Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited Annual report and financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

Registered number: 02104109

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Annual report for the year ended 31 December 2014

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Directors and advisers

Directors

B Staffa

O Sukowski

A Cooper

M Villberg

Registered number - 2104109

Registered office

Ocean House

The Ring

Bracknell, .

Berkshire

United Kingdom

RG12 1AN

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

3 St James Court

Whitefriars

Norwich

NR3 1RJ

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2014

The directors present their strategic report for the period ended 31 December 2014.

Principal activity and business review

The principal activity of the company is the provision of international mail and parcel distribution.

The directors are pleased with the development of the business and are optimistic about the company's future prospects. Revenue expectations were met despite the declining mail market, and the operating profit before amortisation was £818k (2013:£1,021) the operating loss £149k (2013: operating profit £55k).

Business environment

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited competes in the international mail and parcel distribution market.

The traditional mail market has been in decline for a number of years now, however Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Ltd has managed to achieve its expectations. The growth area of the market is in the e-commerce sector both in developed and emerging markets. This is a highly competitive sector with some strong opportunities. The business also has a focus on advertising mail to Germany where it has a strong competitive advantage.

During 2014 the business was restructured into a Mail and Parcel division this resulted in the business reviewing its management structure which ultimately led to a one off redundancy payment to a senior executive.

Strategy

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Ltd is aiming to drive organic growth through strong customer loyalty. This is based on the "First Choice" philosophy of Deutsche Post DHL, which cultivates a culture where excellence and constant improvement are at the centre of our decision making process. The aim is to become and remain the first choice for all customers.

In line with this, the business aims to continue to grow volumes with existing customers and look for new customers and opportunities in the rapidly growing cross border e-commerce sector.

Future developments

The directors believe that future prospects remain positive, with the company well placed to continue to compete and take advantage of new opportunities within the market.

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2014 (continued)

Key Performance indicator

The company has met its key objective for 2014 to produce an operating profit before amortisation.

KPI	2014	2013	Definition, method of calculation and analysis
	£'000	£'000	
Operating profit before	818	1,021	Operating profit before amortisation is considered to be the appropriate indicator of managed performance.
amortisation			

On behalf of the Board

Bettina Staffa

Director

24th June 2015

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2014

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2014.

Results and dividends

In the opinion of the directors the 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.

	٠	201 £'00	
Loss for the financial year		(181) (38)

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2013: £nil).

Creditor payment policy

It is the company's practice that payments to suppliers are generally made in accordance with terms and conditions agreed between the company and its suppliers, provided that all trading terms and conditions have been complied with. At 31 December 2014, the amount for trade creditors on the balance sheet represented 50 days of the purchases for the company (2013: 50 days)

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 in-house newspaper, newsletters and briefing groups.

Financial risk management

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

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

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2014 (continued)

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. Furthermore the company faces foreign exchange risks (as well as opportunities) which are covered by defined group guidance.

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.

Credit risk

The company has policies in place that require appropriate credit checks on potential customers before sales are made, and on a regular basis thereafter. Debt finance is not utilised. The amount of exposure to any individual counterparty is subject to a limit, which is reassessed monthly.

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.

Interest rate cash flow risk

The company has interest bearing liabilities arising from borrowings 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 AG policies for financing group undertakings change.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements are given below:

P Brougham	(Resigned 2 nd September 2014)
M A Siviter	(Resigned 20th November 2014)
S Peter	(Resigned 2 nd September 2014)
B Staffa	(Appointed 2 nd September 2014)
O Sukowski	(Appointed 2 nd September 2014)
A Cooper	(Appointed 4th September 2014)
M Villberg	(Appointed 8th October 2014)

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2014 (continued)

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Annual Report and the financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the Strategic Report, 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 prepared 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 judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;

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.

Statement of disclosure of information to auditors

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant information (as defined by Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006) of which the company's auditors are unaware, and each director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

On behalf of the Board

Bettina Staff

Director

24th June 2015

Independent auditors' report to the members of Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited

Report on the financial statements Our Opinion

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2014 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

This opinion is to be read in the context of what we say in the remainder of this report.

What we have audited

The financial statements, which are prepared by Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Ltd, comprise:

- the balance sheet as at 31 December 2014;
- the profit and loss account for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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).

