

## Financial results Q2 \& H1 FY2019/20

1 Nov 2019

## Disclaimer

The following presentation contains forward looking statements by the management of Singapore Post Limited ("SingPost") relating to financial trends for future periods, compared to the results for previous periods.
Some of the statements contained in this presentation that are not historical facts are statements of future expectations with respect to the financial conditions, results of operations and businesses, and related plans and objectives. Forward looking information is based on management's current views and assumptions including, but not limited to, prevailing economic and market conditions. These statements involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance or events to differ materially from those in the statements as originally made. Such statements are not, and should not be construed as a representation as to future performance of SingPost. In particular, such targets should not be regarded as a forecast or projection of future performance of SingPost. It should be noted that the actual performance of SingPost may vary significantly from such statements. " $\$$ " means Singapore dollars unless otherwise indicated.

- Q2 \& H1 FY2019/20 Financials
- Cash flow and Balance sheet
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- Highlights
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Q2 FY2019/20 financial statement


Q2 FY2019/20 expenses


## Q2 FY19/20 segment revenue and POA (Continuing operations)

S\$M



## Free cash flow

| $\mathbf{S \$ M}$ | H1 FY18/19 | H1 FY19/20 |
| ---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating cash flow before working capital changes | 105.1 | 104.8 |
| Changes in working capital |  |  |
| Income tax paid |  |  |
| $(76.0)$ | $(17.3)$ | $(18.7)$ |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | 11.8 | 38.7 |
| Capital expenditure | $(18.8)$ | $(6.9)$ |
| Free cash flow | $\mathbf{( 7 . 0 )}$ | $\mathbf{3 1 . 8}$ |

Stable operating cash flow before working capital changes

- Negative capital movement for H1 due largely to international postal settlements, and higher receivables for cross-border eCommerce deliveries. In H1 last year, there was a larger unfavourable movement for international postal settlements

Improved free cash flow due to higher cash provided by operating activities, as well as lower capital expenditure

## Financial indicators

| S\$M Financial indicators | As at Mar 2019 | As at Sep 2019 | Lower compared to March 2019¹, due to payment of dividends, outpayments for international postal terminal dues, as well as net repayment of a bank term loan |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash \& cash equivalents at end of financial period | 392.2 | 325.4 |  |
| Borrowings | 290.9 | 286.1 |  |
| Net cash / (debt) position | 101.3 | 39.3 |  |
|  | H1 FY18/19 | H1 FY19/20 |  |
| EBITDA ${ }^{2}$ | 91.8 | 105.2 | Higher EBITDA for the period |
| EBITDA to finance expense (times) | 19.0x | 14.6x | Increase was due to adoption of SFRS(I) 16 Leases |
| Adjusted to exclude impact of SFRS(1) 16 Leases | - | 17.4x |  |

1. Cash \& cash equivalents of $\mathrm{S} \$ 325.4 \mathrm{~m}$ as at Sep 2019 is higher compared against $\mathrm{S} \$ 285.2 \mathrm{~m}$ as at Sep 2018
2. EBITDA is defined as profit before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation

Dividend per share



## Post and Parcel

S\$M

| Post and Parcel | $\begin{gathered} \text { Q2 } \\ \text { FY18/19 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Q2 } \\ \text { FY19/20 } \end{gathered}$ | YoY \% change | $\begin{gathered} \text { H1 } \\ \text { FY18/19 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { H1 } \\ \text { FY19/20 } \end{gathered}$ | YoY \% change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue | 176.7 | 186.1 | +5.3\% | 362.7 | 373.4 | +2.9\% |
| Domestic ${ }^{1}$ | 68.6 | 63.7 | (7.2\%) | 139.0 | 129.4 | (6.9\%) |
| International | 108.1 | 122.4 | +13.2\% | 223.7 | 244.0 | +9.1\% |
| Profit on operating activities | 42.6 | 33.8 | (20.8\%) | 83.8 | 71.3 | (14.9\%) |
| Margin | 24.1\% | 18.1\% |  | 23.1\% | 19.1\% |  |

International revenue rose on the back of higher cross-border eCommerce-related deliveries. This was partially offset by a decline in Domestic revenue, where growth from eCommerce-related deliveries was insufficient to offset an accelerated decline in business letter volumes, plus a reduction in admail volumes.

