

WEX Inc.
Form 10-K
March 01, 2013
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 001-32426

WEX INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

01-0526993
*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)*

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97 Darling Avenue
South Portland, Maine
(Address of principal executive offices)

04106
(Zip Code)

(207) 773-8171

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

| Title of each class | Name of each exchange on which registered |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Common Stock, \$0.01 par value | New York Stock Exchange |

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act:

None

(Title of class)

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer, and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act).

Yes No

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The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant (assuming for the purpose of this calculation, but without conceding, that all directors, officers and any 10 percent or greater stockholders are affiliates of the registrant) as of June 30, 2012, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was \$2,361,789,741 (based on the closing price of the registrant's common stock on that date as reported on the New York Stock Exchange).

There were 38,701,312 shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding as of February 22, 2013.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2013 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference in Part III. With the exception of the sections of the 2013 Proxy Statement specifically incorporated herein by reference, the 2013 Proxy Statement is not deemed to be filed as part of the 10-K.

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Unless otherwise indicated or required by the context, the terms we, us, our, WEX, or the Company, in the Annual Report on Form 10-K mean WEX Inc. and all of its subsidiaries that are consolidated under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a safe harbor for statements that are forward-looking and are not statements of historical facts. This Annual Report includes forward-looking statements including, but not limited to, the Strategy section of this Annual Report in Item 1. Any statements in this Annual Report that are not statements of historical facts may be deemed to be forward-looking statements.

When used in this Annual Report, the words may, could, anticipate, plan, continue, project, intend, estimate, believe, expect and other similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain such words.

Forward-looking statements relate to our future plans, objectives, expectations and intentions and are not historical facts and accordingly involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual results or performance to be materially different from future results or performance expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. The following factors, among others, could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements made in this Annual Report, in press releases and in oral statements made by our authorized officers: the effects of general economic conditions on fueling patterns and the commercial activity of fleets; the effects of the Company's international business expansion and integration efforts and any failure of those efforts; the impact and range of credit losses; breaches of the Company's technology systems and any resulting negative impact on our reputation, liability or loss of relationships with customers or merchants; the Company's failure to successfully integrate the businesses it has acquired; fuel price volatility; the Company's failure to maintain or renew key agreements; failure to expand the Company's technological capabilities and service offerings as rapidly as the Company's competitors; the actions of regulatory bodies, including banking, derivatives and securities regulators, or possible changes in banking regulations impacting the Company's industrial bank and WEX Inc. as the corporate parent; the impact of foreign currency exchange rates on the Company's operations, revenue and income; changes in interest rates; financial loss if the Company determines it necessary to unwind its derivative instrument position prior to the expiration of a contract; the incurrence of impairment charges if our assessment of the fair value of certain of our reporting units changes; the uncertainties of litigation; as well as other risks and uncertainties identified in Item 1A of this Annual Report and in connection with such forward-looking statements. Our forward-looking statements and these factors do not reflect the potential future impact of any, alliance, merger, acquisition or disposition. The forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of the initial filing of this Annual Report and undue reliance should not be placed on these statements. We disclaim any obligation to update any forward-looking statements as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Our Company

WEX Inc. (formerly Wright Express Corporation) is a leading provider of corporate card payment solutions. From our roots as a pioneer in fleet card payments in 1983, WEX Inc. has expanded the scope of its business into a multi-channel provider of corporate payment solutions. WEX Inc. has been publicly traded since February 16, 2005 (NYSE:WXS) and currently operates in two business segments: Fleet Payment Solutions and Other Payment Solutions. Our business model enables us to provide exceptional payment security and control across a spectrum of payment sectors. The Fleet Payment Solutions segment provides customers with fleet vehicle payment processing services specifically designed for the needs of commercial and government fleets. Fleet Payment Solutions revenue, which represented approximately 76 percent of our total revenue during the year ended December 31, 2012, is earned primarily from payment processing, account servicing and transaction processing, with the majority generated by payment processing. As of December 31, 2012, the Fleet Payment

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Solutions segment serviced over 7.0 million vehicles. Management estimates that WEX fleet cards are accepted at over 90 percent of fuel locations in each of the United States and Australia. The Other Payment Solutions segment provides customers with payment processing solutions for their corporate purchasing and transaction monitoring needs through our payment products. Other Payment Solutions revenue is earned primarily from payment processing revenue with operations in North and South America, Europe and Australia.

The Company's U.S. operations include WEX Inc., and our wholly-owned subsidiaries Fleet One (acquired on October 4, 2012), WEX Bank, rapid! PayCard, and Pacific Pride. Our international operations include our wholly-owned subsidiaries Wright Express Fuel Cards Australia, Wright Express Prepaid Cards Australia, Wright Express New Zealand, and CorporatePay Limited, located in England, and a majority equity position in UNIK S.A., a Brazil based company.

Prior to our IPO, the Company's growth had been primarily organic. Our growth in the past several years has been supplemented by acquisitions. Our recent acquisitions include the following transactions:

On October 4, 2012, we acquired Fleet One, a provider of fleet cards and fleet-related payment solutions to the heavy truck or over-the-road segment of the fleet market.

On August 30, 2012, we acquired a 51 percent controlling interest in UNIK S.A., a provider of payroll cards, private label and processing services in Brazil, specializing in the retail, government and transportation sectors. We have an option to acquire the remaining shares of UNIK S.A.

On May 11, 2012, we acquired CorporatePay Limited, England, a provider of corporate prepaid solutions to the travel industry in the United Kingdom. CorporatePay offers direct, co-branded and private label solutions including virtual cards, currency cards and expense management solutions.

On September 10, 2010, we acquired the Australian assets of Retail Decisions, a provider of fleet and prepaid cards in the Australian market. Operating today as Wright Express Fuel Cards Australia and Wright Express Prepaid Cards Australia, this acquisition supports our long-term strategy of providing both payment and processing of card issuance services internationally.

WEX Bank, a Utah industrial bank incorporated in 1998, is a Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insured depository institution. WEX Bank's primary regulators are the Utah Department of Financial Institutions and the FDIC. WEX Bank is required to maintain elements of independence from the rest of our business to comply with its charter and applicable banking regulations, and is required to file separate financial statements with the FDIC. The activities performed by WEX Bank are integrated into the operations of both of the Company's segments. The functions performed at WEX Bank contribute to the operations of both of WEX Inc.'s segments by providing a funding mechanism, among other services. With our ownership of WEX Bank, we have access to low-cost sources of capital. WEX Bank raises capital primarily through the issuance of brokered deposits and NOW accounts and provides the financing and makes the credit decisions that enable both segments to extend credit to their customers. WEX Bank approves customer applications, maintains appropriate credit lines for each customer, is the account issuer, provides funding and is the counterparty for the customer relationships for most of our programs. Operations such as sales, marketing, merchant relations, customer service, software development and IT are performed within our organization but outside of WEX Bank.

Competitive Strengths

We believe the following strengths distinguish us from our competitors:

Fleet Payment Solutions

We believe our closed-loop fuel networks in the United States and Australia are among the largest in each country. We describe our fleet payment processing networks as "closed-loop" as we have a direct contractual relationship with both the merchant and the fleet, and only WEX transactions

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can be processed on these networks. We have built a network that management believes provides over 90 percent fuel location coverage in each of the United States and Australia, which provides our customers the convenience of broad acceptance.

Our proprietary closed-loop fuel networks also afford us access to a higher level of fleet-specific information and control than is widely available on open-loop networks. This allows us to improve and refine the information reporting we provide to our fleet customers and strategic relationships.

We offer a differentiated set of products and services, including security and purchase controls, to allow our customers and the customers of our strategic relationships to better manage their vehicle fleets. We provide customized analysis and reporting on the efficiency of fleet vehicles and the purchasing behavior of fleet vehicle drivers. We make this data available to fleet customers through both traditional reporting services and sophisticated web-based data analysis tools.

Our proprietary software facilitates the collection of information and affords us a high level of control and flexibility in allowing fleets to restrict purchases and receive automated alerts.

Our long-standing strategic relationships, multi-year contracts and high contract renewal rates have contributed to the stability and recurring nature of our revenue base. We believe that we offer a compelling value to our customers relative to our competitors given the breadth and quality of our products and services and our deep understanding of our customers' operational needs. We have a large installed customer base, with more than 7.0 million vehicles serviced as of December 31, 2012 and co-branded strategic relationships with six of the largest U.S. fleet management companies and with numerous oil companies that use our private label solutions. Our wide site acceptance, together with our private-label portfolios and value-added product and service offerings, drive high customer satisfaction levels, with a U.S. fleet retention rate in excess of 97 percent (based on the 2012 rate of voluntary customer attrition).

Our proprietary closed-loop network is a significant barrier to entry because a competitor would need to establish a direct relationship with each of the merchants that comprise the network.

With the Fleet One acquisition, we have accelerated our entrance into the over-the-road segment of the market in the United States and Canada, enhancing our ability to serve fleet customers who operate both heavy duty trucks and cars or light duty vehicles and blending the small fleet and private label businesses for greater scale.

Other Payment Solutions

Our virtual products offer corporate customers enhanced security and control for complex payment needs. Our strategic relationships include three of the largest United States based online travel agencies. Our operations in the United Kingdom provide corporate prepaid solutions to the travel industry. Additionally, we offer virtual products in the insurance/warranty and healthcare markets in the United States.

We offer paycard products in the United States and Brazil. These products include payroll cards which are used to replace paper payroll checks. This is a service offered by businesses to individuals who often do not have a bank account.

Other Competitive Strengths

The demand for our payment processing, account servicing and transaction processing services combined with significant operating leverage has historically driven strong revenue growth with consistently high margins. We have a strong track record of organic

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revenue growth driven by our various marketing channels, our extensive network of fuel and service providers, and our consistent growth in transaction volume and card placement. Further, we have completed a number of strategic

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acquisitions to expand our product and service offerings which have contributed to our revenue growth and diversification.

We have an enterprise-wide risk management program that helps us to effectively address inherent risks related to funding and liquidity, fuel price volatility, our extension of credit and interest rates. Our ownership of WEX Bank provides us with access to low cost sources of capital (primarily through brokered deposits and NOW accounts issued by WEX Bank), which provide liquidity to fund our short-term domestic card receivables. We use fuel price derivatives to manage a portion of our U.S. fuel-price-related earnings exposure, as described below under Fuel Price Derivatives. We have historically maintained a long record of low credit losses due to the short-term, non-revolving credit issued to our customer base, which is typically due within 30 days. Our credit risk management program is enhanced by our proprietary scoring model, reducing credit lines and early suspension policy. As of December 31, 2012, 96 percent of accounts receivables were less than 30 days past due and 99 percent were less than 60 days past due. Interest rate risk is managed through diversified funding sources at WEX Bank with significant non-interest bearing liabilities and merchant contracts that include some ability to raise rates if interest rates rise.

We have an experienced and committed management team that has substantial industry knowledge and a proven track record of financial success. Our executive management team has significant industry experience and an average of over 13 years of tenure with us. The team has been successful in driving strong growth in our business and establishing a track record of strong, consistent operating performance. We believe that our management team positions us well to continue to successfully implement our growth strategy and capture operating efficiencies.

Strategy

We have a multi-pronged growth strategy that includes the following:

Expanding our core U.S. fleet business. We intend to continue to grow our business organically through the use of our various marketing channels, leveraging our competitive advantages and continuing to explore new strategies that bring innovative new products to market.

Diversifying our products. We plan to build upon the opportunities we see in the Other Payment Solutions segment, including expanding our virtual card product into new markets and expanding our paycard product offerings.

Growing our business internationally. Through our acquisitions, we have established an international presence and extended our product suite. We intend to continue to focus on expanding our international business by capitalizing on opportunities that enable us to leverage our competitive strengths in the Fleet Payment Solutions and Other Payment Solutions segments. As we continue to expand into foreign geographies, we expect investments in joint ventures to be an important element of our strategy to take advantage of existing infrastructure in markets where we do not currently have a presence.

FLEET PAYMENT SOLUTIONS SEGMENT

The Fleet Payment Solutions segment provides customers with fleet vehicle payment processing services specifically designed for the needs of commercial and government fleets. We are a leading provider of fleet vehicle payment processing services with over 7.0 million vehicles using our fleet payment solutions to purchase fuel and maintenance services. We believe we have an approximately 13 percent market share in the United States. Our competitive advantages in the fleet market include brand strength and product offerings, commitment to customer satisfaction and a unique financing model with attractive credit terms. Our fleet products are based upon proprietary technology with closed-loop networks in the United States and Australia, and wide site acceptance.

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As part of our value proposition, we deliver security through individualized driver identification and real-time transaction updates, purchase controls and sophisticated reporting tools. We collect a broad array of information at the point of sale, including the amount of the expenditure, the identity of the driver and vehicle, the odometer reading, the identity of the fuel or vehicle maintenance provider and the items purchased. We use this information to provide customers with analytical tools to help them effectively manage their vehicle fleets and control costs. We deliver value to our customers by providing customized offerings for accepting merchants, processing payments and providing information management products and services to fleets.

Our proprietary closed-loop networks allow us to provide our customers with highly detailed, fleet-specific information and customized controls that are not typically available on open-loop networks, such as limiting purchases to fuel only and restricting the time of day and day of week when fuel is purchased. Our network also enables us to avoid dependence on third-party processors. In addition, our relationships with both fleets and merchants enable us to provide security and controls and provide customizable reporting.

The following illustrates our proprietary closed-loop network:

Products and Services

Payment processing transactions represent a majority of the revenue stream in the Fleet Payment Solutions segment. In a payment processing transaction, we extend short-term credit to the fleet customer and pay the purchase price for the fleet customer's transaction, less the payment processing fees we retain, to the merchant. We collect the total purchase price from the fleet customer, normally within one month from the billing date.

Payment processing fees are based on a percentage of the aggregate dollar amount of the customer's purchase, a fixed amount per transaction or a combination of both. In 2012, we processed approximately 245 million U.S. payment processing transactions and approximately 16 million Australian payment processing transactions. In 2011, we processed approximately 233 million U.S. payment processing transactions and approximately 15 million Australian payment processing transactions.

Additionally, we receive revenue from account servicing fees and finance fees.

We offer the following account management services:

Customer service, account activation and account retention: We offer customer service, account activation and account retention services to fleets and fleet management companies and the fuel and vehicle maintenance providers on our network. Our services include promoting the adoption and use of our products and programs and account retention programs on behalf of our customers and partners.

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Authorization and billing inquiries and account maintenance: We handle authorization and billing questions, account changes and other issues for fleets through our dedicated customer contact centers, which are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Fleet customers also have self service options available to them through our websites.

Premium fleet services: We assign designated account managers to businesses and government agencies with large fleets. These representatives have in-depth knowledge of both our programs and the operations and objectives of the fleets they service.

Credit and collections services: We have developed proprietary account approval, credit management and fraud detection programs. Our underwriting model produces a proprietary score, which we use to predict the likelihood of an account becoming delinquent within 12 months of activation. We also use a credit maintenance model to manage ongoing accounts, which helps us to predict the likelihood of account delinquency over an ongoing 18-month time horizon. We have developed a collections scoring model that we use to rank and prioritize past due accounts for collection activities. We also employ fraud specialists who monitor accounts, alert customers and provide case management expertise to minimize losses and reduce program abuse.

Merchant services: Our representatives work with fuel and vehicle maintenance providers to enroll them in our network, test all network and terminal software and hardware, and train them on our sale, transaction authorization and settlement processes.

Information Management

We provide standard and customized information to customers through monthly vehicle analysis reports, custom reports and our websites. We also alert the customer to unusual transactions or transactions that fall outside of pre-established parameters. Customers, through our website, can access their account information, including account history and recent transactions, and download the details. In addition, through our websites, fleet managers can elect to be notified by email when limits are exceeded in specified purchase categories, including limits on transactions within a time range and gallons per day.

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The following illustration depicts our business process for a typical payment processing transaction:

Marketing Channels

We market our fleet products and services directly to commercial and government vehicle fleet customers with small, medium and large fleets, and over-the-road long haul fleets. Our product suite includes payment processing and transaction processing services, WEX branded fleet cards in North America and MotorPass/Motorcharge-branded fleet cards in Australia. Our direct line of business services 3.1 million vehicles.

We also market our products and services indirectly through co-branded and private label relationships. With a co-branded relationship product, we market our products and services for, and in collaboration with, fleet management companies using their brand names and our logo on a co-branded fleet card. These companies seek to offer our payment processing and information management services as a component of their total offering to their fleet customers. Our co-branded marketing channel includes over 100 strategic relationships and services 1.6 million vehicles.

Our private label programs market our product and services for, and in collaboration with, fuel retailers, using only their brand names. The fuel retailers with which we have formed strategic relationships offer our payment processing and information management products and services to their fleet customers in order to establish and enhance customer loyalty. These fleets use these products and services to purchase fuel at locations of the fuel retailer with whom we have the private label relationship. Our private label marketing channel includes over 20 strategic relationships and services 2.3 million vehicles.

Fuel Price Derivatives

In 2012, management estimates approximately 43 percent of our total revenue resulted from fees paid to us by fuel providers based on a negotiated percentage of the purchase price of fuel purchased by our customers and accordingly was impacted by fuel prices. To address these fluctuations, we intend to hedge approximately 60 percent of our U.S. fuel-price-related earnings exposure to improve management of cash flow volatility created

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by changes in U.S. fuel prices and to enhance the visibility and predictability of our future cash flows. Prior to 2012 when we lowered our targeted hedging percentage to 60 percent, we entered into hedges intended to cover approximately 80 percent of our U.S. fuel-price-related earnings exposure.

Our hedging program uses put and call option contracts with monthly settlement provisions that create a costless collar based upon both the U.S. Department of Energy's weekly diesel fuel price index and the NYMEX unleaded gasoline contracts. When entering into these options, our intent is to effectively lock in a range of prices during any given quarter on a portion of our U.S. forecasted earnings that are subject to fuel price variations. Differences between the indices underlying the options and the actual retail prices may create a disparity between the actual revenues we earn and the gains or losses realized on the options.

Our derivative instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting under accounting guidance. Accordingly, gains and losses on our fuel price-sensitive derivative instruments, whether they are realized or unrealized, affect our current period earnings.

The options are intended to limit the impact fuel price fluctuations have on our cash flows. The options that we have entered into:

Create a floor price. When the current month put option contract settles, we receive cash payments from the counterparties if the average price for the current month (as defined by the option contract) is below the strike price of the put option.

Create a ceiling price. When the current month call option contract settles, we make cash payments to the counterparties if the average price for the current month (as defined by the option contract) is above the strike price of the call option.

When the current month put and call option contracts settle and the average price for the current month (as defined by the option contract) is between the strike price of the put option contract and the strike price of the call option contract, no cash is exchanged between the counterparties and us.