In applying the financial reporting framework, the directors have made a number of subjective judgments, for example in respect of significant accounting estimates. In making such estimates, they have made assumptions and considered future events.

What an audit of financial statements involves

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) ("ISAs (UK & Ireland)"). An audit involves obtaining evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements sufficient to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or error. This includes an assessment of:

- whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances and have been consistently applied and adequately disclosed;
- the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by the directors; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements.

In addition, we read all the financial and non-financial information in the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report") to identify material inconsistencies with the audited financial statements and to identify any information that is apparently materially incorrect based on, or materially inconsistent with, the knowledge acquired by us in the course of performing the audit. If we become aware of any apparent material misstatements or inconsistencies we consider the implications for our report.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited (continued)

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements.

Other matters on which we are required to report by exception

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

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, 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.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion, certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made. We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.

Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

Our responsibilities and those of the directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities in respect of the Annual Report and the financial statements set out on page 6, 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 ISAs (UK & Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's Ethical Standards for Auditors.

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.

'Craig Douglas (Senior Statutory Auditor) for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Norwich

24th June 2015

Profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2014

	Note	2014	2013 £'000
		£'000 ·	
Turnover	2	27,834	22,370
Cost of sales		(22,654)	(18,722)
Gross profit		5,180	3,648
Administrative expenses	· .	(5,328)	(3,593)
Operating (loss)/profit	2	(148)	. 55
Interest payable and similar charges	. 5	(33)	(93)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(181)	(38)
Loss before income tax analysed as:			
Underlying profit before income tax		500	(38)
Exceptional non-recurring costs	6	(68.1)	-
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		(181)	(38)
Tax on loss on ordinary activities	7		-
Loss for the financial year	14	· (181)	(38)

The results for the year derive from continuing operations.

There are no recognised gains or losses other than the loss for the year of £181 and therefore no separate statement of total recognised gains and losses has been presented.

The notes on pages 11 to 21 form part of these financial statements.

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2014

	Note	2014	2013
		£'000	£'000
Assets			
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	8	6,762	7,729
Tangible assets	9	73	77
		6,835	7,806
Current assets	1		•
Debtors	10.	5,953	2,741
Cash at bank and in hand	•	<u>-</u>	· . ·47
Total current assets		5,953	2,788
		•	v
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(6,107)	(3,732)
Net current liabilities		(154)	(944)
Net assets		. 6,681	6,862
		•	
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	13.	_22	. 22
Profit and loss account	. 14	6,659	6,840
Total shareholders' funds	14	6,681	6,862

The financial statements on pages 9 to 21 were approved by the directors on 24 June 2015 and were signed on its behalf by:

Bettina Staffa

Registered number: 02104109

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014

1. Accounting policies

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis under the historical cost convention and in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and applicable Accounting Standards in the United Kingdom.

Cash flow statement and related party disclosures

The company has taken advantage of the exemption granted by FRS 1 whereby it is not required to publish its own cash flow statement.

The company has taken advantage of the exemption under paragraph 3(c) from the provisions of FRS8, 'Related Party Disclosures', on the grounds that it is a wholly owned subsidiary of a group headed by Deutsche Post AG, whose financial statements include a consolidated cash flow statement and are publicly available.

Revenue recognition

Turnover comprises the value of charges for the sale of services to third parties. Turnover is recognised when services have been completed, this is when the delivery arrives at its destination. Turnover excludes value added tax and equivalent taxes, duty and other disbursements made on behalf of customers and intercompany transactions.

Rebates are accounted for as a deduction from revenue where there is certainty that the contractual arrangements giving rise to the rebate have been met.

Underlying Profit

The underlying profit relates to the trading of the business excluding one off gains and losses.

Goodwill

Purchased goodwill is capitalised and amortised by equal annual instalments through the profit and loss account over the directors' estimated useful life of up to 20 years. The carrying value of goodwill is reviewed by the directors for impairment at the end of the first full year after an acquisition and at other times if circumstances indicate that it may not be recoverable

Tangible fixed assets and depreciation

Fixed assets are stated at cost less depreciation and less permanent reductions in value. Cost includes all incidental expenditure incurred in purchasing the asset and bringing it into a condition for its intended.

