

# Cardnet Merchant Services Limited

Annual report and accounts  
for the year ended 31 December 2018

**Registered office**

25 Gresham Street  
London  
EC2V 7HN

**Registered number**

00735844

**Current directors**

G D Gould  
T Nash  
P Stunt

**Company Secretary**

A E Mulholland

TUESDAY



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20/08/2019  
COMPANIES HOUSE

Member of Lloyds Banking Group

## Strategic report

For the year ended 31 December 2018

The directors present their Strategic report and the audited financial statements of Cardnet Merchant Services Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 December 2018.

### Business overview

The Company's results for the year show a Profit before tax £59,000,000 (2017: £57,000,000) and Net fees and commission income of £74,000,000 (2017: £71,000,000).

The directors aim to continue the development of the business by recruiting new merchants and leveraging Lloyds Banking Group plc ("LBG") corporate relationships with the existing customer base.

### Principal risks and uncertainties

The directors consider that the principal area of risk is counterparty credit risk, but there is also exposure to liquidity risk, foreign exchange risk, geographical and sector concentrations of risk and business risk. The Company has counterparty credit risk management processes in place which are designed to prevent specific individual merchant loss.

Details of the Company's risk management policy are contained in note 16 to the financial statements.

### Key performance indicators ("KPIs")

The Company's two main KPIs are the number of transactions processed in comparison with the prior year and the aggregate value of those transactions processed in comparison to the prior year. These are monitored separately between Credit cards and Debit cards.

#### *Credit cards*

During the year ended 31 December 2018 the Company processed £17,188,000,000 (2017: £15,581,000,000) transactions by value, an increase of 10.31% (2017: an increase of 2.47%) and 191,525,000 (2017: 195,795,000) credit card transactions by volume, a decrease of 2.18% (2017: a decrease of 0.10%).

#### *Debit cards*

During the year ended 31 December 2018 the Company processed £49,256,000,000 (2017: £50,555,000,000) transactions by value, a decrease of 2.57% (2017: an increase of 3.55%) and 889,544,000 (2017: 924,000,000) debit card transactions by volume, a decrease of 3.73% (2017: a decrease of 1.60%).

### Future outlook

The environment in which the Company operates remains competitive. The Company has written a good level of new business in the year, and a consistent level of new business is expected to be written in the foreseeable future. The directors are supporting a strategy designed to ensure that the Company's interest and other charges fully reflect the risks associated with its core products whilst maintaining competitiveness.

The Company is part of the wider Lloyds Banking Group ("the Group"), and, at that level, consideration of many of the potential implications following the UK's vote to leave the European Union has been undertaken. Work continues to assess the impact of EU exit at the level of the Group, as well as for the Company, upon customers, colleagues and products. This assessment includes all legal, regulatory, tax, finance and capital implications.

Approved by the board of directors and signed on its behalf by:



T Nash  
Director

15th August 2019

## Directors' report

For the year ended 31 December 2018

The directors present their report for the year ended 31 December 2018.

### General information

The Company is a limited company incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales (registered number: 00735844).

The Company is accounted for as a joint venture between Lloyds Bank plc, FDR Limited and Lloyds Bank Subsidiaries Limited. The principal activity during the year was the provision of services to merchants enabling the acceptance, authorisation and clearing of plastic card transactions. Lloyds Bank plc and Lloyds Bank Subsidiaries Limited are members of the Group.

### Dividends

A dividend of £46,004,000 (2017: £47,903,000) representing a dividend per share of £35,361 (2017: £36,820), was declared and paid during the year.

### Going concern

The directors are satisfied that it is the intention of LBG and FDR Limited that the Company will continue to have access to adequate liquidity and capital resources for the foreseeable future and, accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

### Directors

The following changes have taken place between the beginning of the reporting period and the approval of the Annual report and accounts:

H O'Donoghue	(resigned 30 July 2018)
P Stunt	(appointed 8 February 2018)

### Information included in the Strategic report

The disclosures for Principal risks and uncertainties, Future outlook and Key performance indicators that would otherwise be required to be disclosed in the Directors' report can be found in the Strategic report on page 1.