The following table presents information about the options as of December 31, 2012. The approximate percentage of exposure to fuel price sensitive related earnings exposure includes the impact from our Fleet One operations.

| | Q4 2012 | Q1 2013 | Q2 2013 | Q3 2013 | Q4 2013 | Q1 2014 | Q2 2014 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Average low end of range of fuel prices per gallon | \$ 3.46 | \$ 3.42 | \$ 3.44 | \$ 3.47 | \$ 3.36 | \$ 3.34 | \$ 3.26 |
| Average top end of range of fuel prices per gallon | \$ 3.52 | \$ 3.48 | \$ 3.50 | \$ 3.53 | \$ 3.42 | \$ 3.40 | \$ 3.32 |
| Approximate % of exposure locked in | 69% | 69% | 71% | 53% | 53% | 36% | 18% |

OTHER PAYMENT SOLUTIONS SEGMENT

Our Other Payment Solutions segment is comprised of our virtual and paycard products. We provide innovative corporate purchasing capabilities through our virtual and paycard products, which can be integrated with our customers' internal systems to streamline their payroll, accounts payable and reconciliation processes.

Products and Services**Virtual Card Products**

The WEX virtual card product suite allows businesses to centralize purchasing, simplify complex supply chain processes and eliminate the paper check writing associated with traditional purchase order programs. Our

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virtual card is used for transactions where no card is presented, including, for example, transactions conducted over the telephone, by mail, by fax or on the Internet. Our virtual card also can be used for transactions that require pre-authorization, such as hotel reservations. Under our virtual card program, each transaction is assigned a unique account number with a customized credit limit and expiration date. These controls are in place to limit fraud and unauthorized spending. The unique account number limits purchase amounts and tracks, settles and reconciles purchases more easily, creating efficiencies and cost savings for our customers. The virtual card products offer both credit and debit options.

The following illustration depicts our business process for a typical virtual card transaction:

Paycard Products

Paycard products are an emerging product line for WEX Inc. The rapid! PayCard product, a pre-paid payroll card, provides a comprehensive paycard benefit and ePayroll program designed for employers choosing to convert to electronic delivery of payroll in the United States, replacing paper employee payroll checks. Additionally, in August 2012 we acquired a 51 percent controlling interest in UNIK S.A., a leading provider of payroll cards, private label and processing services in Brazil, specializing in the retail, government and transportation sectors.

We also have several other product offerings, including corporate purchase cards and pre-paid and gift cards.

Marketing Channels

We market our Other Payment Solutions segment products and services directly to our customers in conjunction with our fleet offerings, as well as to potential new clients with whom we have no existing relationship. Our corporate purchase products are marketed to commercial and government organizations and we use existing open loop networks. Our rapid! PayCard product is marketed to small and medium sized businesses in the United States.

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OTHER ITEMS

Employees

As of December 31, 2012, WEX Inc. and its subsidiaries had 1,302 employees, of which 1,028 were located in the United States. None of our employees are subject to a collective bargaining agreement.

Competition

We have a strong competitive position in our Fleet Payment Solutions and Other Payment Solutions segments. Our product features and extensive account management services are key factors behind our position in the fleet industry. We face competition in both of our segments. Our competitors vie with us for prospective direct fleet customers as well as for companies with which to form strategic relationships. We compete with companies that perform payment and transaction processing or similar services. Financial institutions that issue Visa, MasterCard and American Express credit and charge cards currently compete against us primarily in the local fleet category of our Fleet Payment Solutions segment and in the corporate purchase card category of our Other Payment Solutions segment.

The most significant competitive factors are breadth of features, functionality, servicing capability and price. For more information regarding risks related to competition, see the information in Item 1A, under the heading "Our industry continues to become increasingly competitive, which makes it more difficult for us to maintain profit margins at historical levels."

Technology

We believe investment in technology is a crucial step in maintaining and enhancing our competitive position in the marketplace. In the United States, our closed-loop proprietary software captures detailed information from the fuel and maintenance locations within our network. Operating a proprietary network not only enhances our value proposition, it enables us to avoid dependence on third-party processors and to respond rapidly to changing customer needs with system upgrades, while maintaining a secure environment. Our infrastructure has been designed around industry-standard architectures to reduce downtime in the event of outages or catastrophic occurrences.

In Australia, New Zealand, Brazil and England, we operate standalone platforms to support operations. All of the development, maintenance and support of each card management system are performed within the respective business. We continue to invest in our infrastructures.

We are continually improving our technology to enhance the customer relationship and to increase efficiency and security. We also review technologies and services provided by others in order to maintain the high level of service expected by our customers. For information regarding technology related risks, see the information in Item 1A under the headings "Our failure to effectively implement new technology could jeopardize our position as a leader in our industry," "We are dependent on technology systems and electronic communications networks managed by third parties, which could result in our inability to prevent service disruptions," and "We may not be able to adequately protect the data we collect about our customers, which could subject us to liability and damage our reputation."

Intellectual Property

We rely on a combination of patents, copyright, trade secret and trademark laws, confidentiality procedures, contractual provisions and other similar measures to protect proprietary information and technology used in our business. We generally enter into confidentiality or license agreements with our consultants and corporate partners and control access to and distribution of our technology, documentation and other proprietary information. Despite the efforts to protect our proprietary rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy or otherwise obtain the use of our products or technology that we consider proprietary and third parties may attempt

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to develop similar technology independently. We pursue registration and protection of our trademarks in the United States and other countries in which we operate or plan to operate. Wright Express Fuel Cards Australia and Wright Express Prepaid Cards Australia hold patents that are registered in Australia, as well as in the United Kingdom, Hong Kong and New Zealand. We market our products and services using the WEX brand names in the United States and the MotorPass and Motorcharge brand names in Australia.

Regulation United States

The Company and WEX Bank are subject to certain state and federal laws and regulations governing insured depository institutions and their affiliates. WEX Bank is subject to supervision and examination by both the Utah Department of Financial Institutions and the FDIC. WEX Bank, including the Company and its other subsidiaries, is also subject to certain restrictions on transactions with affiliates set forth in the Federal Reserve Act (FRA). The Company is subject to anti-tying provisions in the Bank Holding Company Act. State and Federal laws and regulations limit the loans WEX Bank may make to one borrower and the types of investments WEX Bank may make.

Set forth below is a description of the material elements of the laws, regulations, policies and other regulatory matters affecting the North America operations of WEX.

Exemption from certain requirements of the Bank Holding Company Act

As an industrial bank organized under the laws of Utah that does not accept demand deposits that may be withdrawn by check or similar means, WEX Bank meets the criteria for exemption from the definition of bank under the Bank Holding Company Act. As a result, the Company is generally not subject to the Bank Holding Company Act.

Restrictions on intercompany borrowings and transactions

Sections 23A and 23B of the FRA and the implementing regulations limit the extent to which the Company can borrow or otherwise obtain credit from or engage in other covered transactions with WEX Bank. Covered transactions include loans or extensions of credit, purchases of or investments in securities, purchases of assets, including assets subject to an agreement to repurchase, acceptance of securities as collateral for a loan or extension of credit, or the issuance of a guarantee, acceptance, or letter of credit. Although the applicable rules do not serve as an outright bar on engaging in covered transactions, they do require that the Company engage in such transactions with WEX Bank only on terms and under circumstances that are substantially the same, or at least as favorable to WEX Bank, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions with nonaffiliated companies. Furthermore, with certain exceptions, each loan or extension of credit by WEX Bank to the Company or its other affiliates must be secured by collateral with a market value ranging from 100 percent to 130 percent of the amount of the loan or extension of credit, depending on the type of collateral.

The Consumer Financial Protection Bureau

The Dodd-Frank Act established the CFPB to regulate the offering of consumer financial products or services under the federal consumer financial laws. In addition, the CFPB was granted general authority to prevent covered persons or service providers from committing or engaging in unfair, deceptive or abusive acts or practices under federal law in connection with any transaction with a consumer for a consumer financial product or service, or the offering of a consumer financial product or service. The CFPB has broad rulemaking authority for a wide range of consumer protection laws, including the authority to prohibit unfair, deceptive or abusive acts and practices. The legislation also gives the state attorneys general the ability to enforce applicable federal consumer protection laws.

Brokered Deposits

Under FDIC regulations, depending upon their capital classification, banks may be restricted in their ability to accept brokered deposits. Well capitalized banks are permitted to accept brokered deposits, but banks

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that are not well capitalized are not permitted to accept such deposits. The FDIC may, on a case-by-case basis, permit banks that are adequately capitalized to accept brokered deposits if the FDIC determines that acceptance of such deposits would not constitute an unsafe or unsound banking practice.

Other Regulatory Requirements

WEX Bank must monitor and report unusual or suspicious account activity, as well as transactions involving amounts in excess of prescribed limits, as required by the Bank Secrecy Act and Internal Revenue Service regulations. The USA PATRIOT Act of 2001 substantially broadened the scope of U.S. anti-money laundering laws and regulations by imposing significant new compliance and due diligence obligations, identifying new crimes and penalties and expanding the extra-territorial jurisdiction of the United States. The U.S. Treasury Department has proposed and, in some cases, issued a number of implementing regulations which impose obligations on financial institutions to maintain appropriate policies, procedures and controls to detect, prevent and report money laundering and terrorist financing and to verify the identity of their customers. Certain of those regulations impose specific due diligence requirements on financial institutions that maintain correspondent or private banking relationships with non-U.S. financial institutions or persons. Failure of a financial institution to maintain and implement adequate programs to combat money laundering and terrorist financing could have serious legal and reputational consequences for the institution.

The federal government has imposed economic sanctions that affect transactions with designated foreign countries, nationals and others. These sanctions, which are administered by the U.S. Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC), take many different forms but generally include one or more of the following elements: (i) restrictions on trade with or investment in a sanctioned country, including prohibitions against direct or indirect imports from and exports to a sanctioned country and prohibitions on U.S. persons engaging in financial transactions relating to making investments in, or providing investment-related advice or assistance to, a sanctioned country; and (ii) a blocking of assets in which the government or specially designated nationals of the sanctioned country have an interest, by prohibiting transfers of property subject to U.S. jurisdiction (including property in the possession or control of U.S. persons). Blocked assets (for example, property and bank deposits) cannot be paid out, withdrawn, set off or transferred in any manner without a license from OFAC. Failure to comply with these sanctions could have serious legal and reputational consequences.

Under the Financial Services Modernization Act of 1999, also referred to as the Graham-Leach-Bliley Act (or GLBA), the Company and WEX Bank are required to maintain a comprehensive written information security program that includes administrative, technical and physical safeguards relating to customer information. However, this requirement does not generally apply to information about companies or about individuals who obtain financial products or services for business, commercial, or agricultural purposes. The GLBA also requires the Company and WEX Bank to provide initial and annual privacy notices to customers that describe in general terms their information sharing practices. If the Company and WEX Bank intend to share nonpublic personal information about customers with affiliates and/or nonaffiliated third parties, they must provide customers with a notice and a reasonable period of time for each consumer to opt out of any such disclosure. In addition to U.S. federal privacy laws, states also have adopted statutes, regulations and other measures governing the collection and distribution of nonpublic personal information about customers. In some cases these state measures are preempted by federal law, but if not, the Company and WEX Bank must monitor and comply with the laws in the conduct of its business.

Restrictions on dividends

WEX Bank is subject to various regulatory requirements relating to the payment of dividends, including requirements to maintain capital above regulatory minimums. A banking regulator may determine that the payment of dividends would be inappropriate and could prohibit payment. Further, WEX Bank may not pay a dividend if it is undercapitalized or would become undercapitalized as a result of paying the dividend. Utah law permits WEX Bank to pay dividends out of the net profits of the industrial bank after providing for all expenses, losses, interest, and taxes accrued or due, but if WEX Bank's surplus account is less than 100 percent of its capital stock, WEX Bank must transfer up to 10 percent of its net profits to the surplus account prior to the payment of any dividends.

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Company obligations to WEX Bank

Any non-deposit obligation of WEX Bank to the Company is subordinate, in right of payment, to deposits and other indebtedness of WEX Bank. In the event of the Company's bankruptcy, any commitment by the Company to a federal bank regulatory agency to maintain the capital of WEX Bank will be assumed by the bankruptcy trustee and entitled to priority of payment.

Further, until July 21, 2013, Section 603 of the Dodd-Frank Act restricts the acquisition of industrial banks by commercial firms. A company is a commercial firm if the annual gross revenues derived by the company and all of its affiliates from activities that are financial in nature (as defined by the Bank Holding Company Act) represent less than 15 percent of the company's consolidated gross revenue. There are exceptions to the change-in-control restriction, including where: the industrial bank is in danger of default; the change-in-control results from a merger or whole acquisition by a commercial firm in a bona fide merger or acquisition; or where the change-in-control results from an acquisition of voting shares of a publicly traded company that controls an industrial bank and the acquiring shareholder holds less than 25 percent of any class of the voting shares of the company.

Restrictions on ownership of WEX Inc. common stock

WEX Bank, and therefore the Company, is subject to bank regulations that impose requirements on entities that might control WEX Bank through control of the Company. These requirements are discussed in Item 1A under the heading "If any entity controls 10 percent or more of our common stock and such entity has caused a violation of applicable banking laws by its failure to obtain any required approvals prior to acquiring that common stock, we have the power to restrict such entity's ability to vote shares held by it."

Regulation Australia

The Company's Australian operations are subject to laws and regulations of the Commonwealth of Australia governing banking and payment systems, financial services, consumer credit and money laundering. Because neither Wright Express Fuel Cards Australia nor Wright Express Prepaid Cards Australia holds an Australian Financial Services License or credit license or is an authorized deposit-taking institution, they operate within a framework of regulatory relief and exemptions afforded them on the basis that they satisfy the requisite conditions.

Segments and Geographic Information

For an analysis of financial information about our segments as well as our geographic areas, see Item 8 Note 20 of our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Available Information

The Company's principal executive offices are located at 97 Darling Avenue, South Portland, ME 04106. Our telephone number is (207) 773-8171, and our Internet address is <http://www.wexinc.com>. The Company's annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and certain other information filed with the SEC, as well as amendments thereto, may be obtained free of charge from our web site. These documents are posted to our web site as soon as reasonably practicable after we have filed or furnished these documents with the SEC. These documents are also available at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. The public may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC at <http://www.sec.gov>. The Company's Audit Committee Charter, Compensation Committee Charter, Finance Committee Charter, Corporate Governance Committee Charter, Corporate Governance Guidelines and codes of conduct are available without charge through the Corporate Governance portion of the Investor Relations page of the Company's web site, as well.

Copies will also be provided, free of charge, to any stockholder upon written request to Investor Relations at the address above or by telephone at (866) 230-1633.

The Company's Internet site and the information contained on it are not incorporated into this Form 10-K.

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ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only risks and uncertainties that we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business operations. If any of those risks actually occurs, our business, financial condition and results of operations would suffer. The risks discussed below also include forward-looking statements and our actual results may differ substantially from those discussed in these forward-looking statements.

Risks Relating to Our Company

A significant portion of our revenues are related to the dollar amount of fuel purchased by our customers, and, as a result, volatility in fuel prices could have an adverse effect on our revenues.

As of December 31, 2012, management estimates approximately 43 percent of our total revenues result from fees paid to us by fuel providers based on a negotiated percentage of the purchase price of fuel purchased by our customers. Our customers primarily purchase fuel. Accordingly, part of our revenues is dependent on fuel prices, which are prone to volatility. For example, we estimate that during 2012, a one cent decline in average fuel prices below average actual prices would have resulted in approximately a \$0.8 million decline in 2012 revenue. Declines in the price of fuel could have a material adverse effect on our total revenues.

Fuel prices are dependent on many factors, all of which are beyond our control. These factors include, among others:

- supply and demand for oil and gas, and expectations regarding supply and demand;
- speculative trading;
- actions by major oil exporting nations;
- political conditions in other oil-producing, gas-producing or supply-route countries, including revolution, insurgency, terrorism or war;
- refinery capacity;
- weather;
- the prices of foreign exports and the availability of alternate fuel sources;
- value of the U.S. dollar versus other major currencies;
- general worldwide economic conditions; and
- governmental regulations and tariffs.

Derivative transactions may not adequately stabilize our cash flows and may cause volatility in our earnings.

Because a significant portion of our revenues are subject to fuel price volatility, we utilize fuel price sensitive derivative instruments to manage our exposure to this volatility in North America by seeking to limit fluctuations in our cash flows. For a more detailed discussion of these derivative instruments see our Fuel Price Derivatives discussion in Item 1. Business. These instruments may expose us to the risk of financial loss if, for example, we unwind our position before the expiration of the contract or there is a significant change in fuel prices. The success of our fuel price derivatives program depends upon, among other things, our ability to forecast the amount of fuel purchased by fleets using our services in the U.S. and the percentage based fee we will earn from merchants. To the extent our forecasts are inaccurate these derivative contracts may be inadequate to protect us against significant changes in fuel prices or over-expose us to fuel price volatility. Realized and unrealized gains and losses on these contracts are recorded each quarter to reflect changes in the market value of the underlying contracts. As a result, our quarterly net income may be prone to significant volatility.

If we fail to adequately assess and monitor credit risks of our customers, we could experience an increase in credit loss.

We are subject to the credit risk of our customers, many of which are small-to mid-sized businesses. We use various formulae and models to screen potential customers and establish appropriate credit limits, but these

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formulae and models cannot eliminate all potential bad credit risks and may not prevent us from approving applications that are fraudulently completed. Moreover, businesses that are good credit risks at the time of application may become bad credit risks over time and we may fail to detect such change. In times of economic slowdown, the number of our customers who default on payments owed to us tends to increase. If we fail to adequately manage our credit risks, our provision for credit loss on the income statement expense could be significantly higher than it has been in the past.

Our exposure to counterparty credit risk could create an adverse effect on our financial condition.

We engage in a number of transactions where counterparty credit risk is a relevant factor. Specifically, we have fuel price derivatives whose values at any point in time are dependent upon not only the market but also the viability of the counterparty. The failure or perceived weakness of any of our counterparties has the potential to expose us to risk of loss in these situations. Financial institutions, primarily banks, have historically been our most significant counterparties.

The Dodd-Frank Act may have a significant impact on our business, results of operation and financial condition.

On July 21, 2010, the Dodd-Frank Act Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010, or the Dodd-Frank Act, was enacted into law. The Dodd-Frank Act, among other things, when fully implemented, will result in substantial changes in the regulation of derivatives and capital market activities. The impact of the Dodd-Frank Act is difficult to assess because many provisions require federal agencies to adopt implementing regulations which have not been completed and because many of its provisions are being phased in over time. In particular, the Dodd-Frank Act establishes federal oversight and regulation of the over-the-counter derivatives market and entities that participate in that market. For example, the Dodd-Frank Act provides the Commodity Futures Trading Commission with broad authority to adopt combined position limits for futures contracts and over-the-counter derivatives. We cannot assess whether those rules, which have been vacated by a U.S. District Court and are the subject of continuing litigation, if eventually upheld, would have an adverse impact on our business.