Profit on operating activities declined for Q2 and H 1 . The lower volumes were exacerbated by higher costs incurred for initiatives to improve service quality standards, such as hiring of additional postmen to provide for the additional workload associated with increasing eCommerce deliveries, and enhancement of their remuneration.

S\$M

| Logistics | $\begin{gathered} \text { Q2 } \\ \text { FY18/19 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Q2 } \\ \text { FY19/20 } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | YoY \% change | $\begin{gathered} \text { H1 } \\ \text { FY18/19 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { H1 } \\ \text { FY19/20 } \end{gathered}$ | YoY \% change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Revenue | 128.0 | 124.8 | (2.5\%) | 250.2 | 244.3 | (2.4\%) |
| eCommerce logistics ${ }^{1}$ | 62.0 | 61.9 | (0.1\%) | 125.1 | 120.3 | (3.8\%) |
| Freight forwarding ${ }^{2}$ | 66.0 | 62.9 | (4.8\%) | 125.2 | 123.9 | (1.0\%) |
| Profit on operating activities | (0.7) | (0.9) | (22.6\%) | (1.6) | (2.6) | (60.2\%) |
| Margin | (0.6\%) | (0.7\%) |  | (0.7\%) | (1.1\%) |  |

Revenue was lower due largely to the depreciation of the A\$ against the S\$ for Couriers Please, our parcel delivery service in Australia. Without the depreciation of the A\$, Logistics segment revenue would have been stable for Q2 and H1. Quantium Solutions showed improved operational momentum in Q2 with the addition of new customers, which helped offset a decline in freight forwarding revenue from a slowdown in global trade activities.

Losses on operating activities stood at $\mathrm{S} \$ 0.9$ million for Q2 and $\mathrm{S} \$ 2.6$ million for H 1 . Quantium Solutions benefited from improved operating leverage from higher revenue. However, this was offset by onboarding costs for eCommerce customers in Asia Pacific, as well as lower profits from the freight forwarding business due to lower volumes.

## Property



Property segment revenue, which comprises commercial property rental and the self-storage business, remained largely stable for Q2 and H1, with SingPost Centre retail mall and office remaining at close to full occupancy.

Profit on operating activities rose $3.1 \%$ to $\mathrm{S} \$ 13.8$ million in Q2, with higher contribution from the SPC retail mall. For H 1 , profit on operating activities was stable at $\mathrm{S} \$ 26.6$ million.


## New package categories and adjusted postal products from 2 Dec 2019 to meet eCommerce demand

- New Basic Package and Tracked Package categories, delivered to letterboxes, to meet eCommerce demand
- Ordinary Mail renamed as Basic Mail and will only accept letters and printed papers up to 500 g ; Registered Service (Singapore) to be limited to letters and printed papers up to $500 \mathrm{~g}^{1}$
- Airmail rates for letters sent overseas to increase by 10 to 20¢, and Registered Service (International) fee revised from $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 3.60$ to mitigate increasing
 postal settlement rates ${ }^{2}$

Future of Post - Transforming Singapore's postal landscape with 'Smart' Shared Letterboxes


Significantly reduces postmen's workload and minimises misdeliveries


## Outlook

In Singapore, domestic letter mail volume continues to decline while eCommerce-related packet and parcel volumes continue to grow. This is reflected in lower blended margins. The Group's cost leadership program continues to help mitigate the impact. An increase in international letter mail rates and a streamlining of domestic postal products will come into effect from 2 December 2019.

International mail continues to grow. The Universal Postal Union's member countries have reached an agreement on postal remuneration rates which will accelerate rate increases for the delivery of international bulky letters and small packets.

