

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited
Annual report and financial statements
for the year ended 31 December 2017

Registered number: 02104109



Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited

Annual report for the year ended 31 December 2017

Contents

Directors and advisers	1
Strategic report	2
Directors' report	4
Independent auditors' report.....	7
Statement of income and retained earnings	10
Balance sheet	11
Notes to the financial statements	12

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited

Directors and advisers

Directors

A Cooper

P Stanley Fuller

L Landewee

Registered number - 02104109

Registered office

Ocean House

The Ring

Bracknell,

Berkshire

United Kingdom

RG12 1AN

Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

The Atrium,

1 Harefield Road,

Uxbridge, Middlesex,

UB8 1EX

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Principal activities 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 very optimistic about the company's future prospects. Revenue has grown by 58% in comparison to 2016. The company has successfully taken advantage of opportunities within the growing e-commerce sector which has effectively doubled its revenue compared to 2016. The overall operating profit has grown to £7,593,000 (2016:£3,475,000) as a result of the revenue growth. The mail business has also grown in 2017 with the introduction of a new trade lane between UK and US.

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 the company 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 the mail services business to Germany where it has a strong competitive advantage.

Strategy

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited is aiming to drive organic growth through strong customer loyalty. This is based on the "First Choice" philosophy of Deutsche Post DHL Group, 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.

Key performance indicator ("KPI")

The company has met its key objective for 2017 to produce an operating profit before amortisation.

KPI	2017 £'000	2016 £'000	Definition, method of calculation and analysis
Operating profit before amortisation	8,559	4,442	Operating profit before amortisation is considered to be the appropriate indicator of managed performance. This increase in operating profit is mainly to the business successfully taking advantage of the opportunities within the growing e-commerce sector and the addition in the mail business of a new trade lane between UK and US

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited

Strategic report for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

Principal risks and uncertainties

The management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy are subject to a number of risks.

Risks are regularly reviewed and appropriate processes are put in place to monitor and mitigate them. The key business risks affecting the company in addition to the main mitigation actions taken are set out below.

Risk to information systems

Any prolonged interruption to the company's IT systems could have a material adverse effect on operations. Management continues to invest in their IT structure and active risk management processes are in place to minimise downtime. Software is updated regularly to address issues, close potential gaps in security and increase functionality. Employees have access only to relevant areas and all data are backed up on a regular basis and critical data are kept outside the premises.

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 centrally by group as appropriate.

Brexit

Following the United Kingdom's vote to leave the European Union on 23 June 2016, Deutsche Post DHL Group is working with trade associations and others to understand the potential implications for business. As we can expect a transitional period of at least two years before the exit will be finally executed, we do not anticipate short-term negative impact on our business. We are confident that any contingency measures that may be required are covered in our overall, standard risk planning.

As a general principle, Deutsche Post DHL Group is accustomed to dealing with political, regulatory, social and economic changes around the world. We are confident that we can make any necessary short and mid-term adjustments that are needed to ensure that disruption to our operations is averted and that customers continue to receive the seamless service they have come to enjoy from us. In the long term we are keen to work with the UK Government to ensure that cross border trade is not disrupted, that stability and confidence in the international supply chain is maintained, and that any concerns our employees might have are addressed.

On behalf of the Board



Anthony Cooper
Director

23rd July 2018

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the company for the year ended 31 December 2017.

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.

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Profit for the financial year	7,535	3,472

The directors do not recommend the payment of a dividend (2016: £nil).

Financial risk management

The company's operations expose it to a variety of financial risks that include the effects of price risk, credit risk and liquidity 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.

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.

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

Future developments

See the strategic report (page 2) for details of the company's future developments

Directors' indemnities

The company maintains liability insurance for its directors and officers. The company also provided an indemnity for its directors and the secretary, 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.

Directors

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

A Cooper

P Stanley Fuller

L Landewee

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited

Directors' report for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

Statement of directors' responsibilities in respect of the Annual Report and 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.

Independent auditors

The auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP have indicated their willingness to continue in office and a resolution concerning their re-appointment will be proposed at the Annual General Meeting.

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



Anthony Cooper

Director

23 Feb 2018

July 2018

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

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit 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 2017; the statement of income and retained earnings 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 when:

- 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.

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited

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

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2017 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 Directors' Report.

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 6, 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.

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.

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited

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

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.