### Directors' indemnities

LBG has granted to Messrs G D Gould and T Nash, the LBG directors of the Company appointed by and representing the Group, a deed of indemnity through deed poll which constituted 'qualifying third party indemnity provisions' for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006. The deeds were in force during the whole of the financial year and at the date of approval of the financial statements. LBG directors no longer in office but who served on the board of the Company at any time in the financial year have the benefit of this contract of indemnity during that period of service. The indemnity remains in force for the duration of a director's period of office. The deed indemnifies the LBG directors to the maximum extent permitted by law. The deed for current LBG directors is available for inspection at the registered office of the Group. In addition, the Group has in place appropriate LBG directors and officers liability insurance cover which was in place throughout the financial year.

## Directors' report (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

### Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual report and accounts 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 International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the European Union. 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 IFRSs as adopted by the European Union 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 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.

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.

### Disclosure of information to auditors

In accordance with Section 418 of the Companies Act 2006, in the case of each director in office at the date the Directors' report is approved:

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

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP are deemed to be re-appointed as auditors under section 487(2) of the Companies Act 2006.

Approved by the board of directors and signed on its behalf by:



T Nash  
Director

15th August 2019

## Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £'m	2017 £'m
Interest income		9	9
Interest expense		(3)	(2)
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
Fees and commission income		339	320
Fees and commission expense		(265)	(249)
<b>Net fee and commission income</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>71</b>
Other operating expenses	5	(21)	(21)
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>59</b>	<b>57</b>
Taxation	8	(11)	(11)
<b>Profit for the year, being total comprehensive income</b>		<b>48</b>	<b>46</b>

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

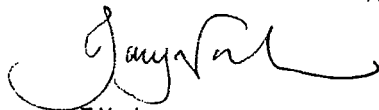
## Balance sheet

As at 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £'m	2017 £'m
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents		19	8
Trade and other receivables	9	569	327
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>588</b>	<b>335</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
Borrowed funds	10	13	5
Trade and other payables	11	533	290
Provision for liabilities and charges	12	1	1
Current tax liability		11	11
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>558</b>	<b>307</b>
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Share capital	13	-	-
Retained earnings		30	28
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>588</b>	<b>335</b>

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and were signed on its behalf by:

  
T Nash  
Director

15th August 2019

## Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Share capital £'m	Retained earnings £'m	Total equity £'m
<b>At 1 January 2017</b>	-	30	30
Profit for the year being total comprehensive income	-	46	46
Dividend paid to equity holders of the Company	-	(48)	(48)
<hr/>			
<b>At 31 December 2017</b>	-	28	28
Profit for the year being total comprehensive income	-	48	48
Dividend paid to equity holders of the Company	-	(46)	(46)
<hr/>			
<b>At 31 December 2018</b>	-	30	30

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

## Cash flow statement

For the year ended 31 December 2018

	2018 £'m	2017 £'m
<b>Cash flows generated from operating activities</b>		
Profit before tax	59	57
Adjustments for:		
- Interest income	(9)	(9)
- Interest expense	3	2
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
- Net (increase)/decrease in Trade and other receivables	(242)	214
- Net increase/(decrease) in Trade and other payables	243	(210)
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>54</b>
Tax paid	(11)	(12)
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Cash flows generated from investing activities</b>		
Interest income	9	9
<b>Net cash generated from investing activities</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Cash flows used in financing activities</b>		
Interest expense	(3)	(2)
Dividends paid	(46)	(48)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	<b>(49)</b>	<b>(50)</b>
<b>Change in Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	3	2
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents comprise</b>		
Cash at bank	19	8
Bank overdraft (see note 10)	(13)	(5)
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>

The accompanying notes to the financial statements are an integral part of these financial statements.



## Notes to the financial statements

For the year ended 31 December 2018

### 1. Accounting policies

#### 1.1 Basis of preparation

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied in both years presented, unless otherwise stated.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable IFRSs as adopted by the European Union and the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies reporting under IFRSs. IFRSs comprise accounting standards prefixed IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and those prefixed IAS issued by the IASB's predecessor body, as well as interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretations Committee ("IFRS IC") and its predecessor body.

The following new IFRS pronouncements relevant to the Company have been adopted in these financial statements:

- (i) IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments': Replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 requires financial assets to be classified into one of three measurement categories, fair value through profit or loss, fair value through other comprehensive income and amortised cost, on the basis of the objectives of the entity's business model for managing its financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instruments. IFRS 9 also replaces the existing 'incurred loss' impairment approach with an 'expected credit loss' approach. The hedge accounting requirements of IFRS 9 are more closely aligned with risk management practices and follow a more principle based approach than IAS 39.
- (ii) IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with customers': Replaces IAS 18 Revenue and IAS 11 Construction Contracts. Establishes principles for reporting useful information about the nature, amount and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers.