Although the application of the Dodd-Frank Act's provisions to us, if any, are uncertain at this time, we could be required to change our fuel price hedging practices, to comply with new regulatory requirements. Potential changes include clearing and execution methodology of our derivatives transactions. The Dodd-Frank Act also requires many counterparties to derivatives instruments to spin off some of their derivatives activities to a separate entity. These new entities may not be as creditworthy as the current counterparty. Presently, we cannot assess the capital or margin requirements which might apply to our over-the-counter transactions. Once implemented, these changes could result in increased transaction costs. In summary, the Dodd-Frank Act and any new regulations could increase the cost of derivative contracts or modify the way in which we conduct those transactions.

If we modify or reduce our use of derivatives as a result of the legislation and regulations, our results of operations may become more volatile and our cash flows may be less predictable. Increased volatility may make us less attractive to certain types of investors. Any of these consequences could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

The Dodd-Frank Act also created the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, or CFPB, to regulate the offering of consumer financial products or services under the federal consumer financial laws. The CFPB assumed rulemaking authority under the existing federal consumer financial protection laws, and will enforce those laws against and examine certain non-depository institutions and insured depository institutions with total assets greater than \$10 billion and their affiliates. In addition, the CFPB was granted general authority to prevent covered persons or service providers from committing or engaging in unfair, deceptive or abusive acts or practices under federal law in connection with any transaction with a consumer for a consumer financial product or service, or the offering of a consumer financial product or service. The CFPB also has broad rulemaking authority for a wide range of consumer protection laws. It is unclear what changes will be promulgated by the CFPB and what effect, if any, such changes would have on our business and operations.

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As required under the Dodd-Frank Act, the Government Accountability Office issued its study on the implications of any elimination of the exemption to the definition of "bank" for industrial banks under the Bank Holding Company Act. The study did not make a recommendation regarding the elimination of this exemption. However, if this exemption were eliminated without any grandfathering or accommodations for existing institutions, we could be required to become a bank holding company which could require us to either cease certain activities or divest WEX Bank.

Until July 21, 2013, the Dodd-Frank Act restricts the change-in-control and acquisition of industrial banks by commercial firms. This restriction, as more fully discussed under the heading "Other Items - Regulation - United States" in Item 1. Business, may make it more difficult for us to engage in transactions that have the effect of changing the ownership structure of WEX Bank.

The Dodd-Frank Act and any related legislation or regulations may have a material impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, we may be required to invest significant management time and resources to address the various provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act and the numerous regulations that are required to be issued under it.

In an increasing interest rate environment, interest expense on the variable rate portion of our borrowings on our amended and restated credit agreement that we entered into on January 18, 2013 (the "2013 Credit Agreement") would increase and we may not be able to replace our maturing debt with new debt that carry the same interest rates. We may be adversely affected by significant changes in the brokered deposit market.

We had \$621 million of variable interest rate indebtedness outstanding at December 31, 2012, consisting of borrowings under our senior secured credit facility that bore interest at either a floating rate equal to the one-month LIBOR plus 150 basis points or at the prime rate plus 50 basis points. Our industrial bank subsidiary, WEX Bank, uses certificates of deposit and interest-bearing money-market deposits, or collectively brokered deposits, as well as NOW accounts, to finance payments to major oil companies. Certificates of deposit carry fixed interest rates from issuance to maturity. The interest-bearing money market deposits carry variable rates. Upon maturity, the deposits will likely be replaced by issuing new deposits to the extent that they are needed. In a rising interest rate environment, WEX Bank would not be able to replace maturing deposits with deposits that carry the same or lower interest rates. Therefore, rising interest rates would result in reduced net income to the extent that certificates of deposit and money market deposits mature and are replaced. At December 31, 2012, WEX Bank had outstanding \$441.1 million in certificates of deposit maturing within one year and \$48.3 million in certificates of deposit maturing within one to two years; and \$123.6 million in interest-bearing money market deposits. Also at December 31, 2012, WEX Bank had \$261.1 million of NOW account deposits outstanding associated with the Higher One program, which are currently non-interest bearing.

We have substantial indebtedness, which may materially and adversely affect our financial flexibility and our ability to meet our debt service obligations under our 4.750% senior notes, due 2023 (the "notes").

This indebtedness consists of secured indebtedness under our 2013 Credit Agreement and the notes, deposits and other liabilities outstanding. We also have had the ability to borrow an additional funds under our 2013 Credit Agreement, subject to compliance with all applicable covenants under our 2013 Credit Agreement. Our indebtedness could, among other things:

require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow to repaying our indebtedness, thus reducing the amount of funds available for other general corporate purposes;

limit our ability to borrow additional funds necessary for working capital, capital expenditures or other general corporate purposes;

increase our vulnerability to adverse general economic or industry conditions; and

limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to changes in, our business.

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There can be no assurance that we will be able to meet our debt service obligations, including any of our obligations under the notes. In addition, we may need to incur substantial additional indebtedness in the future to fund our operations or certain strategic objectives. However, we may not be able to incur the additional financing necessary for these purposes.

In addition, under our 2013 Credit Agreement we are required to remain in compliance with a maximum consolidated leverage ratio and a consolidated interest coverage ratio and other covenants. If our earnings decline, or if we incur additional indebtedness, we may be unable to comply with these financial ratios. Failure to comply with the financial covenants or any other non-financial or restrictive covenant in our 2013 Credit Agreement could create a default under our 2013 Credit Agreement. Upon a default, our lenders could accelerate the indebtedness under the facilities, foreclose against their collateral or seek other remedies, which would jeopardize our ability to continue our current operations.

Despite our substantial indebtedness, we may still be able to incur more debt, intensifying the risks described above.

Subject to restrictions in our 2013 Credit Agreement, we may incur additional indebtedness, which could increase the risks associated with our already substantial indebtedness. Subject to certain limitations, we have the ability to borrow additional funds under our 2013 Credit Agreement, subject to meeting the covenants in our 2013 Credit Agreement.

To service our indebtedness, we will require a significant amount of cash. Our ability to generate cash depends on many factors beyond our control.

Our ability to make payments on and to refinance our indebtedness, and to fund capital expenditures, acquisitions and research and development efforts will depend on our ability to generate cash. This, to a certain extent, is subject to economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control.

We cannot assure you, however, that our business will generate sufficient cash flows from operations, that anticipated cost savings and operating improvements will be realized on schedule or at all, that future borrowings will be available to us under our 2013 Credit Agreement, or that we can obtain alternative financing proceeds in an amount sufficient to enable us to pay our indebtedness, including the notes, or to fund our other liquidity needs. We may need to refinance all or a portion of our indebtedness, including the notes, at or before maturity. We cannot assure you that we will be able to refinance any of our indebtedness on commercially reasonable terms or at all.

Decreased demand for fuel and other vehicle products and services could harm our business and results of operations.

Demand for fuel and other vehicle products and services may be reduced by factors that are beyond our control, such as the implementation of fuel efficiency standards and the development by vehicle manufacturers and adoption by our fleet customers of vehicles with greater fuel efficiency or alternative fuel sources.

Our business is dependent on several key strategic relationships, the loss of which could adversely affect our results of operations.

Revenue we received from services we provided to our top five customers and strategic relationships accounted for approximately 24 percent of our total revenues in 2012. Accordingly, we are dependent on maintaining our strategic relationships and our results of operations would be lower in the event that these relationships were terminated. Likewise, we have agreements with the major oil companies and fuel retailers whose locations accept our payment processing services. The termination of any of these agreements would reduce the number of locations where our payment processing services are accepted; therefore, we could lose our competitive advantage and our operating results could be adversely affected. In addition, as of December 31,

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2012, we had \$261.1 million of NOW account deposits outstanding associated with the Higher One program, the company that originates the NOW accounts. If that relationship terminated, we would need to seek additional sources of funding or further utilize other existing sources of funding. There could be no assurance that we would be able to find new or use existing sources of funding on terms acceptable to us. If we were unable to secure such funding, our results of operations could be adversely affected.

We may never realize the anticipated benefits of acquisitions we have completed or may undertake.

We have acquired and may attempt to acquire businesses, technologies, services, products or licenses in technologies that we believe are a strategic fit with our business. The process of integrating any acquired business, technology, service or product may result in unforeseen redundancies, operating difficulties, and expenditures and may divert significant management attention from our ongoing business operations. As a result, we may incur a variety of costs in connection with acquisitions and may never realize the anticipated benefits.

We are exposed to risks associated with operations outside of the United States, which could harm both our U.S. and international operations.

We conduct operations in North America, South America, Asia Pacific and Europe. As part of our business strategy and growth plan, we plan to further expand internationally. Expansion of our international operations could impose substantial burdens on our resources, divert management's attention from U.S. operations and otherwise harm our business. In addition, there are many barriers to competing successfully in the international market, including:

- changes in the relations between the United States and foreign countries;
- actions of foreign or United States governmental authorities affecting trade and foreign investment;
- regulations on repatriation of funds;
- increased infrastructure costs including complex legal, tax, accounting and information technology laws and treaties;
- interpretation and application of local laws and regulations including, among others, those impacting anti-money laundering, bribery, financial transaction reporting and positive balance or prepaid cards;
- enforceability of intellectual property and contract rights;
- potentially adverse tax consequences;
- local labor conditions and regulations; and
- fluctuation in foreign currencies.

We cannot assure you that our investments outside the United States will produce desired levels of revenue or costs, or that one or more of the factors listed above will not harm our business.

We may incur impairment charges on goodwill or other intangible assets.

We account for goodwill in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, Accounting Standard Codification, or ASC, Topic 350, *Intangibles - Goodwill and Other*. Our reporting units and related indefinite-lived intangible assets are tested annually during the fourth fiscal quarter of each year in order to determine whether their carrying value exceeds their fair value. In addition, they are tested on an interim basis if an event occurs or circumstances change between annual tests that would more likely than not reduce their fair value below carrying value. If we determine the fair value of the goodwill or other indefinite-lived intangible assets is less than their carrying value as a result of the tests, an impairment loss is recognized. Any such write-down could adversely affect our results of operations.

Our goodwill resides in multiple reporting units. The profitability of individual reporting units may suffer periodically from downturns in customer demand and other factors, the high level of competition existing within our industry, and the level of overall economic activity. Individual reporting units may be relatively more impacted by these factors than the Company as a whole. As a result, demand for the services of one or more of the reporting units could decline which could adversely affect our operations and cash flow, and could result in

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an impairment of goodwill or intangible assets. As a result of our interim and annual period impairment analyses during 2012, we determined that lower future earnings than forecasted resulted in goodwill impairment losses of approximately \$17.5 million related to certain reporting units. We use a discounted cash flow model of the projected earnings of reporting units to determine the amount of goodwill impairment. Materially different assumptions regarding future performance of our reporting units or the weighted-average cost of capital used in the valuations could result in future impairment losses and/or amortization expense.

Volatility in the financial markets may negatively impact our ability to access credit.

Adverse conditions in the credit market may limit our ability to access credit at a time when we would like or need to do so. Our senior secured credit facility expires in January 2018 when the outstanding balance will be due. Any limitation of availability of funds or credit facilities could have an impact on our ability to refinance the maturing debt or react to changing economic and business conditions which could adversely impact us.

Volatility in the financial markets may negatively impact WEX Bank's ability to attract and retain deposits.

Adverse conditions in the credit market may limit WEX Bank's ability to attract deposits at a time when it would like or need to do so. A significant credit ratings downgrade, material capital market disruptions, significant withdrawals by depositors at WEX Bank, or adverse changes to its industrial bank charter could impact our ability to maintain adequate liquidity and impact our ability to provide competitive offerings to our customers. Any limitation of availability of deposits could have an impact on our ability to finance our U.S. accounts receivable which could adversely impact us.

If our industrial bank subsidiary fails to meet certain criteria, we may become subject to regulation under the Bank Holding Company Act, which could force us to cease all of our non-banking activities and thus could have an adverse effect on our revenue and business.

WEX Bank meets the criteria for exemption of an industrial bank from the definition of "bank" under the Bank Holding Company Act. WEX Bank's failure to qualify for this exemption would cause us to become subject to regulation under the Bank Holding Company Act. This would require us to divest WEX Bank or become a Bank Holding Company and to possibly cease certain impermissible activities. Failure to qualify for this exemption could have an adverse effect on our revenue and business.

The loss or suspension of the charter for our Utah industrial bank or changes in regulatory requirements could be disruptive to operations and increase costs.

WEX Bank's bank regulatory status enables WEX Bank to issue certificates of deposit, accept money market deposits and NOW accounts, and borrow on a federal funds rate basis from other banks. These funds are used to support our U.S. payment processing operations, which require the Company to make payments, as well as for our virtual and paycard products. WEX Bank operates under a uniform set of state lending laws, and its operations are subject to extensive state and federal regulation. WEX Bank, a Utah industrial bank incorporated in 1998, is an FDIC-insured depository institution. The bank's primary regulators are the Utah Department of Financial Institutions and the FDIC. Continued licensing and federal deposit insurance are subject to ongoing satisfaction of compliance and safety and soundness requirements. WEX Bank must be adequately capitalized as defined in the banking regulations and satisfy a range of additional capital requirements. If WEX Bank were to lose its bank charter, we would either outsource our credit support activities or perform these activities ourselves, which would subject us to the credit laws of each individual state in which we conduct business. Furthermore, we could not be a MasterCard issuer and would have to work with another financial institution to issue the product or sell the portfolio. Any such change would be disruptive to our operations and could result in significant incremental costs. In addition, changes in the bank regulatory environment, including the implementation of new or varying measures or interpretations by the State of Utah or the federal government, may significantly affect or restrict the manner in which we conduct business in the future.

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We are subject to extensive supervision and regulation that could restrict our activities and impose financial requirements or limitations on the conduct of our business and limit our ability to generate income.

We are subject to extensive federal and state regulation and supervision, including that of the FDIC, the CFPB, and the Utah Department of Financial Institutions. Banking regulations are primarily intended to protect depositors' funds, federal deposit insurance funds and the banking system as a whole, not shareholders or noteholders. These regulations affect our payment operations, capital structure, investment practices, dividend policy and growth, among other things. Failure to comply with laws, regulations or policies could result in sanctions by regulatory agencies, damages, civil money penalties or reputational damage, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. While we have policies and procedures designed to prevent any such violations, there can be no assurance that such violations will not occur. The U.S. Congress and federal regulatory agencies frequently revise banking and securities laws, regulations and policies. We cannot predict whether or in what form any other proposed regulations or statutes will be adopted or the extent to which our business may be affected by any new regulation or statute. Such changes could subject our business to additional costs, limit the types of financial services and products we may offer and increase the ability of non-banks to offer competing financial services and products, among other things.

Our industrial bank subsidiary is subject to regulatory capital requirements that may require us to make capital contributions to it, and that may restrict the ability of the subsidiary to make cash available to us.

WEX Bank must maintain minimum amounts of regulatory capital. If WEX Bank does not meet these capital requirements, its regulators have broad discretion to institute a number of corrective actions that could have a direct material effect on our financial statements. WEX Bank, as an institution insured by the FDIC, must maintain certain capital ratios, paid-in capital minimums and adequate allowances for loan losses. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, we are also required to serve as a source of financial strength for WEX Bank. If WEX Bank were to fail to meet any of the capital requirements to which it is subject, or if required under Dodd-Frank's source of strength requirements, we may be forced to provide WEX Bank with additional capital, which could impair our ability to service our indebtedness. To pay any dividend, WEX Bank must maintain adequate capital above regulatory guidelines. Accordingly, WEX Bank may be unable to make any of its cash or other assets available to us, including to service our indebtedness.

Our industrial bank subsidiary is subject to funding risks associated with its reliance on brokered deposits.

Under applicable regulations, if WEX Bank were no longer well capitalized, it would not be able to accept brokered deposits without the approval of the FDIC. WEX Bank's inability to accept brokered deposits, or a loss of a significant amount of its brokered deposits, could adversely affect our liquidity. Additionally, such circumstances could require it to raise deposit rates in an attempt to attract new deposits, or to obtain funds through other sources at higher rates, which would adversely affect our results of operations.

We are subject to restrictions on transactions with our industrial bank subsidiary, which may limit our ability to engage in transactions with and obtain credit from our industrial bank.

Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act and the implementing regulations limit the extent to which we can borrow or otherwise obtain credit from or engage in other covered transactions with WEX Bank. These limitations do not operate as an outright bar, but for us to engage in a transaction with WEX Bank, the transaction must meet certain requirements for fairness and must be secured by certain types of collateral. Accordingly, WEX Bank may be unable to provide credit or engage in transactions with us, including transactions intended to help us service our indebtedness.

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We may not be able to adequately protect the data we collect about our customers, which could subject us to liability and damage our reputation.

We collect and store data about our customers and their fleets, including bank account information and spending data. Our customers expect us to keep this information in our confidence. If hackers or other unauthorized persons are successful in penetrating our network security they could misappropriate our proprietary information or cause interruptions in our *WEXOnline* web site. We are required to expend capital and other resources to protect against the threat of such security breaches, and may be required to expend significant capital and other resources to alleviate problems caused by any such breaches.

Under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA), we and WEX Bank are required to maintain a comprehensive written information security program that includes administrative, technical and physical safeguards relating to consumer information. This requirement generally does not extend to information about companies or about individuals who obtain financial products or services for business, commercial, or agricultural purposes.

GLBA also requires us and WEX Bank to provide initial and annual privacy notices to customers that describe in general terms our information sharing practices. If we or WEX Bank intend to share nonpublic personal information about consumers with affiliates and/or nonaffiliated third parties, we and WEX Bank must provide customers with a notice and a reasonable period of time for each customer to opt out of any such disclosure. In addition to U.S. federal privacy laws with which it must comply, states also have adopted statutes, regulations and other measures governing the collection and distribution of nonpublic personal information about customers. In some cases these state measures are preempted by federal law, but if not, we and WEX Bank must monitor and seek to comply with individual state privacy laws in the conduct of our businesses.

Any security breach or inadvertent transmission of information about our customers or any violation of federal or state privacy laws could expose us to liability in excess of any applicable insurance policies, litigation, regulatory scrutiny, and/or cause damage to our reputation.

Our failure to effectively implement new technology could jeopardize our position as a leader in our industry.

As a provider of information management and payment processing services, we must constantly adapt and respond to the technological advances offered by our competitors and the informational requirements of our customers, including those related to the Internet, in order to maintain and improve upon our competitive position. We may not be able to expand our technological capabilities and service offerings as rapidly as our competitors, which could jeopardize our position as a leader in our industry.

We are dependent on technology systems and electronic communications networks managed by third parties, which could result in our inability to prevent service disruptions.