Alex Hookway (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors
Uxbridge
2 August 2018

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited

Statement of Income and Retained Earnings for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Turnover	4	94,058	59,446
Cost of sales		(81,078)	(51,054)
Gross profit		12,980	8,392
Administrative expenses		(5,387)	(4,917)
Operating profit	5	7,593	3,475
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(58)	(3)
Profit before taxation		7,535	3,472
Tax on profit	9	-	-
Profit for the financial year		7,535	3,472
Retained earnings 1 January		13,380	9,908
Profit for the financial year		7,535	3,472
Retained earnings 31 December		20,915	13,380

The results for the current and prior year derive from continuing operations.

There are no recognised gains or losses other than the profit for the financial year of £7,535,000 (2016: profit £3,472,000, and therefore no separate statement of total other comprehensive income has been presented.

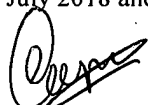
The notes on pages 12 to 27 form part of these financial statements.

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Fixed assets			
Intangible assets	10	3,864	4,829
Tangible assets	11	78	114
		3,942	4,943
Current assets			
Debtors	12	35,616	14,511
Total current assets		35,616	14,511
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(18,605)	(6,042)
Net current assets		17,011	8,469
Total assets less current liabilities		20,953	13,412
Provisions for liabilities		(16)	(10)
Net assets		20,937	13,402
Capital and reserves			
Called up share capital	16	22	22
Retained earnings		20,915	13,380
Total equity		20,937	13,402

The financial statements on pages 10 to 27 were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on July 2018 and are signed on its behalf by:



Anthony Cooper
Director

23 July 2018

Registered number: 02104109

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

1. General information

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited ("the company") provides the services for distribution of international mail and parcel.

The company is a private company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. The address of its registered office is

Ocean House
The Ring
Bracknell
Berkshire
United Kingdom
RG12 1AN

2. Statement of compliance

The individual financial statements of Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited 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 the Companies Act 2006, under the provision of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 (SI 2008/410)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies

The principal accounting policies, all of which have been applied consistently throughout the year and the preceding year, are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated. The company has adopted FRS 102 in these financial statements.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment 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 on page 17.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention on a going concern basis and in accordance with the Companies act 2006 and applicable UK accounting standards.

Going concern

At 31 December 2017, the company had net assets of £20,937,000 (2016: £13,402,000). The company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, its financial position and its key risks and uncertainties are described in the strategic report on pages 2 and 3.

The directors, having made appropriate enquiries, consider it reasonable to assume that the company has adequate resources to continue for the foreseeable future and that it is appropriate to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Exemptions for qualifying entities under FRS 102

FRS 102 allows a qualifying entity certain disclosure exemptions. The company has taken advantage of the exemptions under FRS 102 paragraph 1.12 (b) from preparing a cash-flow statement, on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and its ultimate parent company, Deutsche Post AG includes the company's cash flow in its consolidated financial statements. Details of the address from which the financial statements can be obtained are included in note 19. In addition the company has taken advantage of exemptions from disclosing related party transactions and non-disclosure of key management compensation.

Turnover 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.

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 company's policy prior to 1 January 1998 was to eliminate goodwill arising on acquisitions against reserves. Under the provisions of FRS 102, such goodwill will remain written off to reserves until disposal or termination of the previously acquired business, when the profit or loss on the disposal or termination will be calculated after charging the gross amount of any such goodwill. 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 assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the original purchase cost and all cost directly attributable to bringing it into a condition for its intended use.

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.

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Leased assets

At inception the company assesses agreements that transfer the right to use assets. The assessment considers whether the arrangement is, or contains, a lease based on the substance of the arrangement.

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 profit and loss account on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date non-financial assets not carried at fair value are assessed to determine whether there is an indication that the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) may be impaired. If there is such an indication the recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is compared to the carrying amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit).

The recoverable amount of the asset (or asset's cash generating unit) is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Value in use is defined as the present value of the future cash flows before interest and tax obtainable as a result of the asset's (or asset's cash generating unit) continued use.

Taxation

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 period 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.

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 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 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.

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Pensions

The Deutsche Post Group maintains UK pension schemes; both defined benefit and defined contribution.

The company operates a defined benefit plan for certain employees. A defined benefit plan defines the pension benefit that the employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent upon several factors including age, length of service and remuneration. A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan. See note 14 for more details on the company's defined benefit scheme.