The application of these pronouncements have not had any impact for amounts recognised in these financial statements.

There are no further pronouncements that will be relevant to the Company in the future.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis as detailed in the Directors' report and under the historical cost convention.

#### 1.2 Income recognition

##### Foreign currency

The financial statements are presented in Sterling which is the Company's functional and presentation currency. Foreign currency transactions are translated into Sterling at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

Exchange gains and losses arising from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities at the exchange rate prevailing at the Balance sheet date are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income.

##### Income and expense from financial instruments

Interest income and expense are recognised in the Statement of comprehensive income for all interest bearing financial instruments, using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial asset or liability and of allocating the interest income or interest expense to a period of account. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the instrument to the net carrying amount of the financial asset or financial liability.

##### Fees and commission income and expense

Fees and commissions are recognised on an accruals basis when the service has been provided. These services comprise initialisation and ongoing fees for services delivered to merchants. Revenue is recognised net of chargebacks and commission clawbacks.

Expenses directly attributable to merchants acquiring business are recognised through Fees and commission expense. All other expenses are recognised through Other operating expenses.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.3 Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets comprise Cash and cash equivalents, Amounts due from group undertakings, Amounts owed by card schemes, Amounts owed by merchants, Other trade receivables and Accrued income. Financial liabilities comprise Bank overdraft with group undertakings, Amounts owed to merchants, Other creditors and accruals and Amounts owed to related undertakings.

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial assets and liabilities are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows, or obligations to pay cash flows, have expired.

Interest bearing financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised and measured at amortised cost inclusive of transaction costs, using the effective interest rate method.

#### 1.4 Dividends paid

Dividends on ordinary shares are recognised through equity in the period in which they are approved.

#### 1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purposes of the Balance sheet and Cash flow statement, Cash and cash equivalents and Bank overdrafts with group undertakings comprise balances with less than three months' maturity.

#### 1.6 Taxation

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are charged or credited in the statement of comprehensive income except to the extent that the tax arises from a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different period, outside the statement of comprehensive income (either in other comprehensive income, directly in equity, or through a business combination), in which case the tax appears in the same statement as the transaction that gave rise to it.

Current tax is the amount of corporate income taxes expected to be payable or recoverable based on the profit for the period as adjusted for items that are not taxable or not deductible, and is calculated using tax rates and laws that were enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance sheet date.

Current tax includes amounts provided in respect of uncertain tax positions when management expects that, upon examination of the uncertainty by Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs ("HMRC") or another tax authority, it is more likely than not that an economic outflow will occur. Provisions reflect management's best estimate of the ultimate liability based on their interpretation of tax law, precedent and guidance, informed by external tax advice as necessary. Changes in facts and circumstances underlying these provisions are reassessed at each Balance sheet date, and the provisions are re-measured as required to reflect current information.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax-bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the Balance sheet. Deferred tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance sheet date, and which are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences but not recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements where the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised on temporary differences that arise from goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised, and are reviewed at each Balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised in respect of temporary differences that arise on initial recognition of assets and liabilities acquired other than in a business combination. Deferred tax is not discounted.

#### 1.7 Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are measured at amortised cost, less provision for impairment.

#### 1.8 Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables are measured at amortised cost.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

### 1. Accounting policies (continued)

#### 1.9 Provision for liabilities and charges

Provisions are recognised in respect of present obligations arising from past events where it is probable that outflows of resources will be required to settle the obligations and they can be reliably estimated.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence depends on the outcome of uncertain future events or those present obligations where the outflows of resources are uncertain or cannot be measured reliably.

### 2. Critical accounting estimates and judgements in applying accounting policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires the use of estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Although those estimates are based on management's best knowledge of the amount, event or actions, actual results ultimately may differ from those estimates.

There are no significant estimates or judgements that have been used in the preparation of these financial statements.