Our ability to process and authorize transactions electronically depends on our ability to electronically communicate with our fuel and vehicle maintenance providers through point-of-sale devices and electronic networks that are owned and operated by third parties. The electronic communications networks upon which we depend are often subject to disruptions of various magnitudes and durations. Any severe disruption of one or all of these networks could impair our ability to authorize transactions or collect information about such transactions, which, in turn, could harm our reputation for dependable service and adversely affect our results of operations. In addition, our ability to collect enhanced data relating to our customers' purchases may be limited by the use of older point-of-sale devices by fuel and vehicle maintenance providers. To the extent that fuel and vehicle maintenance providers within our network are slow to adopt advanced point-of-sale devices, we may not be able to offer the services and capabilities our customers demand.

Our industry continues to become increasingly competitive, which makes it more challenging for us to maintain profit margins at historical levels.

We face and expect to continue to face competition in each category of the overall industry from several companies that seek to offer competing capabilities and services. Historically, we have been able to provide

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customers with a wide spectrum of services and capabilities and, therefore, we have not considered price to be the exclusive or even the primary basis on which we compete. As our competitors have continued to develop their service offerings, it has become increasingly more challenging for us to compete solely on the basis of superior capabilities or service. In some areas of our business we have been forced to respond to competitive pressures by reducing our fees. We have seen erosion of our historical profit margins as we encourage existing strategic relationships to sign long-term contracts. If these trends continue and if competition intensifies, our profitability may be adversely impacted.

While we have traditionally offered our services to all categories of the fleet industry, some of our competitors have successfully garnered significant share in particular categories of the overall industry. To the extent that our competitors are regarded as leaders in specific categories, they may have an advantage over us as we attempt to further penetrate these categories.

We also face increased competition in our efforts to enter into new strategic relationships and renew existing strategic relationships on the same terms.

Compliance with anti-money laundering laws and regulations creates additional compliance costs and reputational risk.

WEX Bank must monitor and report unusual or suspicious account activity, as well as transactions involving amounts in excess of prescribed limits, as required by the Bank Secrecy Act and Internal Revenue Service regulations. The USA PATRIOT Act of 2001 (the "USA Patriot Act") imposes significant anti-money laundering compliance and due diligence obligations on financial institutions, including WEX Bank. Financial regulators have issued various implementing regulations and have made enforcement a top priority. Failure to maintain and implement adequate programs to combat money laundering and terrorist financing, or to comply with all of the relevant laws or regulations, could result in the imposition of fines or penalties and other serious legal and reputational consequences which may impact our financial results.

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates could affect our financial results.

We earn revenues, pay expenses, own assets and incur liabilities in countries using currencies other than the U.S. dollar. Such currencies include the Australian dollar, euro, British pound sterling, New Zealand dollar and Brazilian Real. Because our consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars, we must translate revenues, income and expenses, as well as assets and liabilities, into U.S. dollars at exchange rates in effect during or at the end of each reporting period. Therefore, increases or decreases in the value of the U.S. dollar against other major currencies will affect our revenues, operating income and the value of balance sheet items denominated in foreign currencies. We cannot assure that fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, particularly fluctuations in the U.S. dollar against other currencies, will not materially affect our financial results.

Our increased presence in foreign jurisdictions increases the possibility of foreign law violations or violation of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA).

We are subject to the FCPA, which generally prohibits U.S. companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments to foreign officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business, and the anti-bribery laws of other jurisdictions. Any violation of the FCPA or similar laws and regulations could result in significant expenses, divert management attention, and otherwise have a negative impact on us. Any determination that we have violated the FCPA or laws of any other jurisdiction could subject us to, among other things, penalties and legal expenses that could harm our reputation and have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operation. Because our foreign presence expanded due to recent acquisitions and investments outside of the U.S., the possibility of violations of foreign law or the FCPA may increase.

We may incur substantial losses due to fraudulent use of our card products.

Under certain circumstances, when we fund customer transactions, we bear the risk of substantial losses due to fraudulent use of our card products. We do not maintain any insurance to protect us against any such losses.

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If we fail to maintain effective systems of internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures, we may not be able to accurately report our financial results or prevent fraud, which could cause current and potential shareholders to lose confidence in our financial reporting, adversely affect the trading price of our securities or harm our operating results.

Effective internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures are necessary for us to provide reliable financial reports and effectively prevent fraud and operate successfully as a public company. Our financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures are reliant, in part, on information we receive from third parties that supply information to us regarding transactions that we process. Any failure to develop or maintain effective internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures could harm our reputation or operating results, or cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations. As we complete acquisitions and expand our business operations both within the United States and internationally, we will need to maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting and disclosure control and procedures. The internal control over financial reporting of Fleet One was not audited in connection with the audit of our internal control over financial reporting for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012. If we are unable to adequately maintain our internal control over financial reporting, our external auditors will not be able to issue an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

Ineffective internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures could cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a negative effect on the trading price of our securities or affect our ability to access the capital markets and could result in regulatory proceedings against us by, among others, the SEC. In addition, a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting, which may lead to deficiencies in the preparation of financial statements, could lead to litigation claims against us. The defense of any such claims may cause the diversion of management's attention and resources, and we may be required to pay damages if any such claims or proceedings are not resolved in our favor. Any litigation, even if resolved in our favor, could cause us to incur significant legal and other expenses. Such events could harm our business, affect our ability to raise capital and adversely affect the trading price of our securities.

Our ability to attract and retain qualified employees is critical to the success of our business and the failure to do so may materially adversely affect our performance.

We believe our employees, including our executive management team, are our most important resource and, in our industry and geographic area, competition for qualified personnel is intense. If we were unable to retain and attract qualified employees, our performance could be materially adversely affected.

Historical transactions with our former parent company may adversely affect our financial statements.

Historical transactions involving Avis Budget Group, Inc., or Avis (formerly Cendant Corporation), our former corporate parent, and our other former affiliates such as Realogy Corporation and Wyndham Worldwide Corporation, may be reviewed from time to time by external parties, which may include government regulatory organizations and tax authorities. The decision by one or more of these organizations to undertake a review is beyond our control. While management does not believe, nor has any knowledge of, any transaction that would be in error or otherwise adjusted, corrections to the financial statements of Avis, or its successor or its current or former affiliates, could adversely affect our financial statements.

Risks Relating to Our Common Stock

If any entity controls 10 percent or more of our common stock and such entity has caused a violation of applicable banking laws by its failure to obtain any required approvals prior to acquiring that common stock, we have the power to restrict such entity's ability to vote shares held by it.

As owners of a Utah industrial bank, we are subject to Utah banking regulations that require any entity that controls 10 percent or more of our common stock to obtain the prior approval of Utah banking authorities. Federal law also prohibits a person or group of persons from acquiring control of us unless the FDIC has been

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notified and has not objected to the transaction. Under the FDIC's regulations, the acquisition of 10% or more of a class of our voting stock would generally create a rebuttable presumption of control.

Our certificate of incorporation requires that if any stockholder fails to provide us with satisfactory evidence that any required approvals have been obtained, we may, or will if required by state or federal regulators, restrict such stockholder's ability to vote such shares with respect to any matter subject to a vote of our stockholders.

Provisions in our charter documents, Delaware law and applicable banking law may delay or prevent our acquisition by a third party.

Our certificate of incorporation, by-laws and our rights plan contain several provisions that may make it more difficult for a third party to acquire control of us without the approval of our board of directors. These provisions include, among other things, a classified board of directors, the elimination of stockholder action by written consent, advance notice for raising business or making nominations at meetings of stockholders and blank check preferred stock. Blank check preferred stock enables our board of directors, without stockholder approval, to designate and issue additional series of preferred stock with such special dividend, liquidation, conversion, voting or other rights, including the right to issue convertible securities with no limitations on conversion, and rights to dividends and proceeds in a liquidation that are senior to the common stock, as our board of directors may determine. These provisions may make it more difficult or expensive for a third party to acquire a majority of our outstanding voting common stock. We also are subject to certain provisions of Delaware law, which could delay, deter or prevent us from entering into an acquisition, including Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which prohibits a Delaware corporation from engaging in a business combination with an interested stockholder unless specific conditions are met. These provisions also may delay, prevent or deter a merger, acquisition, tender offer, proxy contest or other transaction that might otherwise result in our stockholders receiving a premium over the market price for their common stock.

In addition, because we own a Utah industrial bank, any purchaser of our common stock who would own 10 percent or more of our common stock after such purchase would be required to obtain the prior consent of Utah banking authorities and the federal banking authorities prior to consummating any such acquisition. These regulatory requirements may preclude or delay the purchase of a relatively large ownership stake by certain potential investors.

Our stockholder rights plan could prevent you from receiving a premium over the market price for your shares of common stock from a potential acquirer.

Our board of directors approved a stockholder rights plan, which entitles our stockholders to acquire shares of our common stock at a price equal to 50 percent of the then current market value in limited circumstances when a third party acquires 15 percent or more of our outstanding common stock or announces its intent to commence a tender offer for at least 15 percent of our common stock, in each case, in a transaction that our board of directors does not approve. The existence of these rights would significantly increase the cost of acquiring control of our Company without the support of our board of directors because, under these limited circumstances, all of our stockholders, other than the person or group who caused the rights to become exercisable, would become entitled to purchase shares of our common stock at a discount. The existence of the rights plan could therefore deter potential acquirers and thereby reduce the likelihood that our stockholders will receive a premium for their common stock in an acquisition.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

All of our facilities are leased, including our 67,000 square foot corporate headquarters in South Portland, Maine. We lease five smaller buildings in the South Portland area. Four of these buildings, totaling 83,000 square

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feet, are used for technical and customer service employees. The fifth building is 7,500 square feet and is our warehouse. We lease 11,500 square feet of office space in Midvale, Utah to support our bank operations and a second call center location. We lease 5,400 square feet in Louisville, Kentucky to support our fleet fuel operations. We lease 66,800 square feet of space in Nashville, Tennessee to support Fleet One. We lease 10,000 square feet of space in Salem, Oregon to support Pacific Pride. We lease 5,300 square feet of space in Tampa, Florida to support our rapid! PayCard operations. We lease 21,500 square feet of space in Melbourne, Australia to support Wright Express Australia Fuel, 7,400 square feet of space in Sydney, Australia to support Wright Express Australia Prepaid and 2,000 square feet of space in Perth, Australia to support Wright Express Australia Fuel. We lease 13,500 square feet of space in Auckland, New Zealand, 15,000 square feet of space in São Paulo, Brazil and 9,000 square feet of space in London, England to support Wright Express International. These facilities are adequate for our current use. Additional financial information about our leased facilities appears in Item 8 Note 18 of our consolidated financial statements.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

As of the date of this filing, we are not involved in any material legal proceedings. We also were not involved in any material legal proceedings that were terminated during the fourth quarter of 2012. From time to time, we are subject to legal proceedings and claims in the ordinary course of business. We do not believe the outcome of any of pending litigation will have a material adverse effect on our financial statements.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

Table of Contents**PART II****ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES****Market Information**

The principal market for the Company's common stock is the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) and our ticker symbol is WXS. The following table sets forth, for the indicated calendar periods, the reported intraday high and low sales prices of the common stock on the NYSE Composite Tape:

| | High | Low |
|----------------|----------|----------|
| 2011 | | |
| First quarter | \$ 54.35 | \$ 45.27 |
| Second quarter | \$ 57.13 | \$ 47.03 |
| Third quarter | \$ 54.77 | \$ 36.79 |
| Fourth quarter | \$ 56.30 | \$ 35.74 |
| 2012 | | |
| First quarter | \$ 66.23 | \$ 51.59 |
| Second quarter | \$ 65.68 | \$ 53.14 |
| Third quarter | \$ 75.10 | \$ 58.58 |
| Fourth quarter | \$ 75.76 | \$ 66.43 |

As of February 22, 2013, the closing price of our common stock was \$75.22 per share, there were 38,701,312 shares of our common stock outstanding and there were 6 holders of record of our common stock.

Dividends

The Company has not declared any dividends on its common stock since it commenced trading on the NYSE on February 16, 2005. The timing and amount of future dividends will be (i) dependent upon the Company's results of operations, financial condition, cash requirements and other relevant factors, (ii) subject to the discretion of the Board of Directors of the Company and (iii) payable only out of the Company's surplus or current net profits in accordance with the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware.

The Company has certain restrictions, on a rolling 4-quarter basis, on the dividends it may pay under its revolving credit agreement. If the Company's trailing 12 month leverage ratio is higher than 1.75, the Company may pay no more than \$25 million per annum for restricted payments, including dividends.

Share Repurchases

The following table provides information about the Company's purchases of shares of the Company's common stock during the quarter ended December 31, 2012:

| Total Number of Shares Purchased | Average Price Paid per Share | Total Number of Shares Purchased | Approximate Dollar Value of Shares |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|

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| | | as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs ^(a) | that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs ^(a) |
|------------|-------------------|---|---|
| October 1 | October 31, 2012 | \$ | \$ 37,345,340 |
| November 1 | November 30, 2012 | \$ | \$ 37,345,340 |
| December 1 | December 31, 2012 | \$ | \$ 37,345,340 |
| Total | | \$ | \$ 37,345,340 |

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- (a) On February 7, 2007, the Company announced a share repurchase program authorizing the purchase of up to \$75 million of its common stock over the next 24 months. In July 2008, our board of directors approved an increase of \$75 million to the share repurchase authorization. In addition, our board of directors extended the share repurchase program to July 25, 2013. We have been authorized to purchase, in total, up to \$150 million of our common stock. Share repurchases will be made on the open market and may be commenced or suspended at any time. The Company's management, based on its evaluation of market and economic conditions and other factors, will determine the timing and number of shares repurchased.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth our summary historical financial information for the periods ended and as of the dates indicated. You should read the following historical financial information along with Item 7 contained in this Form 10-K and the consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto. The financial information included in the table below is derived from audited financial statements:

| (in thousands, except per share data) | Year ended December 31, | | | | |
|--|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 | 2009 | 2008 |
| Income statement information | | | | | |
| Total revenues | \$ 623,151 | \$ 553,076 | \$ 390,406 | \$ 315,203 | \$ 388,159 |
| Total operating expenses | \$ 401,532 | \$ 319,752 | \$ 239,697 | \$ 197,053 | \$ 226,727 |
| Financing interest expense | \$ 10,433 | \$ 11,676 | \$ 5,314 | \$ 6,210 | \$ 11,859 |
| Net realized and unrealized (losses) gains on fuel price derivatives | \$ (12,365) | \$ (11,869) | \$ (7,244) | \$ (22,542) | \$ 55,206 |
| Net earnings attributable to WEX Inc. | \$ 96,922 | \$ 133,622 | \$ 87,629 | \$ 139,659 | \$ 127,640 |
| Basic earnings per share | \$ 2.50 | \$ 3.45 | \$ 2.28 | \$ 3.65 | \$ 3.28 |
| Weighted average basic shares of common stock outstanding | 38,840 | 38,686 | 38,486 | 38,303 | 38,885 |
| Balance sheet information, at end of period | | | | | |
| Total assets | \$ 3,106,684 | \$ 2,278,060 | \$ 2,097,951 | \$ 1,499,662 | \$ 1,611,855 |
| Liabilities and stockholders' equity | | | | | |
| All liabilities except preferred stock | \$ 2,267,091 | \$ 1,568,745 | \$ 1,538,944 | \$ 1,048,346 | \$ 1,307,193 |
| Preferred stock | | | | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Redeemable noncontrolling interest | 21,662 | | | | |
| Total stockholders' equity | 817,931 | 709,315 | 559,007 | 441,316 | 294,662 |
| Total liabilities and stockholders' equity | \$ 3,106,684 | \$ 2,278,060 | \$ 2,097,951 | \$ 1,499,662 | \$ 1,611,855 |

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ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS
2012 Highlights and Year in Review

During 2012, we focused on international growth and growing our domestic customer base. Our results for the year were impacted by the following significant events and accomplishments:

On May 11, 2012, we acquired the stock of CorporatePay Limited (CorporatePay), a provider of corporate prepaid solutions to the travel industry in the United Kingdom for approximately GBP 17 million (US \$27.8 million), net of cash acquired. We acquired CorporatePay to further diversify our revenues and expand our Other Payment Solution segment.

On August 30, 2012, we acquired a 51 percent ownership interest in UNIK S.A. (UNIK), a privately-held provider of payroll cards in Brazil for approximately \$22.8 million. We purchased our interest in UNIK to expand our Other Payment Solution segment. UNIK is a provider of payroll cards, private label and processing services in Brazil specializing in the retail, government and transportation sectors.

On October 4, 2012, we acquired FleetOne Holding LLC and Subsidiaries (Fleet One), an over-the-road and local retail fueling business for approximately \$376.0 million, net of cash acquired. The tax amortization of acquired intangibles and goodwill associated with the transaction is expected to generate over fifteen years, approximately \$100 million, in present value of tax benefits for WEX Inc. The all cash transaction was financed through the Company's then existing credit facility (the 2011 Credit Agreement). Fleet One provides fuel cards and fleet management information services that address the entire fuel card supply chain and have a meaningful presence in both the over-the-road and local fleet markets.

Total fleet transactions processed increased 6 percent from 2011 to 338.0 million. Payment processing transactions increased 5 percent to 260.7 million, and transaction processing transactions increased 8 percent to 77.3 million. These transactions include the operations from Fleet One, subsequent to the date of acquisition.

Our corporate purchase card product grew to \$10.3 billion in purchase volume for the year, which is a 32 percent increase from 2011. This increase is primarily due to our single use account product used for online travel-related purchases.

Domestic fuel prices averaged \$3.73 per gallon during 2012. Domestic fuel prices averaged \$3.62 per gallon during 2011.

Australian fuel prices increased 3 percent as compared to 2011, to US \$5.66 per gallon.

On January 30, 2013, we completed a \$400 million offering in aggregate principal amount of our 4.750 percent senior notes due February 1, 2023, at an issue price of 100.0 percent of the principal amount, plus accrued interest, if any, from January 30, 2013, in a private placement. In connection with the \$400 million offering, we entered into an Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the 2013 Credit Agreement), among the Company, as borrower, Wright Express Card Holdings Australia Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, as specified designated borrower (Card Holdings Australia), and, together with the Company, the Borrowers), Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent, swing line lender and L/C issuer (Bank of America), and the other lenders party thereto (the Lenders). The Credit Agreement provides for a five-year \$300 million amortizing term loan facility, and a five-year \$700 million secured revolving credit facility with a \$150 million sub-limit for letters of credit and a \$20 million sub-limit for swingline loans.

