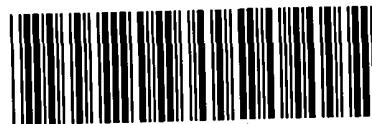


Registered Number: 07875693

Wirecard Card Solutions Limited
Report and Financial Statements
Period from January 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017

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COMPANIES HOUSE

Directors and Auditors

Company:	Wirecard Card Solutions Limited
Address:	3rd Floor Grainger Chambers 3-5 Hood Street Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 6 JQ England
Registration No.:	07875693
Authorised by:	The Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) under the Electronic Money Regulations 2011 for the issuing of Electronic Money, Register No. 900051
Directors:	Tom Jennings Thomas Kaepfner Burkhard Ley (Resigned 31 st December 2017) Oliver Bellenhaus Alexander von Knoop (Appointed 1 st January 2018)
Auditor:	Ernst & Young LLP 1 Bridgewater Place Water Lane Leeds LS11 5QR United Kingdom

Strategic Report

Wirecard Card Solutions Limited ("the Company") manages, controls and operates the regulated business of issuing prepaid products and acquiring payments in accordance with E money and other relevant legislation. For its card distribution Wirecard Card Solutions Limited works together with a substantial number of Programme Managers ("PMs"), which are either registered as Agents or Distributors of Wirecard Card Solutions Limited with the FCA. For its payment acceptance business, Wirecard Card Solutions works closely with other Wirecard Group companies to provide Visa and Mastercard payment acceptance capabilities.

During the period ended 31st December 2017, revenues increased by 68% to £55,051k and earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) increased by 22.5% to £10,876k. The value of card activity processed with MasterCard and Visa increased by 47.3% with the volume of transactions increasing by 279% over the same period ended 31st December 2016.

The business is required to have a minimum level of capital as stipulated by E money regulations and also holds the E money float that supports the outstanding card balances due to cardholders and monies owed to redeemers. The business has sufficient capital to support its business activities.

Business Performance is judged against 4 main performance indicators:

- Total Number of Active Cards
- Settlement Volume
- Revenue
- EBITDA

During 2017 Wirecard Card Solutions Limited focused on the following main activities:

- Preparing the business for reauthorisation with the FCA in accordance with PSDII
- Implementation of new E Money Directives in required markets
- Preparing for the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) (Regulation (EU) 2016/679)
- Launching Agency Banking functionality with a select group of Programme Managers
- Gearing up for a wider launch of Agency Banking functionality
- Offering Visa and Mastercard payment acceptance capability using own licences
- Scoping for the enhancement of its payment acceptance offering
- Maintaining relationships with existing Programme Managers and encouraging organic growth
- On boarding new Programme Managers
- Supporting Wirecard UK and Ireland programmes
- Further integration into the Wirecard Group
- New processor integrations
- On-going development of core systems

WIRECARD CARD SOLUTIONS LIMITED

The Directors are highly satisfied with Wirecard Card Solutions Limited's performance during its sixth year of trading. The Company has achieved all of its strategic objectives and is continuing to integrate well into the group. Wirecard Card Solutions Limited is well positioned to continue to service and grow its portfolio of Programme Managers.

The Directors declared and approved the payment of a dividend of £2,359.60 per share in a meeting of the Board held on 21 March 2018.

This Strategic Report was approved by the Board.

Newcastle, 2 May 2018


Tom Jennings
Director

Directors' Report

Board

The Wirecard Card Solutions Limited Board has four Directors, each with significant financial services experience. The directors are:

- Tom Jennings
- Dr. Thomas Kaepfner
- Burkhard Ley (Resigned 31st December 2017)
- Oliver Bellenhaus and
- Alexander von Knoop (Appointed 1st January 2018)

The Directors have pleasure in presenting to shareholders their fourth report and the audited financial statements for the period from 1st January 2017 to 31st December 2017.

Corporate Structure

Wirecard Card Solutions Limited (with registration number 07875693) is a part of the Wirecard Group ("Wirecard" or the "Group"). It is a wholly owned subsidiary of Wirecard AG its ultimate German parent and its immediate parent is Wirecard Acquiring und Issuing GmbH. Both companies are incorporated in Germany, Wirecard AG is stock listed on the TecDax of the Deutsche Börse in Frankfurt (Germany).

Principal Activities

As an Electronic Money Institution Wirecard Card Solutions Limited's main business is to issue prepaid cards and e-wallets throughout Europe (EEA states). Wirecard Card Solutions Limited holds Principal Membership licences with Visa and MasterCard (the "Schemes").

Wirecard Card Solutions Limited provides its services to PMs, who then distribute card products to consumers in different markets throughout Europe (EEA). Wirecard Card Solutions Limited has all necessary passporting rights in place to perform business activities out of the UK into all EEA states.

Wirecard Card Solutions Limited utilises its Visa and MasterCard licences to work with other Wirecard AG entities in the field of payment acceptance.

Financial Position

The net assets of Wirecard Card Solutions Limited as at 31 December 2017 were GBP 33,683K (2016: GBP 25,269K).

Dividend

The Directors declared and approved the payment of a dividend of £2,359.60 per share in a meeting of the Board held on 21 March 2018.

Risk and Uncertainties

Wirecard Card Solutions Limited acknowledges that the effective identification and management of risks and opportunities across all of its business activities is vital to ensure the delivery of its strategic objectives. The Company's approach to risk management is aimed at the early identification of key risks and the taking of action to remove or reduce the likelihood of those risks occurring and their effect. Wirecard Card Solutions Limited operated a Risk-Based-Approach regarding its PMs.

Key risks identified by the Company are:

- Ensuring adequate processes and controls
- Retaining appropriately skilled employees
- Global financial instability leading to client and/or PM failure, for example the UK's future exit from the EU increases economic and operational uncertainty
- Financial crime increasing the potential for material losses
- PMs' financial health and PMs going out of business
- Pipeline risk (the risk associated with the throughput of loading channels to settle cardholder loading activity)
- Achieving business growth objectives or incurring significant unanticipated costs
- Regulatory Compliance
- The threat to EU Pasporting

Wirecard Card Solutions Limited addresses the impact and likelihood of the above mentioned business risks mainly through:

- Systems and processes to perform an exact and accurate reconciliation of monies and pipelines
- Control mechanisms for processors and PMs
- Right to perform yearly compliance audits for all PMs
- Regularly finance reviews of all PMs
- Financial prefunding, i.e. pipeline prefunding
- Monitoring and setting policies and procedures to be followed
- Staff workshops and training (continuous)
- IT security

All the above controls are embedded into the comprehensive risk management framework in place which is designed to identify, measure, manage and mitigate significant risks that could adversely affect Wirecard Card Solutions Limited future performance.

The Company is exposed to a number of Financial risks including currency exchange, interest rates, and risks due to default of credit institutions which can be seen in further detail in 7.1. of the notes.

Risk Monitoring and Reporting

Wirecard Card Solutions Limited risk exposure is aggregated at the Director's level and reported to the Management Board and the Risk Committee of Wirecard AG. The report is discussed quarterly and on a case-by-case basis.

Going Concern

The Directors, having assessed the financial position of Wirecard Card Solutions Limited, have no reason to believe that any material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the ability of Wirecard Card Solutions Limited to continue as a going concern. In accordance with an FCA requirement on all EMIs relating to PSDII, Wirecard Card Solutions submitted its application for reauthorisation as an EMI, to the FCA, within the deadline, and has no reason to believe its permissions will not be granted.

Wirecard Card Solutions Limited has prepared forecasts and projections for at least the 12 months following the date of approval of the financial statements which show that the Company has sufficient financial resources to fund the business for the foreseeable future.

The directors are satisfied that Wirecard Card Solutions Limited has adequate resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. For this reason, the financial statements are prepared on the going concern basis.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the EU 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 the profit or loss of the Company for that period.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the EU have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

WIRECARD CARD SOLUTIONS LIMITED

The directors are responsible for ensuring that Wirecard Card Solutions Limited keeps proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of Wirecard Card Solutions Limited, in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

The directors have general responsibility for safeguarding the assets of Wirecard Card Solutions Limited and for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

Disclosure of information to auditors

So far as the directors are aware, there is no relevant audit information of which Wirecard Card Solutions Limited's auditors are unaware and the directors have taken all the steps they ought to have taken as directors to make themselves aware of any relevant information to establish that Wirecard Card Solutions Limited's auditors are aware of the information.