The Property segment is expected to remain largely stable, and a significant contributor to Group operating profit for the financial year.


## Supplementiary information

| $\mathbf{S \$ M}$ | H1 FY18/19 | H1 FY19/20 | YoY <br> \% change |
| ---: | :---: | :---: | ---: |
| Revenue | $\mathbf{6 3 9 . 2}$ | 645.6 | $\mathbf{+ 1 . 0 \%}$ |
| Operating expenses | $(545.5)$ | $(567.6)$ | $+4.1 \%$ |
| Profit on operating activities | $\mathbf{9 7 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{8 1 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{( 1 6 . 5 \% )}$ |
| Share of associated companies \& JV | $(7.1)$ | 0.0 | $\mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{M}$. |
| Exceptional items | $(8.9)$ | 1.0 | $\mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{M}$. |
| Income tax expense | $(21.7)$ | $(16.8)$ | $\mathbf{( 2 2 . 8 \% )}$ |
| Loss from discontinued operations | $(18.0)$ | $(12.0)$ | $\mathbf{( 3 3 . 4 \% )}$ |
| Net profit attributable to equity holders | $\mathbf{4 3 . 9}$ | 53.4 | $\mathbf{+ 2 1 . 8 \%}$ |
| Underlying net profit | $\mathbf{5 2 . 8}$ | 52.4 | $\mathbf{( 0 . 7 \% )}$ |


| S\$M | H1 FY18/19 | H1 FY19/20 | YoY <br> \% change |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Operating expenses | (545.5) | (567.6) | +4.1\% |
| Volume-related | (318.5) | (338.8) | +6.3\% |
| Labour \& related | (137.7) | (141.0) | +2.4\% |
| Admin, selling-related \& others | (70.1) | (53.7) | (23.4\%) |
| Depreciation \& amortisation | (19.2) | (34.2) | +78.4\% |

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\begin{array}{lcl|r} & & & \begin{array}{r}\text { YoY } \\
\text { S\$M }\end{array}
$$ <br>

\& \& H1 FY18/19 \& H1 FY19/20\end{array}\right)\) change | Finance expenses |
| :--- |

| Impact on adoption of SFRS(I) 16 | H1 FY19/20 |
| :---: | :---: |
| Admin \& others - Operating lease expense | 16.0 |
| Depreciation expense for right-of-use assets | (15.0) |
| Finance expense for right-of-use assets | (2.0) |
| Net impact to P\&L | (1.0) |

## Underlying Net Profit Reconciliation Table

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| $\begin{gathered} \text { Q2 } \\ \text { FY18/19 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Q2 } \\ \text { FY19/20 } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { FY18/19 }}{\text { H1 }}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { H1 } \\ \text { FY19/20 } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25,149 | 27,729 | 43,864 | 53,411 |
| 2,944 | (936) | 8,906 | (985) |
| 67 | 35 | 43 | (16) |
| 138 | - | 166 | 2 |
| 2,739 |  | 8,697 |  |
| - | (971) | - | (971) |
| 28,093 | 26,793 | 52,770 | 52,426 |

## Deconsolidation of U.S. businesses

On 19 September 2019, the Group announced that Jagged Peak, Inc., TradeGlobal North America Holding, Inc. and TradeGlobal LLC (the "U.S. Subsidiaries") have filed voluntary petitions for relief under Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code in the United States Bankruptcy Court.

Following that, the Group deconsolidated the financials for the U.S. Subsidiaries with effect from the month of September. Moving forward, the Group will no longer recognise profit or loss from the U.S. Subsidiaries. Based on current estimates, there was no material net financial impact arising from the deconsolidation of the U.S. Subsidiaries.

For the second quarter ("Q2") and half year ("H1") ended 30 September 2019, the consolidated income statement of the Group is presented as "Continuing Operations", which excludes the U.S. Subsidiaries.

Losses from the U.S. Subsidiaries for the period prior to deconsolidation are presented as a single line item in the income statement - "Discontinued Operations".