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The following table reflects comparative operating results and key operating statistics within our Fleet Payment Solutions segment:

| (in thousands) | 2012 | 2011 | Increase (decrease) |
|---|------------------|------------|------------------------|
| Revenues | | | |
| Payment processing revenue | \$ 316,480 | \$ 293,756 | 8% |
| Transaction processing revenue | 16,943 | 16,553 | 2% |
| Account servicing revenue | 66,842 | 60,569 | 10% |
| Finance fees | 49,977 | 46,084 | 8% |
| Other | 20,349 | 19,742 | 3% |
| Total revenues | 470,591 | 436,704 | 8% |
| Total operating expenses | 274,236 | 244,910 | 12% |
| Operating income | 196,355 | 191,794 | 2% |
| Financing interest expense ^(a) | (10,433) | (11,676) | (11)% |
| (Loss) gain on foreign currency transactions | (395) | (368) | 7% |
| Net realized and unrealized losses on domestic fuel price derivative instruments ^(a) | (12,365) | (11,869) | 4% |
| Decrease in tax refund due to former shareholder of RD Card Holdings in Australia | 6,968 | | |
| Increase in amount due under tax receivable agreement | (2,089) | (715) | 192% |
| Income before taxes | 178,041 | 167,166 | 7% |
| Income taxes | 88,063 | 59,925 | 47% |
| Net earnings attributable to WEX Inc. | \$ 89,978 | \$ 107,241 | (16)% |
| (in thousands, except per transaction and per gallon data) | | | |
| Key operating statistics | | | |
| Payment processing revenue: | | | |
| Payment processing transactions | 260,714 | 247,928 | 5% |
| Average expenditure per payment processing transaction | \$ 77.78 | \$ 71.73 | 8% |
| Average price per gallon of fuel - Domestic (\$USD/gal) | \$ 3.73 | \$ 3.62 | 3% |
| Average price per gallon of fuel - Australia (\$USD/gal) | \$ 5.66 | \$ 5.47 | 3% |
| Transaction processing revenue: | | | |
| Transaction processing transactions | 77,279 | 71,501 | 8% |
| Account servicing revenue: | | | |
| Average number of vehicles serviced | 6,969 | 6,322 | 10% |

^(a) As described in Item 8 Note 21 to our Financial Statements, financing interest expense and net realized and unrealized gains and losses on derivative instruments are allocated solely to the Fleet Payment Solutions segment.

Revenues

Payment processing revenue increased \$22.7 million for 2012, as compared to 2011. Approximately \$8.7 million of this increase is due to an increase in the number of domestic payment processing transactions. In addition, the 3 percent increase in the average domestic price per gallon of fuel, as compared to 2011, contributed approximately \$3.9 million to this increase. The remaining increase is primarily due to the operations of Fleet

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One, acquired in the beginning of the fourth quarter of 2012. Assuming no significant drop in fuel prices, we expect payment processing revenues to increase in 2013 as a full year of operations of Fleet One will be included in our operations.

Account servicing revenue increased \$6.3 million for 2012, as compared to 2011. The increase in number of vehicles serviced in 2012 as compared to 2011, resulted in additional revenue in North America and Australia, combined, of approximately \$2.3 million. Approximately \$2.0 million of the increase is due to the monthly fees received from our *WEXSmart* units, which have increased, as compared to 2011. The remaining increase is primarily due to the operations of Fleet One, acquired in the beginning of the fourth quarter of 2012.

Our finance fees increased \$3.9 million for 2012, as compared to 2011. With the acquisitions of Fleet One during the fourth quarter of 2012, their factoring revenue has been included in finance fee revenue as well as the late fee revenue historically reported by the Company. Factoring revenue at Fleet One for the fourth quarter of 2012 was approximately \$1.4 million. Payments for customer receivables are due within thirty days or less. Late fee revenue is earned when a customer's receivable balance becomes delinquent. The late fee is calculated using a stated late fee rate based on the outstanding balance. The absolute amount of such outstanding balances can be attributed to (i) changes in fuel prices; (ii) customer specific transaction volume; and (iii) customer specific delinquencies. Late fee revenue can also be impacted by changes in (i) late fee rates and (ii) increases or decreases in the number of customers with overdue balances. The change in 2012 is primarily due the addition of (i) factoring revenue and (ii) higher accounts receivable balances, as a result of higher fuel prices and transaction volumes, resulting in an increase of approximately \$2.0 million over 2011.

Expenses

The following table compares selected expense line items within our Fleet Payment Solutions segment:

| (in thousands) | 2012 | 2011 | Increase (decrease) |
|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|------------------------|
| Expense | | | |
| Salary and other personnel | \$ 106,552 | \$ 93,876 | 14% |
| Service fees | \$ 32,641 | \$ 21,926 | 49% |
| Provision for credit loss | \$ 20,190 | \$ 26,625 | (24)% |
| Depreciation and amortization | \$ 52,500 | \$ 39,904 | 32% |

Salary and other personnel expenses increased \$12.7 million for 2012, as compared to 2011. Approximately \$10.9 million of this increase is due to additional employees from ongoing operations and from our acquisition of Fleet One, at the beginning of the fourth quarter of 2012. The remaining increase is due to a decrease in capitalized payroll of approximately \$2.6 million in 2012 as compared to 2011, resulting in higher salary expense. We expect salaries to increase in 2013 as a full year of operations of Fleet One will be included in our operations.

Service fees increased \$10.7 million during 2012, as compared to 2011. The increase is primarily due to expenses related to the 2012 acquisitions. Service fees associated with the *WEXSmart* product line increased \$1.3 million for 2012, as compared to 2011.

Provision for credit loss decreased \$6.4 million for 2012, as compared to 2011. Domestic credit loss decreased by approximately \$6.8 million as compared to 2011. We use a roll rate methodology to calculate the amount necessary for our ending receivable reserve balance. This methodology takes into account total receivable balances, recent charge off experience, recoveries on previously charged off accounts, and the dollars that are delinquent to calculate the total reserve. In addition, management

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undertakes a detailed evaluation of the receivable balances to help ensure further overall reserve adequacy. We generally measure our credit loss performance by calculating credit losses as a percentage of total fuel expenditures on payment processing transactions. Our credit losses as a percentage of customers spend decreased to 10.0 basis points as compared to 14.9 basis points for 2011. This decrease is primarily associated with lower charge offs as compared to 2011.

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Depreciation and amortization expenses increased \$12.6 million for 2012, as compared to 2011. We incurred an \$8.9 million write-off of the internally developed software for our over-the-road product during 2012. The write-off was a consequence of our decision to utilize the software acquired with the acquisition of Fleet One, during the fourth quarter of 2012, as the processing platform for our over-the-road product. Approximately \$2.1 million of this increase is due to additional amortization associated with the intangible assets related to the acquisition of Fleet One, acquired at the beginning of the fourth quarter of 2012.

Financing interest expense is related to our 2011 Credit Agreement as well as our 2007 credit facility and 2010 term loan. Interest expense for 2012 decreased \$1.2 million from 2011, due to lower interest rates on our financing debt, including the impacts of the interest rate swap that expired in March 2012. Finance interest expense in 2011 also includes approximately \$0.7 million in unamortized loan costs that was expensed at the time the 2007 credit facility was replaced. As a consequence of the issuance of the 10 year, fixed rate of 4.750 percent, \$400 million senior notes due 2023 in January 2013, we expect to incur higher interest expense in 2013.

Our effective tax rate was 49.5 percent for 2012 and 35.9 percent for 2011. The increase in the effective tax rate compared to the prior year is primarily due to changes in Australian tax consolidation laws. During the second quarter of 2012, we recorded a charge of approximately \$26.3 million due to the impact of this tax legislation enacted on June 29, 2012, in Australia. We expect our effective tax rate to return to historical levels in 2013.

Fuel price derivatives

We own fuel price sensitive derivative instruments that we purchase on a periodic basis to manage the impact of volatility in domestic fuel prices on our cash flows. Our derivative instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting. Accordingly, realized and unrealized gains and losses on our fuel price sensitive derivative instruments affect our net income. During 2012 we recorded a loss of \$12.4 million, consisting of a realized loss of \$10.7 million and an unrealized loss of \$1.7 million. During 2011 we recorded a loss of \$11.8 million, consisting of a realized loss of \$22.7 million and an unrealized gain of \$10.9 million. The increase in losses is due to the overall increase in the price of fuel relative to our hedged fuel prices.

Table of Contents**OTHER PAYMENT SOLUTIONS SEGMENT**

The following table reflects comparative operating results and key operating statistics within our Other Payment Solutions segment:

| (in thousands) | 2012 | 2011 | Increase (decrease) |
|--|----------------|----------------|------------------------|
| Revenues | | | |
| Payment processing revenue | \$ 101,482 | \$ 77,570 | 31% |
| Transaction processing revenue | 7,420 | 8,185 | (9)% |
| Account servicing revenue | 6,518 | 3,432 | 90% |
| Finance fees | 2,330 | 731 | 219% |
| Other | 34,810 | 26,454 | 32% |
| Total revenues | 152,560 | 116,372 | 31% |
| Total operating expenses | 127,296 | 74,842 | 70% |
| Operating income | 25,264 | 41,530 | (39)% |
| Decrease in tax refund due to former shareholder of RD Card Holdings Australia | 2,782 | | |
| Loss on foreign currency transactions | 96 | (91) | (205)% |
| Income before income taxes | 28,142 | 41,439 | (32)% |
| Income taxes | 21,411 | 15,058 | 42% |
| Net income before noncontrolling interest | \$ 6,731 | \$ 26,381 | (74)% |
| Less: Net earnings from noncontrolling interest | (213) | | |
| Net earnings attributable to WEX Inc. | 6,944 | 26,381 | (74)% |
| (in thousands) | 2012 | 2011 | Increase (decrease) |
| Key operating statistics | | | |
| Payment processing revenue: | | | |
| Corporate purchase card volume | \$ 10,279,699 | \$ 7,759,466 | 32% |

Payment processing revenue increased approximately \$23.9 million for 2012, as compared to 2011. Approximately \$6.9 million of this increase is due to the acquisition of UNIK and Corporate Pay during 2012. The remaining increase is primarily due to additional business derived from our single use account product, partially offset with a reduction in the interchange rate in 2012, as compared to 2011 due to contract mix, increased foreign spend, which generally has a lower interchange rate than domestic transactions, and a reduction in customer specific incentives received. Our corporate purchase card volume grew by over \$2.53 billion in 2012 compared to 2011.

Transaction processing revenue decreased approximately \$0.8 million for 2012, as compared to 2011, primarily due to lower transaction based fees from Wright Express Australia Prepaid.

Account servicing revenue increased approximately \$3.1 million for 2012, as compared to 2011. Approximately \$1.1 million of this increase is due to the acquisition of UNIK and CorporatePay during 2012. The remaining increase is due to primarily due to the inclusion of a full year of operation of rapid!, which was acquired at the end of the first quarter of 2011.

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Other revenue increased \$8.4 million for 2012 as compared to 2011, primarily due to the increase in the volume of cross-border fees over the prior year. This increase is partially offset by an increase in associated service fees expense.

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On November 9, 2012 the U.S District Court granted preliminary approval to the merchant interchange settlement. Under the terms of this settlement the domestic interchange rate for MasterCard branded credit card transactions would be reduced by 10 basis points for a period of 8 months. Currently this reduction is anticipated to begin sometime in the second half of 2013. During 2013, approximately two-thirds of our corporate purchase and volume was domestic.

Expenses

The following table compares selected expense line items within our Other Payment Solutions segment:

| (in thousands) | 2012 | 2011 | Increase (decrease) |
|--------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|
| Expense | | | |
| Salary and other personnel | \$ 16,828 | \$ 10,734 | 57% |
| Service fees | \$ 70,548 | \$ 48,276 | 46% |
| Provision for credit loss | \$ 2,349 | \$ 902 | 160% |
| Depreciation and amortization | \$ 22,763 | \$ 5,465 | 317% |
| Technology leasing and support | \$ 7,070 | \$ 5,015 | 41% |

Salary and other personnel expenses increased \$6.1 million for 2012, as compared to 2011. Approximately \$3.6 million of the increase is due to additional payroll costs associated with the operations of UNIK and CorporatePay acquired during 2012. Approximately \$1.7 million of the increase is due to additional sales staff at our rapid! Paycard subsidiary. The remaining increase is due to additional staff and increased benefit expense.

Service fees increased by \$22.3 million for 2012, as compared to 2011. Approximately \$4.4 million of this increase is due to additional expense associated with the operations of UNIK and CorporatePay, acquired during 2012. Approximately \$2.5 million of the increase is a result of the full year of operation of rapid!, which was acquired at the end of the first quarter in 2011. The remaining increase is primarily due to higher fees associated with higher overall purchase volume in our domestic virtual card product.

Provision for credit loss increased \$1.4 million for 2012, as compared to 2011. The increase is primarily due to a bankruptcy from one customer during 2012.

Depreciation and amortization expenses increased \$17.3 million for 2012, as compared to 2011. This increase is primarily due to the \$16.2 million impairment of goodwill associated with Wright Express Australia Prepaid, which was impaired on September 30, 2012. During the third quarter of 2012, the Company determined that pricing pressure in the prepaid giftcard product in Australia would result in lower future earnings than forecasted at the time of the purchase of Wright Express Prepaid Australia.

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Technology leasing and support expenses increased \$2.1 million for 2012, as compared to 2011. This increase is primarily related to the volume increase in our corporate purchase card products.

Our effective tax rate was 76.1 percent for 2012 and 36.3 percent for 2011. The increase in the effective tax rate compared to the prior year is primarily due to changes in Australian tax consolidation laws. During 2012, we recorded a charge of approximately \$5.1 million due to impact of the tax legislation enacted on June 29, 2012, in Australia. We expect our effective tax rate to return to historical levels in 2013.

Table of Contents**YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011, AS COMPARED TO THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010****FLEET PAYMENT SOLUTIONS SEGMENT**

The following table reflects comparative operating results and key operating statistics within our Fleet Payment Solutions segment:

| (in thousands) | 2011 | 2010 | Increase (decrease) |
|---|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|
| Revenues | | | |
| Payment processing revenue | \$ 293,756 | \$ 220,154 | 33% |
| Transaction processing revenue | 16,553 | 16,591 | |
| Account servicing revenue | 60,569 | 39,692 | 53% |
| Finance fees | 46,084 | 37,264 | 24% |
| Other | 19,742 | 15,538 | 27% |
| Total revenues | 436,704 | 329,239 | 33% |
| Total operating expenses | 244,910 | 201,547 | 22% |
| Operating income | 191,794 | 127,692 | 50% |
| Financing interest expense ^(a) | (11,676) | (5,314) | (120)% |
| (Loss) gain on foreign currency transactions | (368) | 7,141 | NM |
| Net realized and unrealized losses on domestic fuel price derivative instruments ^(a) | (11,869) | (7,244) | (64)% |
| Increase in amount due under tax receivable agreement | (715) | (214) | (234)% |
| Income before taxes | 167,166 | 122,061 | 37% |
| Income taxes | 59,925 | 48,337 | 24% |
| Net income | \$ 107,241 | \$ 73,724 | 45% |
| (in thousands, except per transaction and per gallon data) | | | |
| Key operating statistics | | | |
| Payment processing revenue: | | | |
| Payment processing transactions | 247,928 | 222,769 ^(b) | 11% |
| Average expenditure per payment processing transaction | \$ 71.73 | \$ 56.25 ^(b) | 28% |
| Average price per gallon of fuel Domestic (\$USD/gal) | \$ 3.62 | \$ 2.84 | 27% |
| Average price per gallon of fuel Australia (\$USD/gal) | \$ 5.47 | \$ 4.70 | 16% |
| Transaction processing revenue: | | | |
| Transaction processing transactions | 71,501 | 54,980 | 30% |
| Account servicing revenue: | | | |
| Average number of vehicles serviced | 6,322 | 5,580 ^(b) | 13% |
| NM Not Meaningful | | | |

^(a) As described in Item 8 Note 21 to our Financial Statements, financing interest expense and net realized and unrealized gains and losses on derivative instruments are allocated solely to the Fleet Payment Solutions segment.

^(b) Payment processing transaction and vehicle count data, as well as related calculated metrics associated with this data, for 2010 have been revised to reflect information provided from an improved business intelligence reporting process that was implemented in the second quarter of 2011. These changes do not impact our revenue or earnings. 2010 data has also been updated to remove non-fuel payment processing transactions from Wright Express Australia operations.

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Revenues

Payment processing revenue increased \$73.6 million for 2011, as compared to 2010. Approximately \$44.7 million of this increase is due to a 27 percent increase in the average domestic price per gallon of fuel. Also contributing to the increase is the increase in the number of domestic payment processing transactions, which contributed approximately \$12.7 million. The remaining variance is primarily due to our acquisition of Wright Express Australia Fuel, acquired late in the third quarter of 2010.

Account servicing revenue increased \$20.9 million for 2011, as compared to 2010. Approximately \$18.5 million of the increase is due to Wright Express Australia Fuel activity. The remaining increase is primarily due to monthly fees received for our *WEXSmart* product line. A greater proportion of Wright Express Australia Fuel revenues is attributable to monthly servicing fees than is experienced in the United States.

Our finance fees have increased \$8.8 million for 2011, as compared to 2010. Payments for customer receivables are due within thirty days or less. Finance fee revenue is earned when a customer's receivable balance becomes delinquent. The finance fee is calculated using a stated late fee rate based on the outstanding balance. The absolute amount of such outstanding balances can be attributed to (i) changes in fuel prices; (ii) customer specific transaction volume; and (iii) customer specific delinquencies. Finance fee revenue can also be impacted by changes in (i) late fee rates and (ii) increases or decreases in the number of customers with overdue balances. The change in 2011 is primarily due to higher accounts receivable balances, as a result of higher fuel prices and transaction volumes, resulting in an increase of approximately \$5.2 million over 2010. The remainder of the increase, approximately \$3.6 million, was due to the operations of Wright Express Australia Fuel which was acquired late in the third quarter of 2010.

Other revenue increased \$4.2 million for 2011, as compared to 2010. Approximately \$2.2 million of this increase is due to our acquisition of Wright Express Australia Fuel, acquired late in the third quarter of 2010. Also contributing to the increase was \$1.2 million of additional sales of *WEXSmart* telematics units during 2011, as compared to 2010.

Expenses

The following table compares selected expense line items within our Fleet Payment Solutions segment:

| (in thousands) | 2011 | 2010 | Increase (decrease) |
|-------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------------|
| Expense | | | |
| Salary and other personnel | \$ 93,876 | \$ 82,445 | 14% |
| Service fees | \$ 21,926 | \$ 20,750 | 6% |
| Provision for credit loss | \$ 26,625 | \$ 18,747 | 42% |
| Depreciation and amortization | \$ 39,904 | \$ 28,331 | 41% |
| Operating interest expense | \$ 4,488 | \$ 4,494 | |
| Other expense | \$ 12,791 | \$ 8,658 | 48% |

Salary and other personnel expenses increased \$11.4 million for 2011, as compared to 2010. Salary expenses related to our Australian operations increased by approximately \$6.7 million compared to the prior year, as we had a full year of operation in 2011 compared to 2010. Salary expense associated with our stock compensation plans and the annual bonus incentive increased approximately \$2.5 million as compared to 2010. The remaining increase is primarily due to annual salary and benefit increases.

