

Revenue Service ("IRS") and the tax authorities in various state, local and foreign tax jurisdictions. The DFS consolidated group's federal income tax filings are open to examinations for the tax year ended December 31, 2019 and forward. The Company regularly assesses the likelihood of additional assessments or settlements in each of the taxing jurisdictions. At this time, the potential change in unrecognized tax benefits is not expected to be significant over the next 12 months. The Company believes that its reserves are sufficient to cover any tax, penalties and interest that would result from such examinations.

At December 31, 2022, the Company had net operating losses of \$16.1 million that expire from 2032 to 2037 and \$19.0 million that do not expire.

8. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The Company participates in the Discover Financial Services Omnibus Incentive Plan ("Omnibus Plan"), which provides for the award of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units ("RSUs"), performance stock units ("PSUs") and other stock-based and/or cash awards (collectively, "Awards"). The various stock awards granted to Diners Club employees are DFS stock and the Company reimburses DFS as compensation expense is recorded (see further discussion below regarding compensation expense). The total number of DFS shares that may be granted is 45 million shares, subject to adjustments for certain transactions as described in the Omnibus Plan document. Shares granted under the Omnibus Plan may be authorized but unissued shares or treasury shares that DFS acquires in the open market, in private transactions or otherwise.

Stock-Based Compensation — The following table details the stock-based compensation cost, net of forfeitures, related to each of the above plans (dollars in thousands):

	2022	2021
Compensation expense - RSU	\$ 66	\$ 18
Compensation expense - PSU	\$ -	\$ -
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 66	\$ 18
Income tax benefit from stock-based compensation expense	\$ 16	\$ 4

Restricted Stock Unit Activity — RSUs generally convert to common stock once they are fully vested. The following table sets forth the activity concerning vested and unvested RSUs during the year ended December 31, 2022.

	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant-Date Fair Value	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Restricted stock units at December 31, 2021*	1,066	\$ 94.12	\$ 123
Transfer In	72	\$ 71.62	
Transfer Out	(121)	\$ 124.77	
Granted	913	\$ 114.05	
Conversions to common stock	(539)	\$ 79.66	
Forfeitures	-	\$ -	
Restricted stock units at December 31, 2022*	1,391	\$ 108.97	\$ 136

* All RSUs are unvested at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2022.

The following table summarizes the total intrinsic value of the RSUs converted to common stock and the total grant date fair value of the RSUs vested (dollars in thousands, except weighted average grant date fair value amounts):

	2022	2021
Intrinsic value of RSUs converted to common stock	\$ 64	\$ 193
Grant date fair value of RSUs vested	\$ 43	\$ 156
Weighted average grant date fair value of RSUs granted	\$ 114.05	\$ 102.96

Compensation cost associated with RSUs is determined based on the number of units granted and the fair value on the date of grant. The fair value is amortized on a straight-line basis, net of estimated forfeitures, over the requisite service period for each separately vesting tranche of the award. The requisite service period is generally the vesting period. As of December 31, 2022, there was \$69 thousand of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested RSUs. The cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 0.92 years.

RSUs provide for accelerated vesting on awards that are retirement eligible or if there is a change in control or upon certain terminations (as defined in the Omnibus Plan or the award certificate). RSUs include the right to receive dividend equivalents in the same amount and at the same time as dividends paid to all Company common shareholders.

Performance Stock Unit Activity — Compensation cost associated with performance stock units is determined based on the number of instruments granted, the fair value on the date of grant, and the performance factor. The fair value is amortized on a straight-line basis, net of estimated forfeitures, over the requisite service period.

There was no activity concerning PSUs during the year ended December 31, 2022.

No PSUs were granted and converted to common stock during the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021. The weighted average grant date fair value of PSUs was \$0 for the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

Each PSU is a restricted stock instrument that is subject to additional conditions and constitutes a contingent and unsecured promise by the Company to pay up to 1.5 shares per unit of the Company's common stock on the conversion date for the PSU, contingent on the number of PSUs to be issued. PSUs have a performance period of three years and a vesting period of three years. The requisite service period of an award, having both performance and service conditions, is the longest of the explicit, implicit and derived service periods.