The company also operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the company pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Once the contributions have been paid the company has no further payment obligations. The contributions are recognised as an expense when they are due. Amounts not paid are shown in accruals in the balance sheet. The assets of the plan are held separately from the company in independently administered funds.

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. The company's financial and presentational currency is the pound sterling.

Financial instruments

The company has chosen to adopt the Sections 11 and 12 of FRS 102 in respect of financial instruments.

(i) Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances and investments in commercial paper, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publically traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

(ii) Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other payables, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw-down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a pre-payment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Derivatives, including interest rate swaps and forward foreign exchange contracts, are not basic financial instruments. Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in profit or loss in finance costs or income as appropriate. The company does not currently apply hedge accounting for interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives. Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

(iii) Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present legal or constructive 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.

Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemptions as provided by section 33.1A of FRS 102 from disclosing related party transactions with wholly owned entities that are part of the Deutsche Post AG group or investees of the of the Deutsche Post AG group.

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

3. Summary of significant accounting policies (continued)

Critical accounting judgements and estimation uncertainty

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historic 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.

a. Impairment of debtors

The company makes an estimate of the recoverable value of the trade and other debtors. When assessing impairment of trade and other debtors, management consider factors including current credit rating, ageing profile of the debtors and historical experience. See note 12 for the net carrying amount of the debtors and associated impairment provision.

b. Useful economic lives of tangible assets

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to change in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are reassessed regularly. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and physical condition of the assets. See note 11 for the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment and the tangible fixed assets and depreciation section of this note for the useful economic lives of each class of assets.

c. Defined benefit pension scheme

The company has an obligation to pay pension benefits to certain employees. The cost of these benefits and the present value of the obligation depend on a number of factors, including; life expectancy, salary increases, asset valuations and the discount rate on corporate bonds. Management estimates these factors in determining the net pension obligation in the balance sheet. The assumptions reflect historical experience and current trends. See note 14 for the disclosures relating to the defined benefit pension scheme.

d. Goodwill

Purchased goodwill is 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 when the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

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.

5. Operating profit

The following amounts have been (credited)/charged in arriving at the operating profit:

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Staff costs:		
Wages and salaries	2,197	2,100
Social security costs	206	195
Other pension costs	82	104
Total staff cost charged to the statement of income	2,485	2,399
Goodwill amortisation	965	967
Depreciation	56	48
Operating lease charges	337	286
Impairment of trade receivables	3	568
Auditors' remuneration – audit fees	46	46
Exchange loss/(gain)	88	(118)
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	-	5

6. Directors' emoluments

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Aggregate emoluments (including benefits in kind)	130	126
Company pension contributions to money purchase scheme	13	8
	143	134

During the year under review retirement benefits were accruing to one director (2016: one director) under a defined contribution scheme. In addition, the emolument of Lars Landewee is paid by Deutsche Post AG and P Stanley Fuller is paid by UK Mail Limited, both entities make no recharge to the company. These directors are also directors of other associated DHL entities and it is not possible to make an accurate apportionment of their emoluments in respect of each entity.

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

7. Employees

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

	2017 Number	2016 Number
By activity		
Administrative	15	15
Sales/marketing	22	22
	37	37

Details in respect of employee costs are included in note 5.

8. Interest payable and similar expenses

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Interest payable to group undertakings	58	3

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

9. Tax on profit

Tax expense included in income statement

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 receivables.

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Current tax	-	-
UK corporation tax on profit for the year	-	-
Total current tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	19	(5)
Impact of changes in tax rates	-	5
Adjustment in respect of prior years	(14)	-
Movement on UK deferred tax indemnified by Exel Limited	(5)	-
Total deferred tax	-	-
Total tax per income statement	-	-

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

9. Tax on profit (continued)

Reconciliation of tax charge

The tax assessed for the year differs (2016: differs) from the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK 19.25% (2016: 20%). The differences are explained below

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Profit before taxation	7,535	3,472
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016: 20%)	1,450	695
Effects of:		
Expenses not allowable for UK tax	198	197
Impact of changes in tax rates	-	5
Group relief claimed from other group companies	(1,629)	(897)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(14)	-
Movement of UK deferred tax not recognised	(5)	-
Tax charge for the year	-	-

Tax rate changes.