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Service fees increased \$1.2 million during 2011, as compared to 2010. Service fees associated with the *WEXSmart* product line increased \$1.3 million over the prior year due to additional units sold.

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Operations at Wright Express Australia, which was acquired late in the third quarter of 2010, resulted in an increase of service fees of \$3.4 million, as compared to the prior year. Offsetting these increases were the fees incurred in 2010 related to the acquisition of Wright Express Australia.

Provision for credit loss increased \$7.9 million for 2011, as compared to 2010. Domestic credit loss increased by approximately \$6.0 million as compared to 2010. This increase is primarily associated with higher levels of domestic customer spend throughout the year, associated with the increase in fuel prices. The inclusion of a full year of operations of Wright Express Australia, acquired late in the third quarter of 2010, contributed \$1.9 million of the increase. We generally measure our credit loss performance by calculating credit losses as a percentage of total fuel expenditures on payment processing transactions. Our credit losses as a percentage of customers spend remained flat at 14.9 basis points for both 2011 and 2010.

Depreciation and amortization expenses increased \$11.6 million for 2011, as compared to 2010. This increase is primarily due to approximately \$8.8 million of additional amortization associated with the intangible assets related to the acquisition of RD Card Holdings Australia Pty Ltd, acquired late in the third quarter of 2010.

Operating interest expense is interest on our certificates of deposit and interest-bearing money market deposits (collectively, Brokered Deposits), as well as interest on borrowed federal funds, which we use to finance the receivables arising from our domestic payment processing transactions. This interest expense for 2011 remained relatively flat as compared to 2010. Our average debt balance for 2011 totaled \$695.7 million as compared to our average debt balance of \$527.3 million for 2010. The impact of the increase in the average debt balance was essentially offset by lower interest rates on the debt.

Other expense increased \$4.1 million for 2011, as compared to 2010. Approximately \$1.3 million of this increase is due to the inclusion of a full year of operations of Wright Express Australia acquired late in the third quarter of 2010. The remaining increase over 2010 is primarily due to special projects and customer incentives.

Financing interest expense was related to the 2011 Credit Agreement as well as our 2007 credit facility and 2010 term loan. Interest expense for 2011 increased \$6.4 million from 2010, due to an increase in the average outstanding balance on our financing debt. The increase in our financing debt occurred during the second half of 2010 in conjunction with our acquisition and funding of operations for Wright Express Australia. Finance interest expense is also impacted by our consolidated leverage ratio, which increased subsequent to the 2010 acquisition. Finance interest expense also includes approximately \$0.7 million in unamortized loan costs that was expensed at the time the 2007 credit facility was replaced.

Our effective tax rate was 35.9 percent for 2011 and 39.6 percent for 2010. The decrease in the effective tax rate compared to 2010 is primarily due to non-deductible acquisition expenses associated with our Australian acquisition in 2010, and our decision to indefinitely reinvest our Australian profits outside the United States in 2011.

Gain on foreign currency transactions

During 2010, in anticipation of our closing of the acquisition of RD Card Holdings Australia Pty Ltd, the Company purchased \$365 million Australian dollars during the month of August. The exchange rate moved in our favor during the remainder of 2010, resulting in a currency gain of approximately \$7.1 million during 2010. No such activity was recorded in 2011, as the Australian dollars were used to complete the acquisition of RD Card Holdings Australia Pty Ltd in 2010.

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Fuel price derivatives

During 2011 we recorded a loss of \$11.8 million, consisting of a realized loss of \$22.7 million and an unrealized gain of \$10.9 million. During 2010 we recorded a loss of \$7.2 million, consisting of a realized gain of \$9.8 million and an unrealized loss of \$17.0 million. The increase in losses is due to the overall increase in the price of fuel relative to our hedged fuel prices.

Table of Contents**OTHER PAYMENT SOLUTIONS SEGMENT**

The following table reflects comparative operating results and key operating statistics within our Other Payment Solutions segment:

| (in thousands) | 2011 | 2010 | Increase (decrease) |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Revenues | | | |
| Payment processing revenue | \$ 77,570 | \$ 46,034 | 69% |
| Transaction processing revenue | 8,185 | 2,935 | 179% |
| Account servicing revenue | 3,432 | 753 | 356% |
| Finance fees | 731 | 497 | 47% |
| Other | 26,454 | 10,948 | 142% |
| Total revenues | 116,372 | 61,167 | 90% |
| Total operating expenses | 74,842 | 38,146 | 96% |
| Operating income | 41,530 | 23,021 | 80% |
| Loss on foreign currency transactions | (91) | | |
| Income before income taxes | 41,439 | 23,021 | 80% |
| Income taxes | 15,058 | 9,116 | 65% |
| Net income | \$ 26,381 | \$ 13,905 | 90% |
| Key operating statistics | | | |
| Payment processing revenue: | | | |
| Corporate purchase card volume | \$ 7,759,466 | \$ 4,414,145 | 76% |

Payment processing revenue increased approximately \$31.5 million for 2011 over 2010, primarily due to additional business derived from our single use account product. Our corporate purchase card volume grew by over \$3.3 billion in 2011 compared to 2010.

Transaction processing revenue increased approximately \$5.2 million for 2011 over 2010, primarily due to the transaction based fees from Wright Express Australia Prepaid commencing with operations after our acquisition late in the third quarter of 2010.

Account servicing revenue increased approximately \$2.7 million for 2011 over 2010. Approximately \$2.0 million of this increase is due to the rapid! PayCard operations, acquired late in the first quarter of 2011. The remaining increase is due to operations at our Wright Express Australia Prepaid subsidiary, acquired late in the third quarter of 2010.

Other revenue increased \$15.5 million over 2010, as the volume of cross-border fees increased over the prior year. This increase is offset by an increase in associated service fees expense.

Operating expenses increased by \$36.7 million for 2011 as compared to 2010 primarily due to the following:

Service fees increased by \$22.7 million for 2011 as compared to 2010 due to higher fees associated with higher overall purchase volume.

Salary and other personnel expenses increased \$5.8 million for 2011 as compared to 2010 primarily due to additional payroll costs assumed upon the acquisition of Wright Express Australia Prepaid.

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Depreciation and amortization expenses increased \$3.9 million for 2011, as compared to 2010. This increase is primarily due to approximately \$2.5 million of additional amortization associated with the intangible assets related to the purchase of RD Card Holdings Australia Pty Ltd, acquired late in the third quarter of 2010. The remaining increase is due to additional assets placed into service.

Technology leasing and support expenses increased \$2.6 million for 2011, as compared to 2010. This increase is primarily related to the volume increase in our corporate purchase card products.

Table of Contents**LIQUIDITY, CAPITAL RESOURCES AND CASH FLOWS**

We focus on management operating cash as the primary measure we use internally to monitor cash flow performance from our core operations and we believe it is a key element in achieving maximum stockholder value. Our industrial bank subsidiary, WEX Bank, utilizes brokered deposits, negotiable order of withdrawal (NOW) deposits and borrowed federal funds to finance our domestic accounts receivable. Since brokered deposits, NOW deposits and borrowed federal funds are used to finance our accounts receivable, we believe that they are a recurring and necessary use and source of cash. As such, we consider brokered deposits, NOW deposits and borrowed federal funds when evaluating our operating activities. For the same reason, we believe that management operating cash may also be useful to investors as one means of evaluating our performance. However, management operating cash is a non-GAAP measure and should not be considered a substitute for, or superior to, net cash provided by (used for) operating activities as presented on the consolidated statement of cash flows in accordance with GAAP.

The table below reconciles net cash provided by (used for) operating activities to management operating cash:

| (in thousands) | Year ended December 31, | | |
|--|-------------------------|------------|-------------|
| | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 |
| Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities | \$ 71,811 | \$ 51,168 | \$ (10,550) |
| Net increase (decrease) in deposits | 193,726 | 163,853 | 106,504 |
| Net (decrease) increase in borrowed federal funds | 41,500 | (52,584) | (12,238) |
| Management operating cash | \$ 307,037 | \$ 162,437 | \$ 83,716 |

The change in management operating cash in the comparative periods can be explained as follows:

During 2012, our increase in accounts receivable, net of the account receivable balances acquired with our acquisitions, is funded by operating activities as well as a \$235 million overall increase in borrowed federal funds and deposits. The excess of NOW deposits is a result of the influx of capital associated with the Higher One program. Accounts receivable increased in 2012 over 2011 as a result of increased customer spend levels, primarily due to higher fuel prices.

During 2011, our increase in accounts receivable, net of the account receivable balance acquired with the acquisition of rapid! PayCard, as well as acquisition adjustments to RD Card Holdings Australia Pty Ltd., is funded by operating activities as well as a \$111 million overall increase in borrowed federal funds and Brokered Deposits. Accounts receivable increased in 2011 over 2010 as a result of increased customer spend levels, due to higher fuel prices.

During 2010, our increase in accounts receivable, net of the account receivable balance acquired with the acquisition of RD Card Holdings Australia Pty Ltd., is funded by operating activities as well as a \$94 million overall increase in borrowed federal funds and Brokered Deposits. Accounts receivable increased over the prior year as a result of increased customer spend, due to higher fuel prices.

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2012 Highlights

On May 11, 2012, we acquired all of the stock of CorporatePay, a provider of corporate prepaid solutions to the travel industry in the United Kingdom for approximately \$27.8, net of cash acquired. The acquisition was funded through our revolving credit facility and term loan.

On August 30, 2012, we acquired a 51 percent ownership interest in UNIK, a privately-held provider of payroll cards in Brazil, for approximately \$22.8 million. The acquisition was funded through our revolving credit facility and term loan.

On October 4, 2012, we acquired certain assets of Fleet One a privately-held provider of value-based business payment processing and information management solutions for approximately \$376 million, net of cash acquired. The acquisition was funded through our revolving credit facility and term loan.

We used \$11.3 million during 2012 to repurchase our own common stock.

During 2012, we had approximately \$28 million of capital expenditures. A significant portion of our capital expenditures are for the development of internal-use computer software, primarily to enhance product features and functionality in the United States and abroad. We expect total capital expenditures for 2013 to be approximately \$35 to \$42 million. Our capital spending is financed primarily through internally generated funds.

2011 Highlights

During 2011, we entered into a new credit facility and paid down \$112 million of our financing debt.

On March 31, 2011, we completed the acquisition of the assets of rapid! PayCard for approximately \$18 million, which includes a \$10 million projected earn-out payment at the end of the first quarter of 2012. The acquisition was funded through our revolving credit facility and term loan.

During 2011, we had approximately \$25 million of capital expenditures. A significant portion of our capital expenditures are for the development of internal-use computer software, primarily to enhance product features and functionality in the United States and abroad.

2010 Highlights

During 2010, we completed the acquisition of RD Card Holding Australia Pty Ltd for approximately \$340 million. The acquisition was funded through our revolving credit facility and term loan.

We used \$18.4 million during 2010 to repurchase our own common stock.

During 2010, we had approximately \$29 million of capital expenditures. A significant portion of our capital expenditures are for the development of internal-use computer software, primarily to enhance product features and functionality in the United States and abroad.

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Management Operating Cash

Management operating cash is not a measure in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). In order to reconcile from management operating cash to the classifications of cash flow activities presented on our consolidated statement of cash flows, we have adjusted our cash flows from financing activities for the changes in brokered deposits, NOW deposits and borrowed federal funds.

WEX Bank issued certificates of deposit in various maturities ranging between one month and two years and with fixed interest rates ranging from 0.26 percent to 1.15 percent as of December 31, 2012, as compared to fixed interest rates ranging from 0.25 percent to 1.60 percent as of December 31, 2011, and 0.30 percent to 1.95 percent as of December 31, 2010. WEX Bank also issues interest-bearing money market deposits with variable interest rates ranging from 0.35 percent to 0.41 percent as of December 31, 2012, as compared to variable interest rates ranging from 0.60 percent to 0.73 percent as of December 31, 2011, and 0.40 percent to 0.60 percent as of December 31, 2010. As of December 31, 2012, we had approximately \$613.1 million of Brokered Deposits outstanding at a weighted average interest rate of 0.53 percent, compared to \$683.3 million of Brokered Deposits at a weighted average interest rate of 0.68 percent as of December 31, 2011, and approximately \$520.4 million of Brokered Deposits outstanding at a weighted average interest rate of 0.90 percent as of December 31, 2010.

WEX Bank may issue Brokered Deposits without limitation on the balance outstanding. However, WEX Bank must maintain minimum financial ratios, which include risk-based asset and capital requirements, as prescribed by the FDIC. As of December 31, 2012, all Brokered Deposits were in denominations of \$250,000 or less, corresponding to FDIC deposit insurance limits. Interest-bearing money market funds may be withdrawn at any time. We believe that our Brokered Deposits are paying competitive yields and that there continues to be consumer demand for these instruments.

Beginning during the second quarter of 2012, we received non-interest bearing NOW account deposits associated with the Higher One program. As of December 31, 2012, we had \$261.1 million of non-interest bearing NOW account deposits. These deposits were in excess of our operating cash requirements to fund account receivables, which resulted in a larger than typical cash balance on our balance sheet for the current period. We anticipate this balance to decline based on historical patterns of the non-interest bearing NOW account deposits and scheduled maturities of our deposits. Deposits are subject to regulatory capital requirements.

Non-interest bearing deposits are required for certain customers as collateral for their credit accounts. We had \$16.2 million of these deposits on hand at December 31, 2012, \$10.4 million at December 31, 2011, and \$9.4 million at December 31, 2010.

WEX Bank also borrows from lines of credit on a federal funds rate basis to supplement the financing of our accounts receivable. Our federal funds lines of credit were \$140 million during 2012, 2011 and 2010, with \$48.4 million outstanding as of December 31, 2012.

Liquidity

General

In general, our trade receivables provide for payment terms of 30 days or less. We do not extend revolving credit to our customers with respect to these receivables. Receivables not paid within the terms of the customer agreement are generally subject to finance fees based upon the outstanding customer receivable balance. At December 31, 2012, approximately 96 percent of the outstanding balance of \$1.6 billion was current and approximately 99 percent of the outstanding balance was less than 60 days past due. The outstanding balance is made up of receivables from a wide range of industries. No customer makes up more than 4 percent of the outstanding receivables at December 31, 2012.

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Our short-term cash requirements consist primarily of payments to major oil companies for purchases made by our fleet customers, payments to merchants for other payment solutions, payments on maturing and withdrawals of Brokered Deposits and borrowed federal funds, interest payments on our credit facility, cash payments for derivative instruments and other operating expenses. WEX Bank is responsible for the majority of domestic payments to major oil companies, merchants, and payments on maturing and withdrawals of Brokered Deposits and borrowed federal funds. WEX Bank can fund our short-term domestic cash requirements through the issuance of Brokered Deposits and borrowed federal funds. Any remaining cash needs are primarily funded through operations. Under FDIC regulations, WEX Bank may not pay any dividend if, following the payment of the dividend, WEX Bank would be undercapitalized, as defined under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act and applicable regulations.

Our 2011 Credit Agreement

On May 23, 2011, we entered into a Credit Agreement (the "2011 Credit Agreement"), by and among us and certain of our subsidiaries, as borrowers, and Wright Express Card Holdings Australia Pty Ltd, as specified designated borrower, with a lending syndicate. The 2011 Credit Agreement was secured by pledges of the stock of our foreign subsidiaries. The 2011 Credit Agreement provided for a five-year \$200 million amortizing term loan facility and a five-year \$700 million revolving credit facility with a \$100 million sub-limit for letters of credit and a \$20 million sub-limit for swingline loans. Term loan payments in the amount of \$2.5 million were due beginning on June 30, 2011, and thereafter on the last day of each September, December, March and June thereafter, through and including March 31, 2016, and on the maturity date for the term agreement, May 23, 2016, the remaining outstanding principal amount of \$150 million was due. As of December 31, 2012, we had \$621 million of loans outstanding under the 2011 Credit Agreement. As of December 31, 2012, we also had approximately \$2.4 million in letters of credit outstanding. Accordingly, at December 31, 2012, we had \$236.9 million of availability under the 2011 Credit Agreement, subject to the covenants as described below.

Proceeds from the 2011 Credit Agreement were used to repay our indebtedness under the 2007 credit facility with a lending syndicate, and indebtedness under the 2010 term loan facility with a bank. The 2011 Credit Agreement funding was available for working capital purposes, acquisitions, payment of dividends and other restricted payments, refinancing of indebtedness, and other general corporate purposes.

Amounts outstanding under the 2011 Credit Agreement bore interest at a rate equal to, at our option, (a) the Eurocurrency Rate, as defined, plus a margin of 1.25 percent to 2.25 percent based on the ratio of consolidated funded indebtedness of the Company and its subsidiaries to consolidated EBITDA or (b) the highest of (i) the Federal Funds Rate plus 0.50 percent, (ii) the prime rate announced by the lead lender, or (iii) the Eurocurrency Rate plus 1.00 percent, in each case plus a margin of 0.25 percent to 1.25 percent based on the ratio of consolidated funded indebtedness of the Company and its subsidiaries to consolidated EBITDA. In addition, we agreed to pay a quarterly commitment fee at a rate per annum ranging from 0.20 percent to 0.40 percent of the daily unused portion of the credit facility. Any outstanding loans under the 2011 Credit Agreement matured on May 23, 2016.

Our 2011 Credit Agreement contained various financial covenants requiring us to maintain certain financial ratios. Specifically, it limited us to a maximum consolidated leverage ratio of 3.00 to 1.00 at the end of each fiscal quarter until the maturity date. The 2011 Credit Agreement also required us to maintain a minimum consolidated interest coverage ratio of 3.00 to 1.00 at the end of each fiscal quarter until the maturity date.

In addition to the financial covenants, the 2011 Credit Agreement contained various customary restrictive covenants that limited our ability to pay dividends, sell or transfer all or substantially all of our property or assets, incur more indebtedness or make guarantees, grant or incur liens on our assets, make investments, loans, advances or acquisitions, engage in mergers, consolidations, liquidations or dissolutions, enter into sales or leasebacks and change our accounting policies or reporting practices. WEX Bank was not subject to certain of these restrictions. We were in compliance with all material covenants and restrictions at December 31, 2012.

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Our interest rate swap arrangements which effectively converted \$150 million of variable rate borrowing to fixed rate borrowing at a rate of approximately 0.56 percent expired in March of 2012. We regularly review our projected borrowings under our credit facility and the current interest rate environment to determine if additional swaps should be executed.

On January 18, 2013, the Company entered into an Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the *2013 Credit Agreement*), among the Company, as borrower, Wright Express Card Holdings Australia Pty Ltd, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, as specified designated borrower, Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent, swing line lender and L/C issuer, and the other lenders party thereto. The 2013 Credit Agreement provides for a five-year \$300 million term loan facility, and a five-year \$700 million secured revolving credit facility with a \$150 million sub-limit for letters of credit and a \$20 million sub-limit for swingline loans. Subject to certain conditions, including obtaining relevant commitments, the Company has the option to increase the facility by up to an additional \$100 million. The remaining terms and conditions are materially similar to the 2011 Credit Agreement.