As of December 31, 2022, there was no unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested PSUs. PSUs provide for accelerated vesting if there is a change in control or upon certain terminations (as defined in the Omnibus Plan or the award certificate). PSUs include the right to receive dividend equivalents which will accumulate and pay out in cash if and when the underlying shares are issued.

9. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

The Company participates in the Discover 401(k) Plan. Eligible U.S. employees of the Company receive both 401(k) matching contributions and fixed employer contributions. The pretax expense associated with the 401(k) match for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was \$274 thousand and \$266 thousand, respectively.

10. COMMITMENTS, CONTINGENCIES AND GUARANTEES

Guarantees — The Company has entered into contractual relationships with certain international merchants, which generally include travel-related businesses, for the benefit of all Company licensees. The licensees hold the primary liability to settle the transactions of their customers with these merchants. However, the Company retains a counterparty exposure if a licensee fails to meet

its financial payment obligation to one of these merchants. The maximum potential amount of future payments related to this counterparty exposure is dependent upon the transaction volume processed between the time a potential counterparty defaults on its settlement and the time at which the Company disposes the settlement of any further transactions for the defaulting party. The Company has some contractual remedies to offset these counterparty settlement exposures (such as letters of credit or pledged deposits), however, there is no limitation on the maximum amount the Company may be liable to receive.

The actual amount of the potential exposure cannot be quantified as the Company cannot determine whether particular counterparties will fail to meet their settlement obligations. In the event that all licensees and/or issuers were to become unable to settle their transactions, the Company estimates its maximum potential counterparty exposures to these settlement guarantees, based on historical transaction volume, would be approximately \$76 million. The Company believes that the estimated amounts of maximum potential future payments are not representative of the Company's actual potential loss exposure given the Company's insignificant historical losses from these counterparty exposures. As of December 31, 2022, the Company had not recorded any contingent liability in the consolidated financial statements for these counterparty exposures, and management believes that the probability of any payments under these arrangements is low.

11. LITIGATION

In the normal course of business, from time to time, the Company has been named as a defendant in various legal actions, including arbitrations, class actions, and other litigation, arising in connection with its activities. The Company is also involved, from time to time, in other reviews, investigations and proceedings (both formal and informal) by governmental agencies regarding the Company's business including, among other matters, accounting, tax and operational matters, some of which may result in adverse judgments, settlements, fines, penalties, injunctions, or other relief.

The Company contests liability and/or the amount of damages as appropriate in each pending matter. In view of the inherent difficulty of predicting the outcome of such matters, particularly in cases where claimants seek substantial or indeterminate damages or where investigations and proceedings are in the early stages, the Company cannot predict with certainty the loss or range of loss, if any, related to such matters, how such matters will be resolved, when they will ultimately be resolved, or what the eventual settlement, fine, penalty or other relief, if any, might be. Subject to the foregoing, the Company believes, based on current knowledge and after consultation with counsel, that the outcome of the pending matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of the Company, although the outcome of such matters could be material to the Company's operating results and cash flows for a particular future period, depending on, among other things, the level of the Company's income for such period.

12. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following table provides information regarding long-term related party notes payable outstanding at the end of each period (dollars in thousands):

Funding Source	2022		2021	
	Outstanding	Interest Rate	Outstanding	Interest Rate
Related party note payable to DFS LLC	\$ 130,000	4.17%	\$ 130,000	4.17% Fixed

Interest expense incurred on the long-term note payable were \$5.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021.