Depreciation of tangible fixed assets is charged evenly over their estimated useful lives at the following rates:

Fixtures and fittings

3-10 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.

Leased assets

Rental costs of operating leases are charged against profit on a straight line basis over the term of the lease.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 (continued)

1. Accounting policies (continued)

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

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 Ltd, 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 profit and loss account.

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.

Pensions

The Deutsche Post Group maintains UK pension schemes; both defined benefit and defined contribution, for the funding of retirement benefits for scheme members during their working lives in order to pay benefits to them after retirement and to their dependants after their death. The cost of providing these benefits is assessed by external professional actuaries and is charged to the profit and loss account so as to spread the cost of retirement benefits over the financial year during which the employer derives benefit from the employee's services. The company does not maintain any other post-retirement benefits.

Foreign currency translation

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 rate ruling on the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising on foreign currency transactions are included in the profit and loss account

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that a transfer of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 (continued)

2. Turnover and operating losses

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.

The following amounts have been charged in arriving at the operating loss:

		2014	2013
		£'000	£,000
Staff costs:			
Wages and salaries		3,112	1,570
Social security costs		296	140
Other pension costs		168	· 79
Goodwill amortisation	•	967	966
Depreciation	•	24	20
Other	•	186	135
Auditors' remuneration – audit fees		60	57
Exchange(gain)/loss		(12)	38
Other operating charges	·	23,181	19,309
·		27,982	22,314
•			

3. Directors' emoluments

	2014	· 2013
	£'000	£,000
Aggregate emoluments (including benefits in kind)	1,217	530
Company pension contributions to money purchase scheme	59	64
	1,276	594

During the year under review retirement benefits were accruing to 3 directors under a defined contribution scheme.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 (continued)

3. Directors' emoluments (continued)

		2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Highest paid director		•	
Aggregate emoluments and benefits	(including benefits in kind)	927	429
Company pension contributions to n	noney purchase scheme	51	27

The highest paid director exercised share options during the year.

4. Employees

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

				2014	2013
			· , .	Number	Number
By activity	•				
Administrative				9	7
Sales/marketing				16	11
				25	18.

Details in respect of employee costs are included in note 2.

5. Interest payable and similar charges

	•	2014	2013
		£'000	£,000
Interest payable to group undertakings		. 33	93

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 (continued)

6. Non recurring costs

	2014	2013
;	£'000	£,000
Other operational change costs	(681)	

Other operational change costs were incurred following the delineation of the Mail business during 2014, and were redundancy costs pertaining to the senior management team.

7. Tax on loss on ordinary activities

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

Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

The tax assessed for the year differs from the standard rate of corporation tax in the United Kingdom of 21.5% (2013: 23.25%). The differences are explained below:

	2014 £'000	2013 £'000
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation	(182)	(38)
Loss on ordinary activities multiplied by the effective rate in the UK 21.5% (2013: 23.25%)	. (39)	(9)
Effects of:		
Expenses not allowable for UK tax	237	228
Capital allowances for the year in excess of depreciation	. 1	. 1
Other short term timing differences	1	53
UK current tax for the year	200	273
Group relief claimed from other group companies	(200)	(273)
Current tax charge for the year	-	_

The main rate of UK corporation tax was reduced from 23% to 21% from 1 April 2014. The Finance Act 2013, enacted on 17 July 2013, reduced further the UK main rate of corporation tax to 20% from 1 April 2015. Deferred tax has been restated accordingly in these financial statements. The above changes to the rate of corporation tax will impact the amount of future cash tax payments to be made by the company.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 (continued)

8. Intangible fixed assets

Goodwill
£'000
8,695
8,695
(966)
(967)
(1,933)
6,762
7,729
·

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Ltd acquired this goodwill from Global Match (UK) Ltd on 1st January 2014. It is amortised over 20 years.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 (continued)

9. Tangible assets

			£'000
Cost			
At 1 January 2014		• .	97
Additions (Note 18)			. 20
At 31 December 2014			117
Accumulated depreciation	n.		
At 1 January 2014	•		(20)
Charge for the year			(24)
At 31 December 2014			(44)
Net book amount			:
At 31 December 2014			73
At 31 December 2013			77

10. Debtors

	2014	2013
	£'000	£'000.
Trade debtors	1,815	358
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,931	110
Other debtors	10	55
Prepayments and accrued income	2,197	2,218
	5,953	2,741

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 (continued)

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

•			2014	2013
	<u> </u>	:	£'000	£'000
Bank loans and overdrafts		,	1	-
Trade creditors	· .	4	90	108
Amounts owed to group undertakings			4,261	2,818
Other taxation and social security	.•		442	-
Other creditors			9	12-
Accruals and deferred income	•		1,304	794
	,	,	6,107	3,732

All other amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured and have no fixed date of repayment.