On January 30, 2013, the Company, completed a \$400 million offering in aggregate principal amount of its 4.750 percent senior notes due 2023 (the *Notes*) at an issue price of 100.0 percent of the principal amount, plus accrued interest, if any, from January 30, 2013. Proceeds from the Notes were used to pay down the entire outstanding balance of the revolver portion of our 2013 Credit Agreement. The remaining proceeds are available for general corporate purposes.

Other Liquidity Matters

We discuss our hedging strategies relative to commodity and interest rate risk in Item 7A below. Our fuel price derivatives are entered into to mitigate the volatility that domestic fuel prices introduce to our revenue streams. The current fuel price is essentially in the collar range set in the previous year. As a result, we have a net liability related to these derivatives of approximately \$1.7 million. During the course of the year we paid \$10.6 million from the net settlement of expiring derivative contracts. Our long-term cash requirements, apart from amounts owing on our 2013 Credit Agreement, consist primarily of amounts due to Wyndham as part of our tax receivable agreement. As a consequence of our separation from Avis, we increased the tax bases of our tangible and intangible assets to their fair market value (the *Tax Basis Increase*). This Tax Basis Increase allows us to reduce the amount of future tax payments to the extent that we generate sufficient taxable income. We were contractually obligated, pursuant to our tax receivable agreement with Avis, to remit to Avis 85 percent of any such cash savings, subject to repayment if it is determined that these savings should not have been available to us. In 2009 we entered into a Tax Receivable Prepayment Agreement to settle a portion of the obligation with one of Avis' successors. These obligations were previously valued at \$187.5 million and this transaction resulted in a gain of \$136.5 million. As a result we are now entitled to receive, without obligation to a third party, approximately 68 percent of the future estimated tax benefit of the Tax Basis Increase. This will be reflected over time in increases in operating cash.

Undistributed earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries of the Company amounted to \$1.8 million at December 31, 2012, and \$6.0 million at December 31, 2011. These earnings are considered to be indefinitely reinvested, and accordingly, no U.S. federal and state income taxes have been provided thereon. If we were to distribute such earnings in the form of dividends or otherwise, the Company would be subject to both U.S. income taxes (subject to an adjustment for foreign tax credits) and withholding taxes payable to the various foreign countries.

We currently have authorization from our Board to purchase up to \$150 million of our common stock up to July 2013. Through December 31, 2012, we have used \$112.7 million of the authorized amount to acquire shares of our common stock. The program will be funded either through our future cash flows or through borrowings on our 2013 Credit Agreement. Share repurchases will be made on the open market and may be commenced or suspended at any time. The Company's management, based on its evaluation of market and economic conditions and other factors, will determine the timing and number of shares repurchased.

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Management believes that we can adequately fund our cash needs for at least the next 12 months.

Off-balance Sheet Arrangements

We have the following off-balance sheet arrangements as of December 31, 2012:

Operating leases. We lease office space, office equipment and computer equipment under long-term operating leases, which are recorded in occupancy and equipment or technology leasing and support.

Extension of credit to customers. We have entered into commitments to extend credit in the ordinary course of business. We had approximately \$4.7 billion of commitments to extend credit at December 31, 2012, as part of established customer agreements. These amounts may increase or decrease during 2013 as we increase or decrease credit to customers, subject to our appropriate credit reviews, as part of our lending product agreements. Many of these commitments are not expected to be utilized; therefore, we do not believe total unused credit available to customers and customers of strategic relationships represents future cash requirements. We can adjust our customers' credit lines at our discretion at any time. We believe that we can adequately fund actual cash requirements related to these credit commitments through the issuance of certificates of deposit, borrowed federal funds and other debt facilities.

Letters of credit. We are required to post collateral to secure our fuel price sensitive derivative instruments based on any unrealized loss, less any unsecured credit granted by our counter party. As of December 31, 2012, we have posted a \$2.1 million letter of credit as collateral under the terms of our lease agreement for our corporate offices.

Contractual Obligations

The table below summarizes the estimated dollar amounts of payments under contractual obligations as of December 31, 2012, for the periods specified:

| (in thousands) | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 and Thereafter | Total |
|---|---------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------|
| Operating leases: | | | | | | |
| Facilities | \$ 6,389 | \$ 5,978 | \$ 5,564 | \$ 3,221 | \$ 5,694 | \$ 26,846 |
| Equipment, including vehicles | 1,268 | 574 | 240 | 18 | | 2,100 |
| Revolving line-of-credit ^(a) | 438,500 | | | | | 438,500 |
| Term Loan | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | 152,500 | | 182,500 |
| Interest payments on term loan | 3,054 | 2,883 | 2,713 | 972 | | 9,622 |
| Tax receivable agreement | 9,545 | 9,654 | 10,461 | 11,032 | 45,858 | 86,550 |
| Deposits | 842,002 | 48,343 | | | | 890,345 |
| Borrowed federal funds | 48,400 | | | | | 48,400 |
| Fuel price derivative contracts | 1,407 | 322 | | | | 1,729 |
| Contingent obligation ^(b) | 313 | | | | | 313 |
| Total | \$ 1,360,878 | \$ 77,754 | \$ 28,978 | \$ 167,743 | \$ 51,552 | \$ 1,686,905 |

^(a) Our 2011 Credit Facility was set to expire in May of 2016. Amounts in table exclude interest payments. See Item 8 Note 11, Financing Debt. This facility was amended and restated on January 18, 2013, and will expire in January 2018. See Item 8, Note 22 Subsequent Event.

^(b) During the first quarter of 2013, we expect to pay the remaining purchase price of the UNIK acquisition.

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At this time, the Company is unable to make a reasonably reliable estimate of the timing of payments in individual years in connection with uncertain tax liabilities; therefore, such amounts are not included in the above contractual obligation table.

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Application of Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. Preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of our financial statements. We continually evaluate our judgments and estimates in determination of our financial condition and operating results. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Estimates are based on information available as of the date of the financial statements and, accordingly, actual results could differ from these estimates, sometimes materially. Critical accounting policies and estimates are defined as those that are both most important to the portrayal of our financial condition and operating results and require management's most subjective judgments. Our consolidated financial statements are based on the selection and application of critical accounting policies and estimates, the most significant of which are included in the tables below.

Reserve for Credit Losses

| <u>Description</u> | <u>Assumptions/Approach Used</u> | <u>Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions</u> |
|--|--|---|
| <p>The reserve for losses relating to accounts receivable represents management's estimate of the losses inherent in the Company's outstanding portfolio of receivables. The reserve for credit losses reduces the Company's accounts receivable balances as reported in its financial statements to the net realizable value.</p> | <p>Management has consistently considered its portfolio of charge card receivables as a large group of smaller balance accounts that it has collectively evaluated for impairment. Reserves for losses on these receivables are primarily based on a model that analyzes specific portfolio statistics, including average charge-off rates for various stages of receivable aging (including: current, 30 days, 60 days, 90 days) over historical periods including average bankruptcy and recovery rates. Receivables are generally written off when they are 150 days past due or declaration of bankruptcy by the customer.</p> | <p>To the extent historical credit experience is not indicative of future performance, actual loss experience could differ significantly from management's judgments and expectations, resulting in either higher or lower future provisions for credit losses, as applicable. As of December 31, 2012, we have estimated a reserve for credit losses which is 0.75 percent of the total gross accounts receivable balance.</p> |
| | <p>The reserve reflects management's judgment regarding overall reserve adequacy. Management considers whether to adjust the reserve that is calculated by the analytic model based on other factors, such as the actual charge-offs for the preceding reporting periods, expected charge-offs and recoveries for the subsequent reporting periods, a review of accounts receivable balances which become past due, changes in customer payment patterns, known fraudulent activity in the portfolio, as well as leading economic and market indicators.</p> | <p>An increase or decrease to this reserve by 0.5 percent would increase or decrease the provision for credit losses for the year by \$7.8 million. For the past three years, our reserve for credit losses in an annual period has not been in excess of 1.0 percent of the total receivable.</p> |

Table of Contents**Business Combinations, Acquired Intangible Assets and Goodwill**

| <u>Description</u> | Assumptions/Approach Used | Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions |
|---|---|--|
| <p>Business combinations are accounted for at fair value. Deferred tax asset valuation allowances and income tax uncertainties after the acquisition date generally affect income tax expense. The accounting for business combinations requires estimates and judgment as to expectations for future cash flows of the acquired business, and the allocation of those cash flows to identifiable intangible assets, in determining the estimated fair value for assets and liabilities acquired.</p> | <p>The fair values assigned to tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed are based on management's estimates and assumptions, as well as other information compiled by management, including valuations that utilize customary valuation procedures and techniques.</p> | <p>We review the carrying values of the amortizing assets for impairment whenever events or changes in business circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Such circumstances would include, but are not limited to, a significant decrease in the perceived market price of the intangible, a significant adverse change in the way the asset is being used, or a history of operating or cash flow losses associated with the use of the intangible.</p> |
| <p>Goodwill is comprised of the cost of business acquisitions in excess of the fair value assigned to the net tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired. Goodwill is not amortized but is reviewed for impairment annually, or when events or changes in the business environment indicate that the carrying value of the reporting unit may exceed its fair value. Acquired intangible assets result from the allocation of the cost of an acquisition. These acquired intangibles include assets that amortize, primarily software and customer relationships, and those that do not amortize, specifically trademarks and certain trade names. The annual review of goodwill and non-amortizing intangibles values is performed as of October 1 of each year.</p> | <p>For the reporting units that carry goodwill balances, our impairment test consists of a comparison of each reporting unit's carrying value to its estimated fair value. A reporting unit, for the purpose of the impairment test, is one level below the operating segment level. We have two reporting segments that are further broken into several reporting units for the impairment review. The estimated fair value of a reporting unit is primarily based on discounted estimated future cash flows. An appropriate discount rate is used, as well as risk premium for specific business units, based on the Company's cost of capital or reporting unit-specific economic factors. We generally validate the model by considering other factors such as the fair value of comparable companies, if available, to our reporting units, and a reconciliation of the fair value of all our reporting units to our overall market capitalization. The assumptions used to estimate the discounted cash flows are based on our best estimates about payment processing fees/interchange rates, sales volumes, costs (including fuel prices), future growth rates, capital expenditures and market conditions over an estimate of the remaining operating period at the reporting unit level. The discount rate at each reporting unit is based on the weighted average cost of capital that is determined by evaluating the risk free rate of return, cost of debt, and expected equity premiums.</p> | <p>Our goodwill resides in multiple reporting units. The profitability of individual reporting units may suffer periodically from downturns in customer demand or other economic factors. Individual reporting units may be relatively more impacted than the Company as a whole. Specifically, during times of economic slowdown, our customers may reduce their expenditures. As a result, demand for the services of one or more of the reporting units could decline which could adversely affect our operations, cash flow, and liquidity and could result in an impairment of goodwill or intangible assets.</p> |
| | <p>Non goodwill intangible assets are considered not recoverable because their carrying amount exceeds the sum of undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use of the assets. The recoverability test is based on management's intended use of the assets. If the asset fails the recoverability test, impairment is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset group exceeds its fair value. Fair value measurements under ASC 820 are based on the assumptions of market participants. When determining the fair value of the asset group,</p> | <p>As of December 31, 2012, the Company had an aggregate of approximately \$844 million on its balance sheet related to goodwill and intangible assets of acquired entities. Our analysis indicates that the calculated fair value of our reporting units support their carrying values as of December 31, 2012. As noted in Item 1A, because the acquisitions of CorporatePay and UNIK were completed during 2012, their market values approximate their carrying values. The goodwill associated with these reporting units are as follows; CorporatePay, \$19.8 million, UNIK, \$19.9 million. Wright Express Australia Fuel has a fair value of approximately 120 percent of its carrying value and a goodwill balance of approximately \$210.7 million. The Company's remaining reporting units have fair market values substantially in excess of their carrying values. Although an impairment charge is not required at this time, if actual results deteriorate versus our assumptions in the valuation, the potential exists for an impairment in our reporting units.</p> |

entities must consider the highest and best use of the assets from a market-participant perspective.

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Valuation of Derivatives

| <u>Description</u> | <u>Assumptions/Approach Used</u> | <u>Effect if Actual Results Differ from Assumptions</u> |
|--|---|---|
| The Company has entered into several financial arrangements that are considered to be derivative transactions. Where the Company has entered into fuel price derivatives, no hedging relationship has been designated. Accordingly, when the derivatives are marked to their market value, the related gains or losses are recognized currently in earnings. | None of the derivatives that exist have readily determinable fair market values. Management determines fair value through alternative valuation approaches, primarily modeling that considers the value of the underlying index or commodity (where appropriate), over-the-counter market quotations, time value, volatility factors and counterparty credit risk. On a periodic basis, management reviews the statements provided by the counterparty to ensure the fair market values are reasonable when compared to the one it derived. | As of December 31, 2012, the Company had established that the net fair value of the derivatives was a liability of less than \$2 million. Changes in fuel prices, interest rates and other variables have a significant impact on the value of the derivatives. Should either (i) the variables underlying pricing methodologies; (ii) the creditworthiness of the counterparty or (iii) the methodologies themselves substantially change, our results of operations could significantly change. |

Changes to Accounting Policies

On June 16, 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05, Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Presentation of Comprehensive Income (ASU 2011-05). The amendments in ASU 2011-05 require entities to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. Additionally, the amendments in ASU 2011-05 require an entity to present on the face of the financial statements reclassification adjustments for items that are reclassified from other comprehensive income to net income in the statement(s) where the components of net income and the components of other comprehensive income are presented. ASU 2011-05 is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. On December 23, 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-12, Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05 to defer the new requirement to present components of reclassifications of other comprehensive income on the face of the financial statements. Companies are still required to adopt the other requirements contained in ASU 2011-05. The Company adopted ASU 2011-05 and has provided the required disclosures in two consecutive statements.

Table of Contents**ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK**

The Company has entered into market risk sensitive instruments for purposes other than trading. The discussion below highlights quantitative and qualitative matters related to these instruments.

Interest Rate Risk

At December 31, 2012, we had borrowings of \$621 million under our 2011 Credit Facility that bore interest at variable rates. During 2010 we entered into an interest rate swap contract that ended in March 2012 that fixed the interest rate on \$150 million of our variable rate revolving 2011 Credit Agreement. We periodically review our projected borrowing under our 2011 Credit Agreement and the current interest rate environment in order to ascertain whether additional swaps should be entered into to either increase our coverage of our overall borrowings or extend the period which our hedges cover.

At December 31, 2012, WEX Bank had deposits (includes certificates of deposits, interest bearing money market deposits and borrowed federal funds) outstanding of \$661 million. The deposits are generally short-term in nature. Upon maturity, the deposits will likely be replaced by issuing new deposits to the extent they are needed.

The following table presents the impact of changes in LIBOR on interest expense on our revolving credit facility and term loan for 2012 on the principal outstanding under the credit facility, as well as the impact of changes in interest rates on certificates of deposits, interest bearing money market deposits and borrowed federal funds:

| (in thousands) | Impact ^(a) |
|---|-----------------------|
| Projected annual financing interest expense on credit agreement borrowings (assumes one-month LIBOR plus 150 basis points equal to 1.7087%) ^(b) | \$ 10,611 |
| Increase of: | |
| 1.00% | \$ 6,210 |
| 2.00% | \$ 12,420 |
| | |
| Projected annual operating interest expense on WEX Bank deposits (certificates of deposits at 0.57%, interest bearing money market deposits at 0.39% and borrowed federal funds at 0.39%) | \$ 3,461 |
| Increase of: | |
| 1.00% | \$ 6,615 |
| 2.00% | \$ 13,229 |

(a) Changes to interest expense presented in this table are based on interest payments, outstanding balance and rate as of December 31, 2012.

(b) The table above does not reflect the impact of the January 30, 2013, \$400 million offering in aggregate principal amount of 4.750 percent senior notes, which was used to reduce amounts outstanding under our 2011 Credit Agreement in 2013.

At December 31, 2012, WEX Bank had negotiable order of withdrawal account deposits outstanding of \$261.1 million.

| (in thousands) | Impact ^(b) |
|--|-----------------------|
| Projected annual interest expense (based on the federal fund rate) on NOW account deposits using federal funds rate of 0.39% | \$ |

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Increase of:

| | |
|-------|--------|
| 1.00% | \$ |
| 2.00% | \$ 509 |

(b) Changes to interest expense presented in this table are based on the outstanding balance and rate as of December 31, 2012.

Table of Contents**Commodity Price Risk**

As discussed in the Fuel Price Derivatives section of Item 1, we use derivative instruments to manage the impact of volatility in North American fuel prices. We have entered into put and call option contracts (Options) based on the wholesale price of unleaded gasoline and retail price of diesel fuel, which settle on a monthly basis through the second quarter of 2014. The Options are intended to lock in a range of prices during any given quarter on a portion of our forecasted earnings subject to fuel price variations. Our fuel price risk management program is designed to purchase derivative instruments to manage our fuel price-related earnings exposure.

The following table presents information about the Options:

(in thousands except per gallon data)

| | | | December 31, 2012 | | | |
|---|----------------|--|---|--|--|-------------------|
| | | | Put Strike Price of Underlying Option (per gallon) (a) | Call Strike Price of Underlying Option (per gallon) (a) | Aggregate Notional Amount (gallons) (b) | Fair Value |
| Fuel price derivative instruments unleaded fuel wholesale strike price | | | | | | |
| Options settling October 2013 | June 2014 | | \$ 2.485 | \$ 2.545 | 6,269 | \$ (514) |
| Options settling July 2013 | March 2014 | | \$ 2.633 | \$ 2.693 | 4,643 | 308 |
| Options settling April 2013 | December 2013 | | \$ 2.670 | \$ 2.730 | 10,436 | (398) |
| Options settling January 2013 | September 2013 | | \$ 2.843 | \$ 2.903 | 7,291 | 457 |
| Options settling October 2012 | June 2013 | | \$ 2.540 | \$ 2.600 | 4,803 | (1,161) |
| Options settling July 2012 | March 2013 | | \$ 2.605 | \$ 2.665 | 2,310 | (314) |
| Total fuel price derivative instruments unleaded fuel | | | | | 35,752 | \$ (1,622) |
| Fuel price derivative instruments diesel fuel retail strike price | | | | | | |
| Options settling October 2013 | June 2014 | | \$ 3.713 | \$ 3.773 | 2,816 | \$ (224) |
| Options settling July 2013 | March 2014 | | \$ 3.878 | \$ 3.938 | 2,086 | 108 |
| Options settling April 2013 | December 2013 | | \$ 3.823 | \$ 3.883 | 4,689 | (162) |
| Options settling January 2013 | September 2013 | | \$ 3.990 | \$ 4.050 | 3,276 | 363 |
| Options settling October 2012 | June 2013 | | \$ 3.835 | \$ 3.895 | 2,158 | (89) |
| Options settling July 2012 | March 2013 | | \$ 3.792 | \$ 3.852 | 1,038 | (103) |
| Total fuel price derivative instruments diesel | | | | | 16,063 | \$ (107) |
| Total fuel price derivative instruments | | | | | 51,815 | \$ (1,729) |

(a) The settlement of the Options is based upon the New York Mercantile Exchange's New York Harbor Reformulated Gasoline Blendstock for Oxygen Blending and the U.S. Department of Energy's weekly retail on-highway diesel fuel price for the month.