### 3. Net interest income

	2018	2017
	£'m	£'m
Group interest income (see note 15)	9	9
Group interest expense (see note 15)	(3)	(2)
	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>

### 4. Net fee and commission income

	2018	2017
	£'m	£'m
<b>Fee and commission income</b>		
Service charges	323	305
Commission receivable	16	15
	<b>339</b>	<b>320</b>
<b>Fee and commission expense</b>		
Other fees and commission payable	(265)	(249)
	<b>74</b>	<b>71</b>

Included in Other fees and commission payable is £15,000,000 (2017: £15,000,000) payable to the related undertaking, FDR Limited (see note 15).

### 5. Other operating expenses

	2018	2017
	£'m	£'m
Recharges relating to salary and other related costs (see note 6 and 15)	14	15
Change in provision, operational losses and fraud (see note 12)	2	1
Charge payable to Lloyds Bank plc (see note 15)	2	1
Other expenses	3	4
	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>

Charges payable to Lloyds Bank plc are expenses incurred in Lloyds Bank plc on behalf of the Company which are recharged to the Company. Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the financial statements of £30,000 (2017: £30,000) have been borne by a fellow group company and are recharged to the Company.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

### 6. Staff costs

The Company did not have any employees during the year (2017: none). Staff who manage the affairs of the Company are employed by two of the shareholders, Lloyds Bank plc and FDR Limited. The costs of these employees are recharged to the Company.

### 7. Directors' emoluments

The amounts paid to the directors in respect of services to the Company were £nil (2017: £nil). The amounts paid to the directors in respect of compromise agreements were £nil (2017: £nil). No director received accrued pensions under a defined benefit scheme operated by Lloyds Bank plc (2017: none). No director received shares under long term incentive plans during the year (2017: none). None of the directors exercised share options (2017: none).

### 8. Taxation

	2018 £'m	2017 £'m
<b>a) Analysis of charge for the year</b>		
UK corporation tax:		
- Current tax on taxable profit for the year	11	11

Corporation tax is calculated at a rate of 19.00% (2017: 19.25%) of the taxable profit for the year.

#### b) Factors affecting the tax charge for the year

A reconciliation of the charge that would result from applying the standard UK corporation tax rate to the profit before tax to the actual tax charge for the year is given below:

	2018 £'m	2017 £'m
Profit before tax	59	57
Tax charge thereon at UK corporation tax rate of 19.00% (2017: 19.25%)	11	11
<b>Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Effective rate</b>	<b>19.00%</b>	<b>19.25%</b>

The Finance Act 2016 reduced the main rate of corporation tax to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020.

### 9. Trade and other receivables

	2018 £'m	2017 £'m
Amounts due from group undertakings (see note 15)	318	226
Amounts owed by card schemes	223	73
Amounts owed by merchants	1	-
Other trade receivables	2	3
Accrued income	25	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>327</b>

Amounts due from group undertakings are interest bearing. The average rate of net interest earned during the year was 1.94% (2017: 1.80%). The fair value of Trade and other receivables is equal to its carrying value. No provisions have been recognised in respect of these amounts. Further analysis of Amounts owed by card schemes, Amounts owed by merchants and Other trade receivables is given in note 16.1. Amounts due from group undertakings are repayable on demand. All other balances are due within one year.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

### 10. Borrowed funds

	2018 £'m	2017 £'m
Bank overdraft with group undertakings (see note 15)	13	5

Bank overdraft with group undertakings is unsecured and repayable on demand, although there is no expectation that such a demand would be made. Bank overdraft with group undertakings is interest bearing at variable rates based on LIBOR.

### 11. Trade and other payables

	2018 £'m	2017 £'m
Amounts owed to merchants	528	279
Other creditors and accruals	3	8
Amounts owed to related undertakings (see note 15)	2	3
	533	290

Amounts owed to related undertakings is non-interest bearing, unsecured and repayable on demand, although there is no expectation such a demand would be made. The fair value of Trade and other payables is equal to its carrying value.

### 12. Provision for liabilities and charges

	Total £'m
At 1 January 2017	1
Charge for the year	1
Utilised during the year	(1)
At 31 December 2017	1
Charge for the year	-
Utilised during the year	-
At 31 December 2018	1

### 13. Share capital

	2018 £'m	2017 £'m
<b>Allotted, issued and fully paid</b>		
650 (2017: 650) "A" ordinary shares of £1 each	-	-
651 (2017: 651) "B" ordinary shares of £1 each	-	-
1,300 (2017: 1,300) deferred shares of £1 each	-	-
	-	-

At 31 December 2018, the authorised share capital of the Company was £2,601 divided into 650 'A' ordinary shares of £1 each and 651 'B' ordinary shares of £1 each and 1,300 deferred shares of £1 each.