12. Pensions

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

The four major UK schemes for employees providing services to the Company are the Exel Retirement Plan ('ERP'), the Ocean Nestor Pension Scheme ('OCN'), the Tibbett & Britten Pension Scheme ('T&B') and the DHL NHS Supply Chain Pension Scheme ('NHS'). In addition a small number of staff are members of the DHL UK Pension Scheme ('DHL UK'). These schemes 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 schemes cover 86.5% (2012: 92,5%) of UK employees; defined benefit arrangements account for 1.5% (2013: 11.5%) of the membership of the schemes.

Actuarial valuations are carried out every three years. The latest valuations of the schemes were made as at 31 March 2012 by Watson Wyatt LLP. The values of the schemes' liabilities at 31 March 2014 have been updated by Watson Wyatt LLP to assess the liabilities of the sections at 31 December 2014 for the purposes of FRS 17 disclosures. The Plan's assets are stated at their market value at 31 December 2014.

Contributions of £53.2 million (2013: 61.6 m) have been made by Deutsche Post DHL subsidiaries during the financial year in respect of the OCN, ERP, T&B and NHS sections (this is inclusive of additional deficit payments).

At 31 December 2014 the schemes were valued at a deficit of £352m (2013: £270m deficit).

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 (continued)

12. Pensions (continued)

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 will become deferred members and accrue benefits on a defined contribution basis. A total curtailment gain of £58.5m resulted from the changes described above.

13. Called up share capital

	, 2014	2013
	£,000	£'000
Authorised		
20,000 (2013: 20,000) ordinary shares of £1 each and	20	20
1,980,000 ordinary A shares of £0.001 each	2	. 2
Allotted and fully paid		٠.
20,000 (2013: 20,000) ordinary shares of £1 each and	20	20
1,980,000 ordinary A shares of £0.001 each	2 .	2

14. Reconciliation of movement in total shareholders' funds and reserves

	Called up Share capital 2014 £'000	Profit and loss account 2014 £'000	Total 2014 £'000	Called up Share capital 2013 £'000	Profit and loss account 2013 £'000	Total 2013 £'000
At 1 January	22	6,840	6,862	22	6,878	6,900
Loss for the financial year	•	(181)	(181)	· -	(38)	(38)
At 31 December	22	6,659	6,681	22	6,840	6,86

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 (continued)

15. Capital and other commitments

Capital commitments

The company had no capital commitments as at 31 December 2014 (2013: £nil).

Operating leases

The company had commitments during the next financial year in respect of non-cancellable operating leases expiring as follows:

	Other opera	Other operating leases	
	2014	2013	
	£'000	£,000	
Within one year	73	30	
Within two to five years	161	29	
	234	59	

16. Contingent liabilities

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.

For UK corporate tax purposes the company has made collective payment arrangements with other undertakings in the Group; under these arrangements the company has a joint and several liability for amounts owed by those undertakings to the Inland Revenue.

17. Ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party

The company's immediate parent undertaking is Deutsche Post International B.V. 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.

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2014 (continued)

18. Deferred tax

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

	2014	2013
	Unrecognised	Unrecognised
	£'000	£'000
Accelerated tax depreciation	2 .	
Other timing differences	51	46
Net deferred tax asset	53	46

The company had a net deferred tax asset as 31 December 2014 of £53,000 (2013: £46,000) which has not been recognised in the financial statements because of the uncertainty that any future economic benefit arising from the timing differences will accrue to the company.

19. Acquisition of trade and assets

The company acquired the trade, intangible and tangible assets of the Worldmail business from DHL Global Match (UK) Limited on 1 January 2013, continuing the trading activities from that date.

The amounts attributed to the tangible and intangible assets were the carrying values immediately prior to acquisition.