Auditors

A resolution proposing the re-appointment of Ernst & Young LLP as auditors of Wirecard Card Solutions Limited will be submitted at the Annual General Meeting.

This Director's Report was approved by the Board

Newcastle, 2 May 2018



Tom Jennings
Director

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF WIRECARD CARD SOLUTIONS LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Wirecard Card Solutions Limited for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the Statement of Financial Position, the Income Statement, the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows and the related notes 1 to 8.5, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view 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 IFRSs as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report below. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Conclusions relating to going concern

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

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

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion 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 such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in 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 the other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

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

Responsibilities of directors

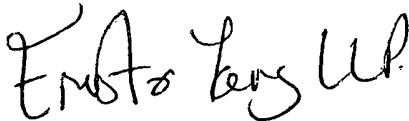
As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out on page 7-8, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to 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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 Financial Reporting Council's website at <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.



Giles Watson (Senior statutory auditor)
for and on behalf of Ernst & Young LLP, Statutory Auditor
Leeds

3 May 2018

Notes:

1. The maintenance and integrity of the Wirecard Card Solutions Limited web site is the responsibility of the directors; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the web site.
2. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

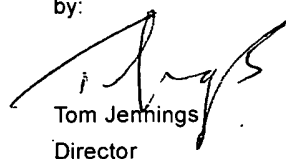
Statement of financial position – Assets

in GBP '000s	Notes	Dec. 31, 2017	Dec. 31, 2016
ASSETS			
I. Non-current assets	3., 2.2.		
1. Intangible assets	3.1., 2.2.		
Goodwill		6,727	6,727
Internally generated intangible assets		819	754
Other intangible assets		-	92
Customer relationships		6,890	2,052
		14,436	9,625
2. Property, plant and equipment	3.2., 2.2.		
Other property, plant and equipment	3.2., 2.2.	118	72
3. Financial and other assets	3.3., 2.2.	1,153	959
Total non-current assets		15,707	10,656
II. Current assets			
1. Inventories and work in progress		-	7
2. Trade receivables and other receivables	3.4., 2.2.	9,347	3,424
3. Financial and other assets / interest-bearing securities and fixed deposits	3.5., 2.2.	4,045	3,923
4. Cash and cash equivalents	3.6.	20,446	23,257
Total current assets		33,838	30,611
III. Current assets from customer deposits			
1. Cash and cash equivalents from customer deposits	3.7.	364,697	286,405
Total current assets from customer deposits		364,697	286,405
Total current assets		398,535	317,016
Total assets		414,242	327,672

Statement of financial position – Equity and Liabilities

in GBP 000s	Notes	Dec. 31, 2017	Dec. 31, 2016
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
I. Shareholders' equity	4.		
1. Subscribed capital	4.1.	2	2
2. Share premium	4.2.	16,793	16,793
3. Retained earnings		16,608	8,346
4. Revaluation reserve		280	128
Total shareholders' equity		33,683	25,269
II. Liabilities	2.2.		
1. Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	2.3., 5.7.	457	383
		457	383
2. Current liabilities	4.3., 2.2.		
Trade payables		10,514	12,491
Other current liabilities		2,924	1,592
Customer deposits		364,697	286,405
Tax provisions	2.3., 5.7.	1,967	1,532
		380,102	302,020
Total liabilities		380,559	302,403
Total shareholders' equity and liabilities		414,242	327,672

These financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 2 May 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:


Tom Jennings
Director

Income Statement

in GBP '000s	Notes	Jan. 01, 2017 - Dec. 31, 2017	Jan. 01, 2016 - Dec. 31, 2016
I. Revenues	5.1., 2.3.	55,051	32,770
II. Operating expenses		(42,954)	(25,263)
1. Cost of services	5.2.	(39,572)	(22,901)
2. Personnel expenses	5.3.	(2,777)	(1,895)
3. Amortisation and depreciation		(605)	(467)
III. Other operating income and expenses		(1,834)	(1,599)
1. Other operating income	5.4.	-	12
2. Other operating expenses	5.5.	(1,834)	(1,611)
Net operating income		10,263	5,908
Financial result	5.6.	8	2,502
IV. Profit before taxes		10,271	8,410
V. Income tax	5.7.	(2,009)	(1,612)
VI. Profit after taxes		8,262	6,798

Statement of Comprehensive Income

in GBP '000s	Notes	Jan. 01, 2017 - Dec. 31, 2017	Jan. 01, 2016 - Dec. 31, 2016
Profit after taxes	5.	8,262	6,798
Items to be reclassified to profit or loss			
Revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets		183	(1,859)
Deferred tax on available-for-sale financial assets		(31)	369
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		152	(1,490)
Total comprehensive income		8,414	5,308

Total comprehensive income is wholly attributable to the owners of the Company

Statement of Changes in Equity

in GBP '000s if not No

	Number of shares issued	Share Capital Nominal value	Share premium	Retained earnings	Revaluation reserve	Total Equity
Shares issued on incorporation	1					
Balance as of December 31, 2016	2,119	2	16,793	8,346	128	25,269
Profit after taxes				8,262		8,262
Revaluation of available-for-sale financial assets					152	152
Balance as of December 31, 2017	2,119	2	16,793	16,608	280	33,683

Please refer to Note 4.

Statement of Cash flow

in GBP 000s	Notes	Jan 1, 2017 - Dec 31, 2017	Jan 1, 2016 - Dec 31, 2016
Profit before Taxes	5.	10,271	8,410
Non cash and other adjustments			
Add amortisation and depreciation of non-current assets		605	497
Less remeasurement gain on interest bearing securities		(122)	(823)
Less financial income		(8)	(2,502)
Cash generated from operations		10,746	5,582
Decrease/(increase) in inventories		7	1
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		(5,923)	(2,641)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables		(1,977)	8,486
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities		1,332	(1,311)
Income taxes paid		(1,542)	(132)
Cash flow from operating activities		2,643	9,985
Cash paid for investments in intangible assets and property, plant and equipment		(5,462)	(231)
Cash received from sale of Visa shares		-	1,694
Cash received from redemption of interest bearing securities		-	1,729
Cash flow from/(used) in investing activities		(5,462)	3,192
Dividends received		8	3
Cash flow used in financing activities		8	3
Net change in cash and cash equivalents		(2,811)	13,180
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the beginning of period		23,257	10,077
Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of period		20,446	23,257

Explanatory Notes

Financial Statement December 31, 2017

1. DISCLOSURES RELATED TO THE COMPANY AND ITS VALUATION PRINCIPLES

1.1 Business activities and legal background

Wirecard Card Solutions Limited, with its registered office in Newcastle (England) (Reg. No. 07875693) was formed on 8th December 2011 and operates the E money prepaid and acquiring business. The Company has the authorization (Register No. 900051) of the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) under the Electronic Money Regulations 2011 for the issuing of Electronic Money. The Company is a private company limited by shares, incorporated and registered in the England.

1.2 Principles used in preparing the annual financial statements

Wirecard Card Solutions Limited publishes its figures in thousands of British Pounds (GBP K), which is the reporting and functional currency.

2. PRINCIPLES AND ASSUMPTIONS USED IN PREPARING THE ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Operational environment and 'going concern' assumption

Wirecard Card Solutions Limited have assessed the financial position, prepared on a historical cost basis except for financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, and have no reason to believe that any material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt about the ability of Wirecard Card Solutions Limited to continue as a going concern. In accordance with an FCA requirement on all EMIs relating to PSDII, Wirecard Card Solutions submitted its application for reauthorisation as an EMI, to the FCA, within the deadline, and has no reason to believe its permissions will not be granted.

Wirecard Card Solutions Limited has prepared forecasts and projections for at least the 12 months following approval of the financial statements which show that the Company has sufficient financial resources to fund the business for the foreseeable future.

Accounting in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

The financial statements and the management report have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Accounting Standards (IAS) as adopted by the EU.

All interpretations valid for accounting period 2017 by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and the earlier interpretations by the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC) were taken into account. The previous year's figures were determined according to the same principles.