The main rate of corporation tax reduced from 20% to 19% on 1 April 2017. Finance Act 2016 further reduced the main rate of corporation tax to 17% from 1 April 2020. Therefore any deferred tax assets and liabilities reflect these rates.

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

10. Intangible assets

	Goodwill
	£'000
Cost	
At 1 January 2017	8,696
At 31 December 2017	8,696
Accumulated amortisation	
At 1 January 2017	(3,867)
Charge for the year	(965)
At 31 December 2017	(4,832)
Net book amount	
At 31 December 2017	3,864
At 31 December 2016	4,829

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited acquired trade and assets of the business of DHL Global Match (UK) Limited on 1 January 2014, and generated a goodwill that is amortised over 20 years.

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

11. Tangible assets

	Fixtures and fittings
	£'000
Cost	
At 1 January 2017	229
Additions	21
Disposal	(1)
At 31 December 2017	249
Accumulated depreciation	
At 1 January 2017	(115)
Charge for the year	(56)
At 31 December 2017	(171)
Net book amount	
At 31 December 2017	78
At 31 December 2016	114

12. Debtors

	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Trade debtors	25,544	10,246
Amounts owed by group undertakings	7,949	1,945
Other debtors	-	2
Prepayments and accrued income	2,123	2,318
	35,616	14,511

All amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and should be repaid within group intercompany credit terms, which is 30 days. Trade debtors are stated after provisions for impairment of £242,000 (2016: £239,000).

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

13. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017	2016
	£'000	£'000
Bank overdrafts	3	2
Trade creditors	928	499
Amounts owed to group undertakings	14,682	2,761
Other creditors	47	8
Taxation and social security	2,386	1,941
Accruals and deferred income	559	831
	18,605	6,042

All amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and are repaid within group intercompany credit terms, which is 30 days.

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

14. Pensions

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

The five 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'), the DHL NHS Supply Chain Pension Section ('NHS') and the Stationery Office Section ('TSO'). 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 90.9% (2016: 91.7%) of UK employees; defined benefit arrangements account for 1.3% (2016: 1.2%) of the membership of the Plan. The TSO Section was transferred into the Plan with effect from 1 May 2017.

Actuarial valuations are carried out every three years. The latest valuations of the sections were made as at 31 March 2015 by Willis Towers Watson. The values of the sections' liabilities at 31 March 2015 have been updated by Willis Towers Watson to assess the liabilities of the sections at 31 December 2017 for the purposes of FRS 102 disclosures. The Plan's assets are stated at their market value at 31 December 2017.

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.

Contributions of £6,000,000 (2016: £6,000,000) have been made by Deutsche Post DHL Group subsidiaries during the financial year in respect of the NHS section. A special contribution of £408,000,000 was paid into the plan during 2017 by DHL Services Limited.

At 31 December 2017 the sections were valued at a deficit of £124,000,000 (2016: £535,000,000 deficit).

Pension contributions made in respect of employees providing services to Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited were £82,000 (2016: £104,000) during the financial year relating to both defined benefit and contribution scheme.

Further details can be found in the financial statements of DHL Services Limited.

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

15. Capital and other commitments

Capital commitments

The company had no capital commitments 31 December 2017 (2016: £nil).

Operating leases

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

	Other operating leases	
	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Within one year	53	71
Within two to five years	22	55
	75	126

16. Called up share capital

All the issued shares in the company are fully paid up and rank pari passu for all purposes.

	2017 £'000	2016 £'000
Authorised		
20,000 (2016: 20,000) ordinary shares of £1 each and	20	20
1,980,000 (2016: 1,980,000) ordinary A shares of £0.001 each	2	2
	22	22
Allotted and fully paid		
20,000 (2016: 20,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	20	20
1,980,000 (2016: 1,980,000) ordinary A shares of £0.001 each	2	2
	22	22

Deutsche Post Global Mail (UK) Limited

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

17. Deferred tax

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

	2017	2016
	Unrecognised	Unrecognised
	£'000	£'000
Accelerated tax depreciation	10	5
Other timing differences	65	75
Net deferred tax asset	75	80

Deferred tax is calculated at rates between 17% and 19% (2016: between 17% and 19%).

The company had a net deferred tax asset as 31 December 2017 of £75,000 (2016: £80,000) 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.

18. 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 HMRC.

19. 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.