The ordinary shareholders (the holders of the 'A' ordinary shares and the 'B' ordinary shares) have priority over the deferred shareholders (the holders of the deferred shares) to receive dividends distributed up to the 'deferred share threshold' as defined in the Company's articles of association. Dividends above the threshold are to be distributed as follows: 99% amongst the ordinary shareholders and 1% amongst the deferred shareholders. On winding up, the deferred shareholders have priority over the ordinary shareholders to receive repayment of capital. The ordinary shareholders have equal voting rights and the deferred shareholders have no voting rights.

FDR Limited holds 650 'A' ordinary shares, Lloyds Bank plc holds 637 'B' ordinary shares and Lloyds Bank Subsidiaries Limited holds 14 'B' ordinary shares. Lloyds Banking Group plc holds 1,300 deferred shares.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

### 14. Dividends

	2018 £'m	2018 £ per share	2017 £'m	2017 £ per share
Amounts paid in respect of preceding year:				
Second interim dividend	29	21,968	30	23,122
Amounts paid in respect of current year:				
First interim dividend	17	13,393	18	13,698
	46	35,361	48	36,820

### 15. Related party transactions

A number of transactions are entered into with related parties in the normal course of business. These include loan and fee transactions. A summary of the outstanding balances at the year end and the related income and expense for the year is set out below.

	2018 £'m	2017 £'m
<b>Amounts due from group undertakings</b>		
Lloyds Bank plc (see note 9)	318	226
<b>Amounts owed to related undertakings</b>		
FDR Limited (see note 11)	2	3
<b>Cash and cash equivalents held with group undertakings</b>		
Lloyds Bank plc	19	8
<b>Bank overdraft held with group undertaking</b>		
Lloyds Bank plc (see note 10)	13	5
<b>Interest income</b>		
Lloyds Bank plc (see note 3)	9	9
<b>Interest expense</b>		
Lloyds Bank plc (see note 3)	3	2
<b>Fees and commission expense</b>		
FDR Limited (see note 4)	15	15
<b>Recharge relating to salary and other related costs</b>		
Lloyds Bank plc (see note 5)	14	15
<b>Amounts charged by group undertakings</b>		
Lloyds Bank plc (see note 5)	2	1
<b>Dividend paid</b>		
FDR Limited	23	24
Lloyds Bank plc	22	23
Lloyds Bank Subsidiaries Limited	1	1
<b>Total Dividend paid (see note 14)</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>48</b>

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

### 15. Related party transactions (continued)

The above balances are unsecured in nature and are expected to be settled in cash or by cash equivalents. Transactions in the year are those reflected through the Statement of comprehensive income.

Deposits with Lloyds Bank plc are placed on normal commercial terms.

#### Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning and controlling the activities of the Company. Accordingly, key management is comprised of the directors of the Company, the directors of FDR Limited and the members of the LBG board. There were no transactions between the Company and key management personnel during the current or preceding year. Key management personnel are employed by other companies within the Group or FDR Limited and consider that their services to the Company are incidental to their other activities within those corporations.

### 16. Financial risk management

The Company's operations expose it to credit risk, liquidity risk, geographical and sector concentrations of risk, business risk and foreign exchange risk; it is not exposed to any significant market risk or interest rate risk.

The directors are responsible for establishing a framework for evaluating, measuring, monitoring and controlling risk. They are responsible for ensuring that the risks within the business are identified, assessed, monitored and controlled. These controls and procedures where relevant comply with Lloyds Banking Group policies and standards. All risk policies are reviewed and authorised by the Company's board of directors, which comprises directors appointed by Lloyds Bank plc and FDR Limited.

A description of the Company's financial assets/liabilities and associated accounting is provided in note 1.

#### 16.1 Credit risk

##### Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will be unable to pay amounts in full when due. Credit risk arises from extending credit in all forms, where there is a possibility that a counterparty may default. The Company is committed to a strong credit culture that recognises the need to ensure that risk assets are of high quality.