Judgments, estimates, assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that reflect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of the reporting period. However, the uncertainty inherent in these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods. In the process of applying the accounting policies, management has made the following judgments which have a significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

- The measurement of fair values of assets and liabilities as well as the useful lives of assets is based on assessments made by management. This also applies to the assessment of the impairment of property and equipment, intangible assets as well as of financial assets. Provision would be made for doubtful receivables in order to take account of estimated losses arising from insolvency or unwillingness of customers to pay.
- In accounting for and valuing provisions, expected obligations represent the key sources of estimates.

In the event of uncertainties relating to valuations, appropriate judgments are used relating to the circumstances prevailing as of the balance sheet date. However, actual amounts may differ from the estimates made. The carrying amounts reported in the financial statements and impacted by these uncertainties are listed in the balance sheet and in the relevant notes.

Classification

In the Statement of financial position, a distinction is made between non-current and current assets and liabilities. Assets and liabilities are regarded as being current if they are due for payment or sale within one year. Accordingly, assets and liabilities are classified as long-term if they remain within the company for longer than one year.

2.1 Accounting for financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are reported in accordance with IAS 39 (Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement). As a result, financial assets and liabilities are recognised in the Statement of financial position when Wirecard Card Solutions Limited has a contractual right to receive cash or cash equivalents or other financial assets from some other party or if it has a contractual obligation to pay liabilities to some other party.

According to IAS 39, financial instruments are split into the following categories:

- financial assets and liabilities to be measured at fair value through profit or loss
- financial investments held until final maturity
- financial assets available for sale
- loans and receivables
- financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Financial assets

Wirecard Card Solutions Limited classifies its financial assets at the time of first recognition. Financial assets are measured at fair value when first recognised. In the case of financial investments not classified at fair value in profit and loss, transaction costs directly assignable to the acquisition of the assets are additionally taken into account.

Purchases or sales of financial assets that provide for delivery of assets within a certain period determined by regulations or conventions applicable to the relevant market (purchases subject to common market usage) are recognised on the day of trading, i.e., on the day on which Wirecard Card Solutions Limited entered into the obligation to purchase or sell the asset in question.

The financial assets comprise cash as well as current deposits, trade receivables and other receivables.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets to be measured at fair value through profit or loss comprises financial assets held for trading and financial assets designated as measured at fair value through profit or loss on first recognition (Fair value option). Financial assets are classified as held for trading if they are acquired for the purpose of sale in the near future. Financial assets are designated as of fair value through profit or loss if these are managed based on their changes in fair value, their performance is evaluated accordingly and internally transferred to the management level. These assets are managed in accordance with the documented risk management system or investment strategy. Financial assets recognised at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the balance sheet at fair value, with gains and losses being recognised in profit or loss.

Loans and Receivables

Receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not listed on an active market. Such financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the income statement if the receivables are taken of the books or impaired or within the scope of amortisations.

Available-for-sale financial assets

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets classified as available for sale and those that cannot be classified into one of the three aforementioned categories. Following initial recognition, available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value. Investments whose fair value cannot be reliably determined due to a non-existent market are measured at cost. Unrealised gains or losses of the assets measured at fair value are recognised in equity under other comprehensive income. If such an asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss recognised in equity is recognised in profit or loss. If the value of such an asset is impaired, the cumulative loss recognised in equity is recognised in profit or loss.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT EXPLANATORY NOTES

Impairment of financial assets

Wirecard Card Solutions Limited assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is only deemed to be impaired if, and only if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred "loss event") and that loss event has an impact on the anticipated future cash flows of the financial asset or a group of financial asset that can be reliably estimated. Evidence of impairment may include indications that the debtors or a group of debtors is experiencing significant financial difficulty, default or delinquency in interest or principal payments, the probability that they will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation and observable data indicating that there is a measurable decrease in the anticipated future cash flows, such as changes in arrears or economic conditions that correlate with defaults.

Financial liabilities

Wirecard Card Solutions Limited classifies its financial liabilities at the time of initial recognition. Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans, plus directly attributable transaction costs.

Wirecard Card Solutions Limited financial liabilities may include trade and other payables, bank overdrafts, loans, liability to card holders, financial guarantees and derivative financial instruments.

Derecognition

Financial liabilities are derecognised if the obligation on which this liability is based has been fulfilled, waived or extinguished. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another financial liability from the same lender on substantially different terms or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the income statement.

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded in active markets at each reporting date is determined by reference to a quoted market price. For financial instruments not traded in an active market, the fair value is determined using appropriate valuation techniques. Such techniques may include using recent arm's length transactions; reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same; a discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

The fair value of financial instruments that are traded on organized financial markets at each reporting data is determined by reference to a quoted market price (Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy).

For instruments for which there is no market quotation on active markets, fair value is calculated using the observable market price for comparable instruments, or using standard market valuation methods. This entails applying measurement parameters that are observable either directly or indirectly on active markets (Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy). Such techniques may include using recent arm's length transactions, reference to

the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, a discounted cash flow analysis or other valuation models.

In the case of some financial instruments, fair value cannot be calculated either directly using market quotations, or indirectly through valuation models that are based on observable measurement parameters or other market quotations. These comprise instruments relating to level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The company has reviewed its accounting methods for fair value measurement, especially including input parameters such as the risk of non-satisfaction when calculating the fair value of liabilities. IFRS 13 defines further disclosure requirements. The application of IFRS 13 had no significant effects on fair value measurement within the company, and consequently on the company's net assets, financial position and results of operations. The prescribed disclosures can be found in the notes to the financial statements relating to the specific assets and liabilities whose fair values were calculated.

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions in connection with financial instruments

If the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the Statement of financial position cannot be determined with the aid of data from an active market, it can be measured using other methods including the discounted cash flow method. The input parameters included in the model are based on observable market data as far as possible. If this is not possible, then the determination of fair values represents a discretionary decision to a certain degree. Discretionary decisions relate to input parameters such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions regarding these factors may have an impact on the fair value recognised for financial instruments.

2.2 Essential accounting and valuation policies

Accounting for goodwill

The goodwill arising when a business combination occurs corresponds to the surplus of acquisition costs over Wirecard Solution Limited's share of the net fair value of identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities or operations at the time of acquisition. Goodwill is accounted for at cost at the time of acquisition and valued in subsequent periods at its cost of acquisition less all accumulated impairment expenses. The goodwill is to be subjected to impairment testing on an annual basis. In accordance with Wirecard Card Solutions Limited's accounting policies, goodwill is assessed at least once a year for possible impairments. The recoverable amount of the company's business to which goodwill was assigned is determined on the basis of estimates by management. These are effected on the basis of the various products, distribution areas and regions. The cash flow forecasts take account of past experience and are based on the best estimate by management of future trends, which are compared with the assessment of external market research companies.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT EXPLANATORY NOTES

The most important assumptions on which the impairment testing is based are the following:

- Risk-free interest rate: 1.0 percent (2016: 1.0 percent)
- Market risk premium: 7.0 percent (2016: 7.0 percent)

The Company determines these values using valuation methods based on discounted cash flows. These discounted cash flows are based on forecasts in the form of detailed planning across one year and rough planning activities that span four years, established on the basis of finance plans approved by management. Cash flows beyond the planning or budget period are extrapolated with a growth rate of 1 percent

Accounting for intangible assets

Acquired customer relationships are recognised at cost and amortised using the straight line method over their expected useful life of up to 20 years. In addition, these are subject to regular impairment testing, at least once per year. As regards the procedure and essential assumptions, reference is made to the explanatory notes on accounting for goodwill. Purchased software is stated at costs and amortised using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the software, generally five years. Financing costs that can be directly assigned to the acquisition or manufacture of a qualified asset are capitalised in accordance with IAS 23. No financing costs were recognised in the year ended 31 December 2017. The software constituting the Wirecard Card Solutions Limited's core operations, most of which was internally generated, has a longer estimated useful life and is amortised over a period of ten years.