The Company has agreements with DFS LLC primarily for excess cash movement or short-term funding needs. These agreements have a maximum balance of up to \$300 million receivable or payable. Interest accrues at the 3-month U.S. Treasury Bill rate plus a spread applicable to a borrower with a "BBB" credit rating. The outstanding balance of the receivable from Parent for excess cash was \$190.6 million and \$180.6 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Interest income associated with the receivable from DFS LLC for excess cash was \$7.8 million and \$0.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively. Of the interest income, the related party interest receivable was \$1.3 million and \$0.1 million as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The Company is contracted to pay certain entities in the DFS consolidated group for any costs incurred in their role of providing services to, or on behalf of, the Company plus a mark-up. The services include licensee billing, IT support services, application development, and other processing services. The cost of the intercompany service fees was \$39.0 million and \$40.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

13. FAIR VALUE

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurement, provides a three-level hierarchy for classifying financial instruments, which is based on whether the inputs to the valuation techniques used to measure the fair value of each financial instrument are observable or unobservable. It also requires certain disclosures about those measurements. The three-level valuation hierarchy is as follows:

• **Level 1:** Fair values determined by Level 1 inputs are defined as those that utilize quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access.

• **Level 2:** Fair values determined by Level 2 inputs are those that utilize inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active or inactive markets, quoted prices for the identical assets in an inactive market, and inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals. The Company evaluates factors such as the frequency of transactions, the size of the bid-ask spread and the significance of adjustments made when considering transactions involving similar assets or liabilities to assess the relevance of those observed prices. If relevant and observable prices are available, the fair values of the related assets or liabilities would be classified as Level 2.

• **Level 3:** Fair values determined by Level 3 inputs are those based on unobservable inputs, and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability being valued. In instances in which the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety is classified is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The Company may utilize both observable and unobservable inputs in determining the fair values of financial instruments classified within the Level 3 category.

The determination of classification of its financial instruments within the fair value hierarchy is performed at least quarterly by the Company. For transfers in and out of the levels of the fair value hierarchy, the Company discloses the fair value measurement based on the value immediately preceding the transfer.

The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and involves consideration of factors specific to the asset or liability. Furthermore, certain techniques used to measure fair value involve some degree of judgment and, as a result, are not necessarily indicative of the amounts the Company would realize in a current market exchange.

During the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, there were no changes to the Company's valuation techniques that had, or are expected to have, a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are as follows (dollars in thousands):

Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observables Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
Balance at December 31, 2022			
Assets—Derivative financial instruments	\$ —	\$ 24	\$ 24
Liabilities—Derivative financial instruments	\$ —	\$ 15	\$ 15
Balance at December 31, 2021			
Assets—Derivative financial instruments	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Liabilities—Derivative financial instruments	\$ —	\$ 249	\$ 249

The Company's derivative financial instruments consist of foreign currency forward contracts. The fair values of these currency instruments are valued comparing the contracted forward exchange rate pertaining to the specific contract maturities to the current market exchange rate. The Company corroborates the fair value of foreign currency forward contracts through independent calculation of the fair value estimates.

14. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company utilizes foreign exchange forward contracts to manage its exposure to changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company does not enter into derivatives for trading or speculative purposes. The foreign exchange forward contracts are economic hedges that provide a hedge of the volatility in earnings that arises from converting foreign denominated balance sheet items into the functional currency, but are not designated as accounting hedges. Changes in the fair value of these contracts are recorded in other revenue.

All foreign exchange forward contracts are recorded in other assets at their gross positive fair values and in other payables and other liabilities at their gross negative fair values. See Note 13: Fair Value for a description of the valuation methodologies of derivatives. Cash collateral posted and held balances are recorded in other receivables and other payables and liabilities, respectively. Collateral amounts recorded in the consolidated statements of financial condition are based on the net collateral posted or held position for the Company's master netting arrangement with each counterparty.

The following table summarizes the fair value and outstanding notional amounts of derivative instruments and related collateral balances (dollars in thousands):

	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	Number of Outstanding Derivative Contracts	Derivative Assets	Derivative Liabilities	Notional Amount	Derivative Assets	Derivative Liabilities
Derivatives not designated as hedges :						
Foreign exchange forward contracts ⁽¹⁾	\$ 17,182	3	\$ 24	\$ 15	\$ 18,897	\$ —
Less: Collateral held/posted ⁽²⁾						
Total net derivative assets/liabilities		\$ 24	\$ —			

(1) The foreign exchange forward contracts have notional amounts of INR 788.0 million, EUR 4.5 million, and GBP 2.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2022 and December 31,