##### Credit risk mitigation

- The Company maintains and adheres to credit policy document in compliance with policies established by the Group Risk Management department within the Group.
- Credit principles and policy: Group Risk sets out the group credit principles and policy according to which credit risk is managed, which in turn is the basis for divisional and business unit credit policy. Principles and policy are reviewed regularly and any changes are subject to a review and approval process. Business unit policy includes lending guidelines, which define the responsibilities of lending officers and provide a disciplined and focused benchmark for credit decisions.
- Credit scoring: Every new merchant is subject to a detailed credit check which includes a review of financial information (for example, audited financial statements, management accounts, projections and business plans); a credit reference agency search, review of terms and conditions, associated websites and site visit reports (as necessary). Full Know Your Customers and Know Your Business checks are undertaken in line with the Company's anti-money laundering policies.
- The prime risk for the Company arises from the chargeback rules of the card schemes in which the Company operates, and if the financial strength of the merchant is weak, risk mitigation is considered. This includes taking guarantees (including from Lloyds Bank plc), cash security and deferral of funds to the merchant. The Company also takes into account the availability of bonding by obtaining security through travel agents under ATOL/ABTA and insurance cover.
- The Company adopts a prudent approach to the identification, definition and control of impaired debts, including chargeback. An impairment provision is made where there is clear evidence that any merchant has financial difficulties, or debts are overdue, which may impact its ability to repay any amounts owing to the Company, including future chargebacks.
- Stress testing and scenario analysis at a divisional level: The credit portfolio is also subjected to stress testing and scenario analysis, to simulate outcomes and calculate their associated impact.

For certain merchants, the risk of irrecoverable chargebacks is underwritten by Lloyds Bank plc. The credit risk underwritten by Lloyds Bank plc amounted to £83,000,000 (2017: £84,000,000) and this mitigates the credit risk of the Company.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

### 16. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 16.1 Credit risk (continued)

##### Financial assets subject to credit risk

The maximum exposure to credit risk arising on the Company's financial assets at the reporting date is disclosed in the table below and equates to carrying value.

	2018 £'m	2017 £'m
Cash and cash equivalents	19	8
Amounts due from group undertakings	318	226
All other Trade and other receivables	251	76
	<b>588</b>	<b>310</b>

Credit risk is not considered to be significant to the Company as Cash and cash equivalents represent bank accounts with another Group subsidiary, Lloyds Bank plc, which had a credit rating of A+ (2017: A) per Standard and Poor's at the end of the year. Amounts due from group undertakings also represent balances owed by Lloyds Bank plc. Given the credit rating of Lloyds Bank plc, management does not expect the counterparty to fail to meet its obligations.

For All other Trade and other receivables, credit risk arises from Amounts owed by card schemes, Amounts owed by merchants, Other trade receivables and Accrued income. The credit risk associated with these balances is considered good quality with a lower probability of default.

##### All other trade and other receivables - gross carrying amount

At 31 December 2018	Stage 1 £'m	Stage 2 £'m	Stage 3 £'m	Total £'m
Good quality	251	-	-	251
Satisfactory quality	-	-	-	-
Lower quality	-	-	-	-
Below standard, but not impaired	-	-	-	-
Credit-impaired	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>251</b>

At 31 December 2017	Total £'m
High quality	76
Good quality	-
Satisfactory quality	-
Lower quality	-
Below standard, but not impaired	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>



## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

### 16. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 16.1 Credit risk (continued)

Analysis of movement in the allowance for impairment losses by stage

In respect of drawn balances at 31 December 2018

	Stage 1 £'m	Stage 2 £'m	Stage 3 £'m	Total £'m
At 31 December 2017				1
Adjustment on adoption of IFRS 9				-
Balance as at 1 January 2018	1	-	-	1
Transfers to Stage 1	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 2	-	-	-	-
Transfers to Stage 3	-	-	-	-
Impact of transfers between stages	-	-	-	-
Other items charged to the Income statement	-	-	-	-
Charge for year (including recoveries)	-	-	-	-
At 31 December 2018	1	-	-	1

In respect of:	Stage 1 £'m	Stage 2 £'m	Stage 3 £'m	Total £'m
Trade and other receivables	1	-	-	1

#### 16.2 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company is unable to meet its obligations as they fall due. This is not considered to be a significant risk to the Company as collection from the scheme is completed before payment to the merchants. This is further supported by the Company being funded by the shareholders (Lloyds Bank plc and FDR Limited).