Research costs are recorded as expenses through profit or loss on the date on which they occur. The costs of development activities are capitalised if the development costs can be reliably determined, the product or process is technically and commercially viable and a future economic benefit is probable. Initial capitalisation of costs is based on the assessment by management that the technical and commercial viability has been established; as a rule this will be the case where a product development project has reached a certain milestone in an existing project management model. Moreover, Wirecard must have the intention and adequate resources to conclude such development and either use or sell the asset in question. Development costs are capitalised in accordance with the accounting method shown and amortised accordingly over time from the moment the product is ready for use. During the development phase, an annual impairment test is carried out and assumptions of management are reviewed. The development costs capitalised in the accounting period totalled GBP 172K (2016: GBP 194K).

Accounting for property, plant and equipment

The original costs of acquisition or manufacture of property, plant and equipment comprise the purchase price including ancillary acquisition costs. Expenses incurred subsequently after the item of property, plant and equipment was deployed, such as maintenance or repair costs, are recognised as expenses in the period in which the costs arose. Financing costs that can be directly assigned to the acquisition or manufacture of a qualified asset are capitalised in accordance with IAS 23. No financing costs were recognised in the year ended 31 December 2017.

Office equipment is stated at cost and depreciated using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life. For computer hardware this period is three to five years and thirteen years for office equipment and furniture.

Any gains and losses on disposal of fixed assets are recorded as other operating income and expenses. Maintenance work and minor repairs are charged to profit or loss as incurred.

Impairment and reversal of intangible assets as well as property, plant and equipment

The useful life and amortisation methods are reviewed annually. An impairment charge is made if, due to changed circumstances, a permanent impairment is probable. At each balance-sheet date, an analysis is made as to whether there are indications that the value of an asset may be impaired. If there are such indicators, the company estimates the recoverable value of the respective asset. The recoverable amount corresponds to the higher of the value in use of the asset and its fair value less costs of sale. To determine the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a discount rate reflecting current market expectations for interest rates and the specific risks of the asset. In the event that the fair value cannot be reliably determined, the value in use of the asset corresponds to the recoverable amount. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset will be treated as impaired and written down to its recoverable amount. Impairment expenses, if any, are recorded in a separate expense line item.

The necessity of a partial or full reversal is verified as soon as there is evidence that the reasons for impairment charges effected in previous years no longer apply. Any impairment charge previously recognised must be reversed if, since the last impairment charge was reported, a change has occurred regarding the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. If this is the case, then the carrying amount of the asset is to be increased to its recoverable amount. This increased carrying amount must not exceed the carrying amount that would have been recognised after taking account of amortisation or depreciation if no impairment charges had been recognised in previous years. Such a value reversal is immediately recognised in the profit or loss of the accounting period. Once a value reversal has been made, the amortisation or depreciation charge is adjusted in future reporting periods in order to distribute the adjusted carrying amount of the asset, less any residual carrying amounts, systematically across its residual useful life.

No impairments and no value reversals were registered in the year under review.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash in hand and bank deposits are classified as cash, whereas cash equivalents comprise current, liquid financial investments (in particular, fixed deposits) that can be converted at any time into certain amounts of cash and are only subject to negligible fluctuations in value. In the process, the actual intention of cash management is taken into account and only such items are recorded which are directly related to the availability of liquidity for current, operational payment obligations.

Not freely available cash and cash equivalents from interest bearing securities amounted to GBP 4,045K (2016: GBP 3,923K). These securities are held on deposit as collateral for Visa and are not readily convertible into cash.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT EXPLANATORY NOTES

Provisions

Provisions are carried if Wirecard Card Solutions Limited has a present obligation as a result of a past event which means that an outflow of resources with economic benefits to fulfill the obligation is probable and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation is possible. Provisions are reported under liabilities. All provisions are current in nature and relate to tax provisions reported separately on the one hand and to other current provisions on the other.

Expenditure incurred in setting up provisions is reported in the income statement. Gains resulting from the reversal of provisions are recognised under other operating income.

Contingent liabilities and receivables

Contingent liabilities are not recognised. These are listed in the Notes unless the likelihood of an outflow of resources with an economic benefit is very remote. Contingent receivables are not recognised in the financial statements either. They are reported in the notes if the inflow of an economic benefit is likely to occur.

Revenue recognition

Revenues are recognised when there is sufficient evidence that a sales arrangement exists, service has been performed, the price is fixed or determinable, and it is probable that payment will be received. Interest is recognised pro rata temporis, using the accrual basis of accounting. Operating expenses are recognised with an impact on profit and loss once the service is utilized or at the time the cost is incurred. For further information refer to Note 5.1.

Uncertainties regarding valuation

Discretionary decisions are required in applying the accounting and valuation policies. The most important forward-looking assumptions, as well as other substantial sources of uncertainty relating to estimates as of the balance sheet date, which create a substantial risk that an adjustment of the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities will be needed within the following fiscal year, are explained below:

- The measurement of fair values of assets and liabilities as well as the useful lives of assets is based on assessments made by management. This also applies to the measurement of impairments of assets comprising property, plant and equipment, of intangible assets as well as of financial assets. Valuation adjustments are made to doubtful receivables in order to take account of estimated losses arising from insolvency or unwillingness of customers to pay.
- In accounting for and valuing provisions, expected obligations represent the key sources of estimates.

In the event of uncertainties relating to valuations, the best possible findings are used relating to the circumstances prevailing as at the Statement of financial position date. However, actual amounts may differ from the estimates made. The carrying amounts reported in the financial statements and impacted by these uncertainties are listed in the Statement of financial position and in the relevant notes.

At the time when the financial statements were prepared, no substantial changes were expected with regard to the underlying assumptions on which the accounting and valuation were based. Accordingly, from the present perspective, no adjustments are expected to be made to the assumptions and estimates or carrying amounts of the relevant assets and liabilities in the year ended 31 December 2017.

2.3 Accounting for and valuation of tax items

Actual income taxes

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of profit or loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. The amount of deferred tax provided for is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

A deferred tax asset is recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Value added tax

Sales revenues, expenses and assets are recognised after deducting value added tax. An exception in this regard is value added tax incurred when purchasing assets or services that cannot be claimed from the revenue authorities. Such value added tax is recognised as part of costs of the asset or as part of expenses. Receivables and liabilities are likewise recognised along with the amount of value added tax included therein.

The amount of value added tax refunded by the revenue authorities or paid to the latter is netted in the Statement of financial position under receivables and liabilities. Tax assets and liabilities are netted to the extent that they relate to taxes imposed by the same fiscal authority on the same company and if Wirecard Card Solutions Limited intends to settle its current tax claims and tax debts on a net basis.

2.4 Changes to accounting and valuation methods - new accounting standards with EU endorsement

The IASB and the IFRIC have published the following standards and interpretations that were already incorporated in EU law but were not of mandatory application as yet in 2017. Wirecard Card Solutions Limited did not adopt these standards and interpretations early.

Amendment to IAS 1 – Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income

This amendment to IAS 1 requires a new grouping for items of other comprehensive income. Items that are recycled in subsequent reporting periods to the income statement (including losses or gains on the disposal of available-for-sale financial assets) are to be reported separately from items where no recycling occurs (including effects from the remeasurement of land and buildings). These amendments affects only presentation and do not impact the Company's net assets, financial position and results of operations.

Amendments to IFRS 7 - Offsetting of Financial Assets and Liabilities

According to this amendment, an entity must provide information on offsetting rights and the associated agreements (e.g., hedge agreements). This provides the users of the financial statements with information that they can use to assess the impact of offsetting agreements on the entity's financial position. The new disclosures are required for all financial instruments in the financial statements that are offset according to IAS 32 Financial instruments: Presentation. The disclosures also apply to financial instruments carried that are subject to subject to an enforceable master netting arrangement or similar agreement, irrespective of whether these are offset according to IAS 32. Wirecard Card Solutions Limited does not have any offsetting agreements and there is no expected impact on the presentation of the financial position, net assets or results of operations.

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments that replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and all previous versions of IFRS 9. IFRS 9 brings together all three phases of the accounting for financial instruments project: "classification and measurement", "impairment" and "hedge accounting". IFRS 9 is effective for fiscal years beginning on or after 1 January 2018. Earlier application is permissible. Except for hedge accounting, retrospective application is required but providing comparative information is not compulsory. For hedge accounting, the requirements are generally applied prospectively, with some limited exceptions.

