidations £'000	Other £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 January 2019	1,209	-	-	1,209
Charged to the statement of comprehensive income Unused amounts credited	-	833	1,848	2,681
to the statement of comprehensive income Utilised	- (110)	(505) (113)	- (189)	(505) (412)
Balance at 31 December 2019	1,099	215	1,659	2,973

The uninsured losses provision is in respect of the costs of claims which are not insured externally, and fall below the excesses on the company's insurance policies. Claims can take several years to be settled.

Dilapidation provisions cover the costs of returning properties to conditions acceptable by the landlords/lessors. These provisions are expected to be utilised by 2021.

Other provisions cover the costs incurred for vacant properties. These provisions are expected to be utilised by 2022.

18. CALLED UP SHARE CAPITAL

·	2019	2018
	£'000	£'000
Allotted and fully paid		
1,455 (2018: 1,455) ordinary shares of £1 each	1	1

There were no allotments during the year (2018: none).

There is a single class of ordinary shares. There are no restrictions on the distribution of dividends and the repayment of capital.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

19. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT OBLIGATIONS

The company participates in contributory funded pension schemes operated by the Deutsche Post DHL Group in the United Kingdom.

The four major UK sections for employees providing services to the company are the Exel Retirement Plan ('ERP'), the Ocean Nestor Pension Section ('OCN'), the Tibbett & Britten Pension Section ('T&B') and the DHL NHS Supply Chain Pension Section ('NHS'). In addition a small number of staff are members of the DHL UK Pension Section ('DHL UK'). These sections are part of the DHL Group Retirement Plan ('the Plan'), including both defined benefit and defined contribution type arrangements, which is administered by external trustees independently of the Deutsche Post DHL Group's finances. These sections cover 91.5% (2018: 93%) of UK employees; defined benefit arrangements account for less than 0.1% (2018: 1.0%) of the membership of the Plan. The TSO Section was merged into the Exel Retirement Plan Section during 2018.

Actuarial valuations are carried out every three years. The latest valuations of the sections were made as at 31 March 2018 by Willis Towers Watson. The values of the sections' liabilities at 31 March 2018 have been updated by Willis Towers Watson to assess the liabilities of the sections at 31 December 2019 for the purposes of FRS 102 disclosures. The Plan's assets are stated at their market value at 31 December 2019.

A decision was made during 2013 to close all sections of the Plan, except the NHS section, to future accrual on a defined benefit basis with an effective date of 31 March 2014. From that date all active members became deferred members and accrued benefits on a defined contribution basis

A decision was made to close the NHS section to future accrual on a defined benefit basis with an effective date of 1 April 2019. From that date all active members became deferred members and accrued benefits on a defined contribution basis. As part of a bulk transfer exercise, 42.0% of staff will transfer out of the NHS Section of the pension scheme back to government related pension schemes during 2020.

Contributions of £0.8m (2018: £7.4m) have been made by Deutsche Post DHL subsidiaries during the financial year in respect of the NHS section.

At 31 December 2019 the sections were valued at a surplus of £98m (2018: £127m surplus).

A small number of management and clerical employees are employed by DHL Services Limited (a fellow group undertaking). The company receives a charge from DHL Services Limited relating to those staff, which includes an element relating to pension costs. Further details of the accounting for defined benefit pension schemes are disclosed in the financial statements of DHL Services Limited. Pension contributions made in respect of employees providing services to Tradeteam Limited were £5,263,000 (2018: £4,623,000) during the financial year relating to both defined benefit and defined contribution schemes.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

20. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

- (a) The nature of the company's business and the extent of its operations are such that it is from time to time involved in legal proceedings, as plaintiff or defendant. No such current proceedings are expected to have a material effect on the company.
- (b) For Value Added Tax (VAT) purposes, the company is grouped with other undertakings in a VAT group; under these arrangements the company has a joint and several liability for amounts owed by those undertakings to HM Revenue & Customs. The balance of VAT payable by the VAT group as at 31 December 2019 was £44,841,000 (2018: £56,966,000).

21. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

Change in corporation tax rate

On 11 March 2020 it was announced in the Budget, that the intended corporation tax rate reduction from 19% to 17% from 1 April 2020 was to be cancelled. Any deferred tax assets and liabilities included in these financial statements have been calculated using the rates in force at the balance sheet date. The impact of the cancellation of the reduction in the corporation tax rate, after the balance sheet date, on the company's deferred tax is disclosed in the deferred tax note.

COVID-19

The World Health Organisation declared the COVID-19 outbreak a global pandemic on 11 March 2020 and given the passage of time from the balance sheet date of 31 December 2019, this is considered to be a non-adjusting post balance sheet event.

The business has been significantly impacted by reduced activity following the COVID19 outbreak, which resulted in the temporary closure of 13 sites. The company is participating in the government Coronavirus Job Retention Scheme to support those staff unable to work due to this reduced activity, and mitigate the impact on the company. The hospitality industry started to re-open gradually from early in July; volumes remain significantly impacted as social distancing requirements have meant venue capacities have been reduced and will remain so until these measures change.

The Directors believe that COVID-19 will have a long term impact on the hospitality industry and consequently on Tradeteam, and their current expectations are that volumes will never recover to historic levels.

The directors have reviewed the impact of COVID19 on the carrying value of assets and the profitability of the business. Whilst there continues to be uncertainty surrounding the development of the virus and any subsequent impact on the assets of the company, at the date of finalising these financial statements the directors expect to recognise additional onerous contract provisions and asset impairments resulting in additional charges in the region of £6m to £7m in the 2020 financial statements.

It is not possible to anticipate events between the approval of these accounts and the 2020 year end, consequently this impact will continue to be monitored and updated as at 31 December 2020.

Notes to the Financial Statements - continued for the Year Ended 31 December 2019

21. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS - continued

COVID-19 - continued

Since the year end a proposal has been announced and following consultation two permanent site closures have been made, which are directly related to the impact of COVID19. Also as a result of the above, further site announcements have been made in September 2020 that, subject to consultation, may result in a loss of a number of roles in a number of sites to reflect the ongoing reduction in volumes. This is expected to conclude at the end of 2020.

22. ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Exel Holdings Limited. The company's ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Deutsche Post AG, a company incorporated in Germany. This is the only group of which the Company is a member for which group financial statements are prepared. Copies of the financial statements of Deutsche Post AG can be obtained from Deutsche Post AG, Headquarters, Investor Relations, 53250 Bonn, Germany.