The table below sets out the undiscounted cash flows payable by the Company in respect of financial liabilities, according to contractual maturity into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date.

As at 31 December 2018

	Up to 1 month £'m	1-3 months £'m	3-12 months £'m	1-5 years £'m	Total £'m
Amounts owed to merchants	528	-	-	-	528
Other creditors and accruals	1	-	2	-	3
Amounts owed to related parties	2	-	-	-	2
Borrowed funds	13	-	-	-	13
	544	-	2	-	546

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

For the year ended 31 December 2018

### 16. Financial risk management (continued)

#### 16.2 Liquidity risk (continued)

As at 31 December 2017

	Up to 1 month £'m	1-3 months £'m	3-12 months £'m	1-5 years £'m	Total £'m
Amounts owed to merchants	279	-	-	-	279
Other creditors and accruals	-	4	4	-	8
Amounts owed to related parties	3	-	-	-	3
Borrowed funds	5	-	-	-	5
	287	4	4	-	295

The Company has sufficient funding to meet liquidity needs as there is a current funding arrangement with Lloyds Bank plc.

#### 16.3 Geographical and sector concentrations of risk

The Company operates primarily within the UK. There is an exposure to particular sectors arising where there is a long period of time elapsing between payment and the provision of good and services. The resulting risk is closely monitored and controlled with agreed parameters set by the Company's credit policy.

#### 16.4 Business risk

Business risk is the risk that the Company's earnings are adversely impacted by a suboptimal business strategy or the suboptimal implementation of the strategy. In assessing business risk consideration is given to internal and external factors such as products, funding, resource capability and economic, political and regulatory factors.

Through regular reports and oversight business risk is managed by corrective actions to plans and reductions in exposures where necessary.

#### 16.5 Foreign currency risk

Foreign exchange risk arises on investments and borrowings denominated in a currency other than Sterling. The currencies giving rise to this risk are Euros and US Dollars.

The Company uses currency swaps to manage its foreign exchange risk. Currency swaps generally involve the exchange of obligations denominated in different currencies; the exchange of principal can be notional or actual. The cross currency swap provider is Lloyds Bank plc, an internal swap counterparty.

The total notional principal amount of the outstanding forward exchange contracts at 31 December 2018 is £nil (2017: £5,500,000).

#### 16.6 Financial strategy

The Company uses financial instruments to mitigate interest rate risk. However, the Company does not trade in financial instruments.

### 17. Capital disclosures

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, provide an adequate return to its shareholders through pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk and, indirectly, to support the Group's regulatory capital requirements.

The Company's parent manages the Company's capital structure and advises the board of directors to consider making adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the board of directors may adjust the amount of dividends to be paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets.

The Company's capital comprises all components of equity, movements in which appear in the Statement of changes in equity. The Company receives its funding requirements from its fellow group undertakings and does not raise funding externally.

## **Notes to the financial statements (continued)**

For the year ended 31 December 2018

### **18. Contingent liabilities and capital commitments**

There were no contingent liabilities or contracted capital commitments at the Balance sheet date (2017: £nil).

### **19. Post balance sheet events**

There are no post balance sheet events requiring disclosure in these financial statements.

### **20. Ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party**

The terms of the contractual agreement between the shareholders are such that the Company is accounted for as a joint venture under the requirement of IFRS 11 Joint Arrangements and IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities and therefore does not have an ultimate parent undertaking.

# Independent Auditors' report to the members of Cardnet Merchant Services Limited

## Report on the audit of the financial statements

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### Opinion

In our opinion, Cardnet Merchant Services Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its profit and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRSs as adopted by the European Union; 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 accounts (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the balance sheet as at 31 December 2018; the statement of comprehensive income, the cash flow statement, and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

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### 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.

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### Conclusions relating to going concern

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.

We have nothing to report in respect of the above matters.

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. For example, the terms on which the United Kingdom may withdraw from European Union are not clear, and it is difficult to evaluate all of the potential implications on the company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

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### 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 these 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 2018 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.

## Independent Auditors' report to the members of Cardnet Merchant Services Limited (continued)

### 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 set out on page 3, 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](http://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.

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### 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.

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Nick Dumper (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors  
Manchester

15 AUGUST 2019