(a) Classification and measurement

The Company does not expect a significant impact on its statement of financial position and equity on applying the classification and measurement requirements of IFRS 9.

(b) Impairment

IFRS 9 requires the Company to now use an expected credit loss model for its trade receivables measured at amortised cost, either on a 12-month or lifetime basis. The Company expects to apply the simplified approach

and record lifetime expected losses on all trade receivables measured at amortised cost. Given the short term nature of these receivables, the Company does not expect these changes will have a significant impact.

(c) Hedge accounting

The changes in IFRS 9 relating to hedge accounting will have no impact as the Company does not currently apply hedge accounting.

Amendments to IFRS 11: Joint Arrangements – Accounting for Acquisitions of Interests in Joint Operations

The amendments to IFRS 11 require that a joint operator accounting for the acquisition of an interest in a joint operation, in which the activity of the joint operation constitutes a business, must apply the relevant IFRS 3 principles for business combinations accounting. The amendments also clarify that a previously held interest in a joint operation is not remeasured on the acquisition of an additional interest in the same joint operation while joint control is retained. These amendments do not apply when the parties sharing joint control, including the reporting entity, are under common control of the same ultimate controlling party. The amendments apply to both the acquisition of the initial interest in a joint operation and the acquisition of any additional interests in the same joint operation. This amendment must be applied prospectively. Earlier application is permissible. There is no significant impact on the Wirecard's net assets, financial position and results of operations because no transactions of this type existed in the 2017 fiscal year.

– IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers (2016)

This standard was issued in May 2016 and is a converged standard from the IASB and FASB on revenue recognition.

- IFRS 15 specifies how and when an IFRS reporter will recognise revenue as well as requiring such entities to provide users of financial statements with more informative, relevant disclosures. This standard supersedes IAS 18 (Revenue) and a number of revenue related Interpretations.

– IFRS 16 – Leases

This standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019, with earlier application permitted (as long as IFRS 15 is also applied). IFRS 16 specifies reporting of information that (a) faithfully represents lease transactions and

(b) provides a basis for users of financial statements to assess the amount, timing and uncertainty of cash flows arising from leases. To meet that objective, a lessee should recognise assets and liabilities arising from a lease.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT EXPLANATORY NOTES

Additional standards and interpretations

The IASB and the IFRIC have published the following standards and interpretations that were already incorporated in EU law within the scope of the comitology procedures but which are not expected to impact Wirecard Card Solutions financial statements.

The "Improvements IFRS (2009–2011)" were applied from the first-time from 1 January 2015. However, these had no significant effects on this set of financial statements

- IAS 19 Employee Benefits (revised)
- IAS 28 Interests in Associated Companies and Joint Ventures (revised 2011)
- IFRS 12 Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities
- IFRIC 20 Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine

3. EXPLANATORY NOTES ON STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION ASSETS

Fixed Assets

in GBP '000s	Costs			Amortisation		Net book value	
	Jan.1, 2017	+ Additions - Disposals	Dec. 31, 2017	Jan.1, 2017	+ Additions - Disposals	Dec. 31, 2017	Dec. 31, 2017
Non-current assets							
1. Intangible assets							
Goodwill	6,727	-	6,727	-	-	-	6,727
Internally-generated int. assets	996	172	1,168	242	107	349	819
Other intangible assets	921	-	921	829	92	921	-
Customer relationships	2,681	5179	7,860	629	341	970	6,890
	11,325	5,351	16,676	1,700	540	2,240	14,436
2. Property, plant and equipment							
Other property, plant and equipment	329	111	440	257	65	322	118
Total:	11,654	5,462	17,116	1,957	605	2,562	14,554

Fixed Assets

in GBP '000s	Costs			Amortisation		Net book value	
	Jan.1, 2016	+ Additions - Disposals	Dec. 31, 2016	Jan.1, 2016	+ Additions - Disposals	Dec. 31, 2016	Dec. 31, 2016
Non-current assets							
1. Intangible assets							
Goodwill	6,727	-	6,727	-	-	-	6,727
Internally-generated int. assets	802	194	996	158	84	242	754
Other intangible assets	921	-	921	664	165	829	92
Customer relationships	2,681	-	2,681	471	158	629	2,052
	11,131	194	11,325	1,293	407	1,700	9,625
2. Property, plant and equipment							
Other property, plant and equipment	292	37	329	197	60	257	72
Total:	11,423	231	11,654	1,490	467	1,957	9,697

3.1 Intangible assets

Intangible assets comprise goodwill, internally generated intangible assets, other intangibles and customer relationships.

Goodwill

In accordance with Wirecard Card Solutions Limited's accounting policies, goodwill is assessed at least once a year for possible impairments or whenever the need arises (most recently on December 31, 2017). The determination of the recoverable amount of a business segment (cash-generating unit) to which goodwill was assigned is based on estimates by management. These take account of the prevailing general economic conditions. The Company determines these values using valuation methods based on discounted cash flows.

For information on goodwill, please refer to Note 2.2.

Internally generated intangible assets

During the year ended 31 December 2017 internally-generated software was developed and capitalised in the amount of GBP 172K. It is written off using the straight-line method over its anticipated useful economic life of ten years. The remaining amortisation period is 7 years.

Other intangible assets

Other intangible assets, in addition to the software for the individual workstations, essentially relate to software. These will be amortised using the straight-line method. The relevant period ranges from five to ten years.

Customer relationships

Customer relationships refer to acquired customer portfolios. The acquisitions made by Wirecard focused on acquiring regional customer relationships in order to expand the market position with the acquisitions made. Where an impairment assessment is triggered, the recoverable amount of the asset is measured by using discounted future cash flow methods (impairment test).

Customer relationships are subject to the following amortisation rules:

Amortisation of customer relationships

Useful life	Remaining useful life	Remaining carrying amount in GBPK
20	15	1,897
20	16	4,993
		6,890

3.2 Property, plant and equipment

Other property, plant and equipment

Property plant and equipment comprises office and business equipment. It is stated at cost and depreciated using the straight-line method over its estimated useful life. For computer hardware this period is three to five years and, as a rule, thirteen years for office equipment and furniture.

Any gains and losses on disposal of fixed assets are recorded as other operating income and expenses, respectively. Maintenance and minor repairs are charged to profit and loss as incurred.

3.3 Financial and other assets / interest bearing securities and fixed deposits

Financial and other assets at December 31, 2017 totalled GBP 1,153K (2016: GBP 959K).

Wirecard Card Solutions Limited holds preferred stock in Visa Europe Ltd that is disclosed under 'Financial and other assets' valued at GBP 951K as of 31 December 2017 (nominal value: GBP 1,157K) that is convertible into Visa Inc. class A common stock. Furthermore, an additional deferred cash consideration of GBP 202K as of 31 December 2017 (nominal value: GBP 181K) was agreed, which is also disclosed under 'Financial and other assets'. This is to be paid in 2 years. The amount of preferred stock is contingent upon certain factors and could subsequently change. The calculation of the fair value is based on the market quotations for Visa A shares and takes estimations by the management, the calculations of the appraisers and external information about Visa Europe Ltd. or Visa Inc. into account. The preferred stock, which serves as a guarantee for contractual arrangements between the contractual parties and is subject to a required holding period, was discounted due to uncertainties and the inability to trade the stock. They are allocated as a financial asset in the category "available-for-sale" and corresponding gains and losses are thus reported under "Other comprehensive income, net of tax" with no effect on profit or loss.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

in GBPK	31 Dec 2017	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Shares of Visa Inc.	951			951

The recurring measurements of the fair value of shares of Visa Inc. in Level 3 (processed by using input parameters with a material influence on the fair value recognised which are not based on observable market data) of the hierarchy are as follows:

Financial instruments of Level 3 measured at fair value

in GBPK	Shares of Visa Inc.
As of 1 January 2017	768
Additions	0
Disposals	0
Changes by fair value revaluation	183
through profit or loss	0
not affecting profit or loss	183
As of 31 December 2017	951

3.4 Trade receivables and other receivables

The volume of transactions of Wirecard Card Solutions Limited is also reported under the item Trade receivables as a receivable from credit card organisations and programme managers. At the same time, these business operations give rise to customer deposits from banking operations, amounting to the volume of transactions less our charges.

In determining the value of trade receivables, each and every change in credit standing is taken into account from the date on which deferred payment was granted up to the balance-sheet date. The present value of the trade receivables is the same as the carrying amount. Additions in the accounting period are reported in the income statement under other operating income and reversals under other operating expenses. Moreover, due to currency translation factors, receivables in foreign currency were revalued with an impact on expenses at the exchange rate prevailing on the Statement of financial position date. It also includes Intercompany balances in the amount of GBP 1,465K (2016: GBP 56K).

3.5 Interest-bearing securities and fixed deposits

To improve its interest income, apart from investing in various interest-bearing securities, Wirecard Card Solutions Limited has also invested in fixed deposits. All investments were only concluded with banks or counterparties that meet the creditworthiness requirements from Wirecard Card Solutions Limited's own risk evaluation and - to the extent that external ratings are available - are assessed as having a minimum creditworthiness risk by well-known ratings agencies. Fixed deposits have been transferred as card scheme collateral and E Money Capital for the duration of the business relationship in the amount of GBP 4,045K (2016: GBP 3,923K). Fixed deposits with a term of more than three months are disclosed under "Interest-bearing securities and fixed deposits" and valued at fair value through profit and loss, which reduces the item Cash and cash equivalents. Fixed deposits with a term of up to three months are disclosed under the item Cash and cash equivalents.

Financial instruments measured at fair value

in GBPK	31 Dec 2017	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Fixed deposits	4,045		4,045	

The recurring measurements of the fair value of fixed deposits in Level 2 (processed by using input parameters with a material influence on the fair value recognised which can be directly or indirectly observed) of the hierarchy are as follows:

Financial instruments of Level 2 measured at fair value

in GBPK	Fixed deposits
As of 1 January 2017	3,923
Additions	0
Disposals	0
Changes by fair value revaluation	122
through profit or loss	122
not affecting profit or loss	0
As of 31 December 2017	4,045

3.6 Cash and cash equivalents

The item Cash and cash equivalents GBP 20,446K (2016: GBP 23,257K) includes cash in hand and bank balances (demand deposits, fixed deposits with a term of up to three months and overnight deposits).

3.7 Cash and cash equivalents from customer deposits

The item Cash and cash equivalents from customer deposits GBP 364,697K (2016: GBP 286,405K) includes cash in hand and bank balances (demand deposits, fixed deposits with a term of up to three months and overnight deposits).

4. EXPLANATORY NOTES ON STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

4.1 Subscribed capital

The company's subscribed capital did not change in the period and continues to stand at GBP 2K (2016: GBP 2K). Please refer to table "Statement of Changes in Equity".

4.2 Share premium accounts

The share premium amounted to GBP 16,793K as of December 31, 2017 (December 31, 2016 GBP 16,793K).

4.3 Current liabilities

Current liabilities are classified into trade payables, customer deposits of Wirecard Card Solutions Limited and other liabilities.

Trade payables

Trade payables are owed chiefly to suppliers and trade payables from the area of acquiring in amount of GBP 10,514K (2016: GBP 12,491K). Trade payables from the area of acquiring are mainly characterised by the volume of transactions of retailers that utilise Wirecard's payment services. It also includes Intercompany balances in the amount of GBP 5,407K (2016: GBP 8,271K).

Other current liabilities

Other liabilities of GBP 2,924K (2016: GBP 1,592K) include accrued liabilities, provisions for employee bonus and related social security expense and contributions to the defined contribution pension scheme.

Customer deposits

This item is the liability to customers for e-money deposits of GBP 364,697K (2016: GBP 286,405K).

Maturities

The maturity structure of other liabilities (excluding deferred tax liabilities) is as follows:

Maturity Structure as at 31 December 2017

in GBP '000s	up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	more than 5 years
Trade payables	10,514	-	-
Customer deposits	364,697	-	-
Other liabilities and provisions	4,891	-	-
Total	380,102	-	-

Maturity Structure as at 31 December 2016

in GBP '000s	up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	more than 5 years
Trade payables	12,491	-	-
Customer deposits	286,405	-	-
Other liabilities and provisions	3,124	-	-
Total	302,020	-	-

5. NOTES TO THE INCOME STATEMENT**5.1 Revenues**

Sales revenues are generated particularly through the business of prepaid cards. There interchanges are generated, for which Wirecard Card Solutions Limited receives a volume-dependent fee from credit card organisations. Moreover, Wirecard Card Solutions Limited offers sales partners in the B2B division co-branding programs in the card-issuing division, for which it not only earns a fixed charge, but also generates sales revenues within the scope of the card agreements entered into.

5.2 Cost of services

The cost of services essentially comprises charges of the credit card issuing banks (Interchange), charges to credit card companies (e.g. MasterCard and Visa), transaction costs as well as transaction-related charges to third-party providers. The cost of services includes expenditure comprising Interchange and in particular processing costs from external service providers, from production, personalization and transaction costs for prepaid cards and the payment transactions performed with these cards, as well as account management and transaction fees for managing customer accounts.

5.3 Personnel expenses

Personnel expenses in accounting period 2017 totalled GBP 2,949K (2016: GBP 2,090K), comprising salaries amounting to GBP 2,430K (2016: GBP 1,797K), social security contributions in the amount of GBP 275K (2016: GBP 197K) and pension contributions to the employee defined contribution scheme of GBP 244K (2016: GBP 96K). The position was adjusted by the own work capitalised in the amount of GBP 172K (2016: GBP 194K). In the period under review Wirecard Card Solutions had an average of 59 employees (2016: 41 employees).

5.4 Other operating income

The item other operating income includes income from contractual relationship and income from currency conversion.

5.5 Other operating expenses

Breakdown of other operating expenses:

Other operating expenses

in GBP 000s	2017	2016
Legal and financial statement costs	721	641
Office expenses, Equipment & Leasing	338	347
Sales and marketing	260	189
Insurances, contributions and duties	111	90
Interest	10	-
Exchange losses	184	208
Other	210	136
Total	1,834	1,611

5.6 Financial Result

The financial income in 2017 resulted from dividend income from the Visa Europe Ltd shareholding.

The financial income in 2016 mainly resulted from the sale of Visa Europe Ltd. to Visa Inc. The transaction was closed on 21 June 2016 and recorded in the financial results in 2016 (GBP 2,502K).

5.7 Income tax expense and deferred taxes

The major components of income tax expense for the years ended 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2016 are:

Taxation

in GBP '000s	Jan 01, 2017 - Dec 31, 2017	Jan 01, 2016 - Dec 31, 2016
Tax charged to the income statement		
Current income tax:		
Current income tax (charge) / credit	(1,967)	(1,532)
Deferred tax:	-	-
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(48)	(152)
Adjustments in respect of deferred tax of previous years	-	-
Impact of change in tax rates	6	72
Income tax expense reported in the income statement	(2,009)	(1,612)
Tax charged to other comprehensive income		
Deferred tax:		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	(35)	377
Impact of change in tax rates	4	(8)
Total (charge) / credit reported in the statement of other comprehensive income	(31)	369

The tax expense in the income statement for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25% (2016: 20.0%). The difference is reconciled below:

Taxation

in GBP '000s	Jan 01, 2017 - Dec 31, 2017	Jan 01, 2016 - Dec 31, 2016
Profit before taxes	10,271	8,410
Tax at UK standard rate of corporation tax on PBT of 19.25% (2016: of 20.0%)	(1,977)	(1,682)
Expenses not deductible	(38)	(2)
Change in rate adjustment	6	72
Income tax expenses	(2,009)	(1,612)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT EXPLANATORY NOTES

Deferred tax relates to the following:

Deferred tax

in GBP '000s	2017	2016
Accelerated / (decelerated) capital allowances	(43)	(65)
Financial assets	162	131
Goodwill and other intangible assets	341	320
Short term provisions	(3)	(3)
Total deferred tax liability	457	383

Deferred tax in the income statement

in GBP '000s	Jan 01, 2017 - Dec 31, 2017	Jan 01, 2016 - Dec 31, 2016
Accelerated / (decelerated) capital allowances	(22)	(17)
Goodwill and other intangible assets	(21)	42
Short term provisions	1	3
Available for sale investments	-	(108)
Deferred tax (charge)/ credit in the income statement	(42)	(80)

Deferred tax in other comprehensive income

in GBP '000s	Jan 01, 2017 - Dec 31, 2017	Jan 01, 2016 - Dec 31, 2016
Financial assets	(31)	369
Deferred tax (charge)/ credit in other comprehensive income	(31)	369

The UK Government enacted legislation to reduce the rate of UK corporation tax to 19% from 1 April 2017. The corporation tax rate will further fall to 17% from 1 April 2020 and this was enacted by Finance Bill 2016 on 15 September 2016. Deferred tax balances should be calculated at the rate at which the balances are expected to be settled, based on tax rates that have been substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

6. NOTES TO THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

Wirecard Card Solutions Limited's cash flow account is prepared in accordance with IAS 7 (Statements of Cash Flows). It discloses the cash flows in order to show the source and application of cash and cash equivalents. In doing so, it distinguishes between changes in cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities.

7. OTHER NOTES

7.1 Risk reporting

Wirecard Card Solutions Limited is exposed to risks within the scope of its ordinary business activities. The risk categories are the ones specified in the chart below. All risks may lead to individual or even all intangible assets having to be subjected to impairment charges, resulting in a negative earnings situation. The company's policy is to mitigate these risks by entering into hedge transactions. The deployment of these instruments within the scope of the risk management system is governed by Wirecard Card Solutions Limited directives that set limits based on underlying transactions, define approval procedures, exclude the conclusion of derivatives for speculative purposes, mitigate credit risk and govern internal reporting and the separation of functions. Compliance with these directives and due and proper processing and evaluation of transactions are processes that are verified on a regular basis, subject to a separation of functions. All investment transactions were only concluded with banks that meet the high creditworthiness requirements from Wirecard Card Solutions Limited's own risk assessments and, to the extent that external ratings are available, have been categorized as having a minimum creditworthiness risk by well-known ratings agencies.

Overview of risks

Risk categories	Examples
Business risks	Economic risks, risks arising from the general competitive situation for Wirecard Card Solutions Limited and its customers
Operational risks	Personnel risks, risks of product innovations and risks arising from the use of third-party services
Information and IT risks	Risks arising from the operation and design of IT systems as well as risk in connection with the confidentiality, availability and integrity of data
Financial risks	Risks of exchange and interest rate fluctuations; risks arising from credit institutions defaulting
Payment risks	Risks of return debits, risks arising from default in payment obligations of customers of Wirecard Card Solutions Limited as well as of card holders
Legal and regulatory risks	Risks arising from changes to the legal and regulatory framework as well as risks arising from litigation and license rights
Interest risks	There is little risk where Hedging is concerned due to the fact that all liabilities are held in their respective currencies
Other risks	Environmental and reputation risks as well as risks arising from emergencies

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Interest risks

There is a risk of reduced interest rate income due to fluctuating interest rates. Until now our Banking partners do not charge negative interest rates on the Euro within approved limits. Visa collateral is currently attracting a negative interest rate, Wirecard is in discussions with Visa to reduce this risk.

Undiscounted cash flows according to contractually agreed payment dates as at December 31, 2017

in GBP '000s	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	more than 5 years	Total
Other current liabilities	(2,924)	-	-	(2,924)
Trade payables	(10,514)	-	-	(10,514)
Customer deposits	(364,697)	-	-	(364,697)
Interest-bearing securities and fixed deposits	4,045	-	-	4,045
Cash and cash equivalents from customer deposits	364,697	-	-	364,697
Cash and cash equivalents	20,446	-	-	20,446

Undiscounted cash flows according to contractually agreed payment dates as at December 31, 2016

in GBP '000s	Up to 1 year	1 to 5 years	more than 5 years	Total
Other current liabilities	(1,592)	-	-	(1,592)
Trade payables	(12,491)	-	-	(12,491)
Customer deposits	(286,405)	-	-	(286,405)
Interest-bearing securities and fixed deposits	3,923	-	-	3,923
Cash and cash equivalents from customer deposits	286,405	-	-	286,405
Cash and cash equivalents	23,257	-	-	23,257

Debtor risks

To counteract the risk of business partners of Wirecard Card Solutions Limited defaulting on their contractual payment obligations, these customers are subjected to a comprehensive credit rating and liquidity analysis before entering into business relations with them. This also applies to the review of business relations with commercial banks and merchants.

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Payment flows of merchants are monitored on a regular basis and receivables outstanding are continually tracked by the Company's internal debtor and liquidity management system.

The maximum risk of default of financial instruments is their carrying amount. In the event of identifiable concerns relating to the value of receivables, the latter are subjected to specific valuation adjustments or derecognised without delay, and the risks are booked with an impact on profit or loss.

The Wirecard Card Solutions Limited takes account of such risks by stipulating the applicable law and place of jurisdiction in contracts wherever possible. Receivables are also collected from international clients and appropriate securities are agreed with the contractual partners. There is nevertheless no guarantee that the measures that have been taken will prove successful in all instances and that a low impact on the Wirecard Card Solutions Limited net assets, financial position and results of operations will not arise. Due to the monitoring and control measures that have been adopted, the Management Board gauges the occurrence of this risk as very unlikely. Overall, the Management Board of Wirecard Card Solutions Limited assumes a very low risk in this instance.

Risks due to default of credit institutions

The free liquidity invested in demand deposits and overnight (call) money with credit institutions could also be endangered if these credit institutions suffer from insolvency or financial difficulties. Wirecard Card Solutions Limited takes account of this risk both through strict conscientious review of counterparties. In addition to specific credit rating and profitability data relating to the relevant counterparties, if external ratings are available these also enter into the review carried out by Wirecard Card Solutions Limited.

On account of the measures adopted as well as the high requirements regarding counterparties, the Management Board assesses as low the risk that Wirecard's deposits might be lost as a result of the insolvency of the credit institutions engaged.

Market risk

Uncertainties relating to the global economy, financial markets and political circumstances could negatively impact Wirecard Card Solutions Limited net assets, financial position and results of operations.

Legal and regulatory changes in the national and international environment could have a direct or indirect influence on the business performance of the Wirecard Card Solutions Limited. An increased level of political uncertainty and the increasing appeal of populist parties for voters in a number of countries within the European Union could thus have an adverse impact on European integration. An escalation in the political risks could have unforeseeable political consequences and lead to a situation where, for example, certain transactions or their payment processing is only possible to a limited extent or in some countries no longer possible at all. Moreover, growth in those emerging markets where the Wirecard Card Solutions Limited is active could weaken, stagnate or even decrease – resulting in a failure to meet business expectations in these countries which could thus have a direct impact on the planned international growth of the Wirecard Card Solutions Limited. In addition, the transaction-based business model of the Wirecard Card Solutions

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Limited may indirectly experience adverse effects due to consumer behaviour. In the event of a major deterioration in global economic conditions and a substantial decline in consumer spending, a negative impact on the course of business and performance of the Wirecard Group may be incurred. Moreover, the purchasing power of consumers may fall, thereby affecting the volume of transactions processed by retailers through Wirecard Card Solutions Limited.

The vote by the United Kingdom (UK) to leave the European Union and the concrete implementation of its exit are creating economic uncertainty and will play an important role for the development of both regions. As a result of the EU passporting model, banks based in an EU member state can provide cross-border financial services within all EU countries. Even in the event of a hard exit from the EU by Great Britain and the simultaneous loss of the passporting model for institutions based in Great Britain, the Wirecard Card Solutions Limited does not expect any significant negative impact. Due to Wirecard Card Solutions Limited's British e-money licence, Wirecard Card Solutions Limited is prepared for corresponding regulatory risks and still expects to be able to provide payment services at the current level in future within EU. Opportunities could arise if competitors of the Wirecard Group do not possess an appropriate licensing network and are thus only able to conduct their business to a limited extent in the future within the EU or Great Britain. The current growth of trade and services on the Internet compared with traditional bricks and mortar stores could weaken or be reversed and thus lead to a decline in the Wirecard Card Solutions Limited business.

Due to the fact that our business model is primarily transaction-oriented, the introduction and use of products and services provided by the Wirecard Card Solutions Limited calls for only a very low level of initial investment by most customers. If customers' propensity to spend were to be negatively affected due to changes in the overall economic situation, this could impact business performance at the Wirecard Card Solutions Limited.

The Wirecard Card Solutions Limited constantly monitors national and international developments in the political, economic and regulatory environments, as well as economic trends, so that if these factors should change in the short term it can take immediate measures to counter these risks and reduce any negative impact as far as possible.

For this reason, the Management Board gauges the occurrence of this risk as unlikely for the 2018 fiscal year. Nevertheless, a considerable impact on the net assets, financial position and results of operations of Wirecard Card Solutions Limited, as well as an increase in the other risks described in this report, cannot be completely excluded. For this reason, the Management Board gauges this risk as medium.

Equally, transformational political changes such as the limits imposed on the use of cash in India or a significant improvement in the global economic situation, combined with a marked increase in consumer spending, as well as growth in trade and services on the Internet that outstrips present expectations, could signify an opportunity for Wirecard Card Solutions Limited net assets, financial position and results of operations.

7.2 Capital risk management

Wirecard Card Solutions Limited controls its capital with the objective of maximizing the shareholders' return by optimizing the ratio of equity capital to borrowed capital. In doing so, it ensures that Wirecard Card Solutions Limited can operate as a going concern. In particular, information is paid to banking-specific regulation requirements, such as compliance with equity capital limits, being adhered to in the entire course of business. Wirecard Card Solutions Limited's capital structure consists of debts as well as the equity to which the providers of equity capital of the parent company are entitled. Equity comprises shares issued, capital reserves, revenue reserves and the currency translation reserve. The objectives of capital management are to secure operations as a going concern along with an adequate return on equity. For implementation purposes, debt or equity is compared with total capital.

Following the successful organic growth last year and the transactions performed in 2017, the company aims to maintain a comfortable equity ratio for fiscal years 2018 and 2019. In keeping with the current financial structure, future investments and potential acquisitions will either be financed by sourcing the company's own cash flow, or by moderate deployment of borrowed funding or alternative forms of financing. Potential acquisitions will also continue to be analysed and assessed under strict conditions in future; in the process, the focus will be especially on profitability and a sensible supplementation of our existing portfolio of products and customers.

Capital is monitored based on economic shareholders' equity. Economic shareholders' equity is the balance-sheet equity. Borrowed capital is generally defined as non-current and current financial obligations, provisions and other liabilities.

Wirecard Card Solutions Limited reviews its capital structure on a regular basis.

Capital structure

in GBP '000s (where not in %)	Dec 31.2017	Dec 31.2016
Equity	33,683	25,269
Equity in % of total capital	8%	8%
Liabilities	380,559	302,403
Liabilities in % of total capital	92%	92%
Total capital (equity and liabilities)	414,242	327,672

7.3 Other obligations

Wirecard Card Solutions Limited entered into leases for office space and other leasing agreements. The annual payments from these agreements over the next five years are as follows:

Other financial obligations

in GBP'000s	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Annual commitments	262	123	123	123	123

7.4 Financial relations with related companies

During the year ended 31 December 2017, agreements were in place among various companies in the group. In addition, reference is made to Section 8.3. Related party transactions.

8. ADDITIONAL MANDATORY DISCLOSURES

8.1 Parent Company

The company's immediate parent is Wirecard Acquiring & Issuing GmbH, a company registered in Germany. The ultimate parent in which the results of the company are consolidated is that headed by Wirecard AG whose offices are at Einsteinring 35, Aschheim, Germany. Published consolidated financial statements are available from Wirecard AG.

8.2 Management

The following persons were employed as Directors of Wirecard Card Solutions Limited:

Tom Jennings, Managing Director since December 9, 2011

Dr. Thomas Kaepfner, Managing Director since September 25, 2014

Burkhard Ley, Director since December 9, 2011. Resigned December 31, 2017

Oliver Bellenhaus, Director since December 9, 2011

Alexander Von Knoop, Director since January 1, 2018

Remuneration paid to Directors

in GBP '000s	Dec 31, 2017	Dec 31, 2016
Remuneration (Directors remuneration excluding pension contributions)	285	256
Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes	9	8
Number of directors accruing retirement benefits under a defined contribution pension scheme	1	1
Highest paid Director's remuneration	220	194

The Directors are employed by Wirecard AG (Germany), Wirecard Bank AG (Germany), Wirecard Acquiring & Issuing GmbH (Germany). For the purposes of this note an apportionment of the total remuneration paid to the Directors of the Company has been made based on an estimate of the services rendered to the Company.

No loans were made to the Directors during the accounting period.

8.3 Related party transactions

Related parties

In accordance with IAS 24 (related party disclosure), persons closely related to Wirecard Card Solutions Limited are the members of the Wirecard Group and the Directors. In the accounting period 2017 the following legal transactions were entered into by Wirecard Card Solutions Limited with a related party indicated above or at the insistence or in the interests of one of such parties:

Legal transactions with impact on P&L

Related person/ related entity	Type of legal relationship	(Income) / Expenditure in GBP 000s	(Asset) / Liability as at Dec. 31, 2017	Explanatory note
Wirecard Acquiring & Issuing GmbH	Services	289	292	Wirecard Acquiring & Issuing GmbH is engaged as a service provider for Wirecard Card Solutions Limited and received remuneration based on daily rates.
Wirecard AG	Services	58	83	Wirecard AG is engaged as a service provider for Wirecard Card Solutions Limited and received remuneration based on daily rates.
Wirecard Bank AG	Services	1,278	5,032	Wirecard Bank AG is engaged as a service provider for Wirecard Card Solutions Limited and received remuneration based on daily rates.
Wirecard Technologies GmbH	Services	(145)	(12)	Wirecard Technologies GmbH engaged the services of Wirecard Card Solutions Limited and paid to reimburse expenditure at cost.
Wirecard Issuing Technologies GmbH	Services	(34)	(34)	Wirecard Issuing Technologies GmbH engaged the services of Wirecard Card Solutions Limited and paid to reimburse expenditure at cost.
Wirecard Communication Services GmbH	Services	(2)	(2)	Wirecard Communication Services GmbH engaged the services of Wirecard Card Solutions Limited and paid to reimburse expenditure at cost.
Wirecard Global Sales GmbH	Services	(32)	(32)	Wirecard Global Sales GmbH engaged the services of Wirecard Card Solutions Limited and paid to reimburse expenditure at cost.
Wirecard Processing Services Dubai	Services	(81)	(81)	Wirecard Processing Services Dubai engaged the services of Wirecard Card Solutions Limited and paid to reimburse expenditure at cost.
Wirecard Singapore Pte. Ltd	Services	(8)	(8)	Wirecard Singapore Pte. Ltd engaged the services of Wirecard Card Solutions Limited and paid to reimburse expenditure at cost.
Wirecard UK & Ireland Limited	Services	(1,266)		Wirecard UK and Ireland Limited is engaged as a service provider for Wirecard Card Solutions Limited and received remuneration based on daily rates.
		5,179	(1,296)	Wirecard Card Solutions Limited purchased the merchant acquiring business of Wirecard UK & Ireland Limited. The asset is capitalised as a customer relationship in intangible assets.

The exchange of goods, services and payments is effected on an arm's length basis. These arm's length conditions are documented and monitored on a regular basis; any adjustments required are made without delay.

The disclosures in respect of the compensation of key management personnel (Directors) are included in Note 8.2.

8.4 Auditors' fees

in GBP '000s	2017	2016
Fees for the audit of the Company	97	126

Fees paid to the Company's auditor, Ernst & Young LLP, for services other than the statutory audit of the Company are disclosed in the consolidated accounts of the Company's ultimate parent. Wirecard AG, are requested to disclose non-audit fees on a consolidated basis.

8.5 Events after the period under review

Events after the balance sheet date that provide additional information on the Wirecard Card Solutions Limited situation as of the balance sheet date (adjusting events) have been included in the financial statements.

Non-adjusting events after the balance sheet date are reported in the notes if material in nature.

On the 21st March 2018 the Directors declared a dividend of £2,359.60 per share to be paid to Wirecard Acquiring & Issuing GmbH.