(b) The Options settle on a monthly basis.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of WEX Inc.

South Portland, Maine

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of WEX Inc. and subsidiaries, formerly Wright Express Corporation (the Company), as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2012. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of WEX Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2012, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 28, 2013 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Boston, Massachusetts

February 28, 2013

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WEX INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands, except per share data)

| | December 31, | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| | 2012 | 2011 |
| Assets | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | \$ 197,662 | \$ 25,791 |
| Accounts receivable (less reserve for credit losses of \$11,709 in 2012 and \$11,526 in 2011) | 1,555,814 | 1,323,915 |
| Income taxes receivable | | 7,755 |
| Available-for-sale securities | 16,350 | 17,044 |
| Fuel price derivatives, at fair value | | 410 |
| Property, equipment and capitalized software, net | 60,097 | 62,078 |
| Deferred income taxes, net | 100,128 | 143,524 |
| Goodwill | 844,285 | 549,504 |
| Other intangible assets, net | 241,810 | 109,656 |
| Other assets | 90,538 | 38,383 |
| Total assets | \$ 3,106,684 | \$ 2,278,060 |
| Liabilities and Stockholders Equity | | |
| Accounts payable | \$ 527,838 | \$ 409,226 |
| Accrued expenses | 60,532 | 54,738 |
| Income taxes payable | 10,151 | |
| Deposits | 890,345 | 693,654 |
| Borrowed federal funds | 48,400 | 6,900 |
| Revolving line-of-credit facilities and term loan | 621,000 | 295,300 |
| Amounts due under tax receivable agreement | 86,550 | 92,763 |
| Fuel price derivatives, at fair value | 1,729 | 415 |
| Other liabilities | 20,546 | 15,749 |
| Total liabilities | 2,267,091 | 1,568,745 |
| Commitments and contingencies (Note 18) | | |
| Redeemable noncontrolling interest (Note 17) | 21,662 | |
| Stockholders Equity | | |
| Common stock \$0.01 par value; 175,000 shares authorized; 42,586 in 2012 and 42,252 in 2011 shares issued; 38,908 in 2012 and 38,765 in 2011 shares outstanding | 426 | 423 |
| Additional paid-in capital | 162,470 | 146,282 |
| Retained earnings | 730,311 | 633,389 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive income | 37,379 | 30,588 |
| Less treasury stock at cost; 3,766 shares in 2012 and 3,566 in 2011 | (112,655) | (101,367) |
| Total stockholders equity | 817,931 | 709,315 |
| Total liabilities and stockholders equity | \$ 3,106,684 | \$ 2,278,060 |

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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WEX INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(in thousands, except per share data)

| | Year ended December 31, | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 |
| Revenues | | | |
| Fleet payment solutions | \$ 470,591 | \$ 436,704 | \$ 329,239 |
| Other payment solutions | 152,560 | 116,372 | 61,167 |
| Total revenues | 623,151 | 553,076 | 390,406 |
| Expenses | | | |
| Salary and other personnel | 123,380 | 104,610 | 87,364 |
| Service fees | 103,189 | 70,202 | 46,368 |
| Provision for credit losses | 22,539 | 27,527 | 19,838 |
| Technology leasing and support | 18,537 | 15,423 | 12,881 |
| Occupancy and equipment | 12,361 | 11,803 | 8,654 |
| Advertising | 10,155 | 9,713 | 8,118 |
| Marketing | 3,679 | 3,240 | 2,197 |
| Postage and shipping | 4,347 | 4,325 | 3,413 |
| Communications | 5,373 | 5,115 | 3,631 |
| Depreciation, amortization and impairments | 75,263 | 45,369 | 29,893 |
| Operating interest expense | 4,990 | 5,453 | 5,370 |
| Other | 17,719 | 16,972 | 11,970 |
| Total operating expenses | 401,532 | 319,752 | 239,697 |
| Operating income | 221,619 | 233,324 | 150,709 |
| Financing interest expense | (10,433) | (11,676) | (5,314) |
| Net (loss) gain on foreign currency transactions | (299) | (459) | 7,145 |
| Net realized and unrealized losses on fuel price derivatives | (12,365) | (11,869) | (7,244) |
| Decrease in tax refund due to former shareholder of RD Card Holdings Australia | 9,750 | | |
| Increase in amount due under tax receivable agreement | (2,089) | (715) | (214) |
| Income before income taxes | 206,183 | 208,605 | 145,082 |
| Income taxes | 109,474 | 74,983 | 57,453 |
| Net income | 96,709 | 133,622 | 87,629 |
| Less: Net loss from noncontrolling interest | (213) | | |
| Net earnings attributable to WEX Inc. | \$ 96,922 | \$ 133,622 | \$ 87,629 |
| Net earnings attributable to WEX Inc. per share: | | | |
| Basic | \$ 2.50 | \$ 3.45 | \$ 2.28 |
| Diluted | \$ 2.48 | \$ 3.43 | \$ 2.25 |
| Weighted average common shares outstanding: | | | |
| Basic | 38,840 | 38,686 | 38,486 |
| Diluted | 39,092 | 38,998 | 39,052 |

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**WEX INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

(in thousands)

| | Year ended December 31, | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 |
| Net income | \$ 96,709 | \$ 133,622 | \$ 87,629 |
| Changes in available-for-sale securities, net of tax effect of \$(3) in 2012, \$66 in 2011 and \$41 in 2010 | (3) | 108 | 69 |
| Changes in interest rate swap, net of tax effect of \$35 in 2012, \$179 in 2011 and \$(111) in 2010 | 60 | 308 | (192) |
| Foreign currency translation | 6,705 | 2,567 | 28,015 |
| Comprehensive income | 103,471 | 136,605 | 115,521 |
| Less: comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interest (Note 17) | (242) | | |
| Comprehensive income attributable to WEX Inc. | \$ 103,713 | \$ 136,605 | \$ 115,521 |

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WEX INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

(in thousands)

| | Common Stock | | Additional Paid-in Capital | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) | Treasury Stock | Retained Earnings | Total Equity |
|---|---------------|---------------|----------------------------------|--|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| | Shares | Amount | | | | | |
| Balance at December 31, 2009 | 41,167 | \$ 412 | \$ 112,063 | \$ (287) | \$ (83,010) | \$ 412,138 | \$ 441,316 |
| Stock issued to employees exercising stock options | 211 | 2 | 3,177 | | | | 3,179 |
| Tax benefit from employees' stock option and restricted stock units | | | 1,698 | | | | 1,698 |
| Stock issued to employees for vesting of restricted stock units | 101 | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Stock-based compensation | | | 5,646 | | | | 5,646 |
| Conversion of preferred stock | 445 | 4 | 9,999 | | | | 10,003 |
| Purchase of shares of treasury stock | | | | | (18,357) | | (18,357) |
| Changes in available-for-sale securities, net of tax effect of \$41 | | | | 69 | | | 69 |
| Changes in interest rate swaps, net of tax effect of \$(111) | | | | (192) | | | (192) |
| Foreign currency translation | | | | 28,015 | | | 28,015 |
| Net earnings attributable to WEX Inc. | | | | | | 87,629 | 87,629 |
| Balance at December 31, 2010 | 41,924 | 419 | 132,583 | 27,605 | (101,367) | 499,767 | 559,007 |
| Stock issued to employees exercising stock options | 216 | 3 | 2,913 | | | | 2,916 |
| Tax benefit from employees' stock option and restricted stock units | | | 3,970 | | | | 3,970 |
| Stock issued to employees for vesting of restricted stock units | 112 | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Stock-based compensation | | | 6,816 | | | | 6,816 |
| Changes in available-for-sale securities, net of tax effect of \$66 | | | | 108 | | | 108 |
| Changes in interest rate swaps, net of tax effect of \$179 | | | | 308 | | | 308 |
| Foreign currency translation | | | | 2,567 | | | 2,567 |
| Net earnings attributable to WEX Inc. | | | | | | 133,622 | 133,622 |
| Balance at December 31, 2011 | 42,252 | 423 | 146,282 | 30,588 | (101,367) | 633,389 | 709,315 |
| Stock issued to employees exercising stock options | 234 | 2 | 4,623 | | | | 4,625 |
| Tax benefit from employees' stock option and restricted stock units | | | 4,466 | | | | 4,466 |
| Stock issued to employees for vesting of restricted stock units | 100 | 1 | | | | | 1 |
| Stock-based compensation | | | 8,093 | | | | 8,093 |
| Other | | | (994) | | | | (994) |
| Purchase of shares of treasury stock | | | | | (11,288) | | (11,288) |
| Changes in available-for-sale securities, net of tax effect of \$(3) | | | | (3) | | | (3) |
| Changes in interest rate swaps, net of tax effect of \$35 | | | | 60 | | | 60 |
| Foreign currency translation | | | | 6,734 | | | 6,734 |
| Net earnings attributable to WEX Inc. | | | | | | 96,922 | 96,922 |
| Balance at December 31, 2012 | 42,586 | \$ 426 | \$ 162,470 | \$ 37,379 | \$ (112,655) | \$ 730,311 | \$ 817,931 |

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**WEX INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(in thousands)

| | Year ended December 31, | | |
|--|-------------------------|------------|-----------|
| | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 |
| Cash flows from operating activities | | | |
| Net income | \$ 96,709 | \$ 133,622 | \$ 87,629 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used for) operating activities: | | | |
| Net unrealized loss (gain) on derivative instruments | 1,724 | (10,872) | 17,029 |
| Stock-based compensation | 11,016 | 9,367 | 7,425 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 50,267 | 48,112 | 31,504 |
| Goodwill Impairment | 17,508 | | |
| Deferred taxes | 35,907 | 21,749 | 21,536 |
| Provision for credit losses | 22,539 | 27,527 | 19,838 |
| Loss on disposal of internal-use software | 9,503 | | |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquisitions: | | | |
| Accounts receivable | (86,763) | (198,417) | (236,100) |
| Other assets | (43,665) | (11,133) | (1,241) |
| Accounts payable | (41,040) | 29,274 | 41,919 |
| Accrued expenses | (1,582) | 3,839 | 7,534 |
| Income taxes | 17,360 | (3,703) | (2,072) |
| Other liabilities | (11,459) | 9,185 | 2,057 |
| Amounts due under tax receivable agreement | (6,213) | (7,382) | (7,608) |
| Net cash provided by (used for) operating activities | 71,811 | 51,168 | (10,550) |
| Cash flows from investing activities | | | |
| Purchases of property and equipment | (28,036) | (25,145) | (28,944) |
| Purchases of available-for-sale securities | (864) | (8,509) | (150) |
| Maturities of available-for-sale securities | 1,551 | 841 | 1,654 |
| Acquisition of CorporatePay, net of cash | (27,783) | | |
| Acquisition of Fleet One, net of cash | (376,258) | | |
| Cash assumed in UNIK acquisition | 1,566 | | |
| Acquisition of customer relationship intangible | | (3,344) | |
| Acquisition of rapid! PayCard | | (8,081) | |
| Acquisition of RD Card Holdings Australia Pty Ltd., net of cash acquired | | 3,734 | (339,994) |
| Net cash used for investing activities | (429,824) | (40,504) | (367,434) |
| Cash flows from financing activities | | | |
| Excess tax benefits from equity instrument share-based payment arrangements | 4,466 | 3,970 | 1,698 |
| Repurchase of share-based awards to satisfy tax withholdings | (2,926) | (2,551) | (1,476) |
| Proceeds from stock option exercises | 4,625 | 2,913 | 3,177 |
| Net increase in deposits | 193,726 | 163,853 | 106,504 |
| Net increase (decrease) in borrowed federal funds | 41,500 | (52,584) | (12,238) |
| Net (repayments) borrowings on 2007 revolving line-of-credit facility | | (332,300) | 204,300 |
| (Repayments) borrowings on term loan | | (75,000) | 75,000 |
| Loan origination fees | | (6,184) | (2,269) |
| Net borrowings on 2011 revolving line-of-credit | 335,700 | 102,800 | |
| Borrowings on 2011 term note agreement | | 200,000 | |
| Repayments of 2011 term note agreement | (10,000) | (7,500) | |
| Other financing debt | (17,753) | | |
| Contingent consideration paid for rapid! | (8,486) | | |
| Purchase of shares of treasury stock | (11,288) | | (18,357) |
| Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities | 529,564 | (2,583) | 356,339 |
| Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents | 320 | (335) | 386 |

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| | | | |
|--|-------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Net change in cash and cash equivalents | 171,871 | 7,746 | (21,259) |
| Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period | 25,791 | 18,045 | 39,304 |
| Cash and cash equivalents, end of period | \$ 197,662 | \$ 25,791 | \$ 18,045 |

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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WEX INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands, except per share data)

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Business Description

WEX Inc. (Company) is a provider of corporate card payment solutions. The Company provides products and services that meet the needs of businesses in various geographic regions including North and South America, Asia Pacific and Europe. The Company's Fleet Payment Solutions and Other Payment Solutions segments provide its customers with security and control for complex payments across a wide spectrum of business sectors. The Company markets its products and services directly, as well as through strategic relationships which include major oil companies, fuel retailers and vehicle maintenance providers. In October 2012, Wright Express Corporation changed its name to WEX Inc. and Wright Express Financial Services Corporation, the Company's wholly-owned subsidiary, changed its name to WEX Bank.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of WEX Inc. for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, include the accounts of WEX Inc. and its subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates and Assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates and those differences may be material.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Highly liquid investments with remaining maturities at the time of purchase of three months or less (that are readily convertible to cash) are considered to be cash equivalents and are stated at cost, which approximates market value. Cash equivalents include federal funds sold, which are unsecured short-term investments entered into with financial institutions.

Accounts Receivable and Reserve for Credit Losses

Accounts receivable balances are stated at net realizable value. The balance includes a reserve for credit losses which reflects management's estimate of uncollectable balances resulting from credit and fraud losses. Management has consistently considered its portfolio of charge card receivables as a large group of smaller balance accounts that it has collectively evaluated for impairment. The reserve for credit losses is established based on the determination of the amount of expected credit losses inherent in the accounts receivable as of the reporting date. Management reviews delinquency reports, historical collection rates, economic trends, geography and other information in order to make judgments as to probable credit losses. Management also uses historical charge off experience to determine the amount of losses inherent in accounts receivable at the reporting date. Assumptions regarding probable credit losses are reviewed periodically and may be impacted by actual performance of accounts receivable and changes in any of the factors discussed above.

Available-for-sale Securities

The Company records certain of its investments as available-for-sale securities. Available-for-sale securities are carried at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, reported on the consolidated balance sheet in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). Realized gains and losses and declines in fair

Table of Contents**WEX INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****(in thousands, except per share data)**

value judged to be other-than-temporary on available-for-sale securities are included in non-operating revenues and expenses. The cost basis of securities is based on the specific identification method. Interest and dividends earned on securities classified as available-for-sale are included in other revenues. Available-for-sale securities held by the Company were purchased and are held by WEX Bank in order to meet the requirements of the Community Reinvestment Act.

Derivatives

The Company uses derivative instruments as part of its overall strategy to manage its exposure to fluctuations in fuel prices and to reduce the impact of interest rate volatility. All derivatives are recorded at fair value on the consolidated balance sheet.

The Company's fuel price derivative instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment. Gains or losses related to fuel price derivative instruments, both realized and unrealized, are recognized currently in earnings. These instruments are presented on the consolidated balance sheet as fuel price derivatives, at fair value. For the purposes of cash flow presentation, realized gains or losses are included in operating cash flows, as they are intended to hedge operating cash flows.

The Company's interest rate derivatives are designated as cash flow hedges and, accordingly, the change in fair value associated with the effective portion of these derivative instruments that qualify for hedge accounting treatment is recorded as a component of other comprehensive income (loss) and the ineffective portion, if any, is reported currently in earnings. Amounts included in other comprehensive income (loss) are reclassified into earnings in the same period during which the hedged item affects earnings. These instruments are presented as either other assets or accrued expenses on the consolidated balance sheet.

The Company assesses the hedge effectiveness of the interest rate swaps in accordance with the requirements outlined in the accounting standards. For these hedges, management documents, both at inception and over the life of the hedge, at least quarterly, its analysis of actual and expected hedge effectiveness. For those hedging relationships in which the critical terms of the entire debt instrument and the derivative are identical, and the creditworthiness of the counterparty to the hedging instrument remains sound, there is no hedge ineffectiveness so long as those conditions continue to be met. As of December 31, 2012, the Company does not have any interest rate swaps outstanding.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Replacements, renewals and improvements are capitalized and costs for repair and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives shown below. Leasehold improvements are depreciated using the straight-line method over the lesser of the useful life of the asset or remaining lease term.

| | Estimated Useful Lives |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Furniture, fixtures and equipment | 5 to 7 years |
| Computer software | 18 months to 7 years |
| Leasehold improvements | 5 to 15 years |
| <i>Capitalized Software</i> | |

The Company develops software that is used in providing processing and information management services to customers. A significant portion of the Company's capital expenditures is devoted to the development of such internal-use computer software. Software development costs are capitalized once technological feasibility

Table of Contents**WEX INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

(in thousands, except per share data)

of the software has been established. Costs incurred prior to establishing technological feasibility are expensed as incurred. Technological feasibility is established when the Company has completed all planning, designing, coding and testing activities that are necessary to determine that the software can be produced to meet its design specifications, including functions, features and technical performance requirements. Capitalization of costs ceases when the software is ready for its intended use. Software development costs are amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the software. Amounts capitalized for software were \$14,069 in 2012, \$16,726 in 2011 and \$19,637 in 2010. Amortization for software totaled \$20,694 in 2012, \$18,690 in 2011 and \$16,348 in 2010.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The Company classifies intangible assets into three categories: (1) intangible assets with definite lives subject to amortization, (2) intangible assets with indefinite lives not subject to amortization and (3) goodwill. The Company tests intangible assets with definite lives for impairment if conditions exist that indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. Such conditions may include a reduction in operating cash flow or a dramatic change in the manner in which the asset is intended to be used. The Company would record an impairment charge when the carrying value of the definite-lived intangible asset is not recoverable from the undiscounted cash flows generated from the use of the asset.

Intangible assets with indefinite lives and goodwill are not amortized. The Company tests these intangible assets and goodwill for impairment at least annually or more frequently if facts or circumstances indicate that such intangible assets or goodwill might be impaired. All goodwill and intangible assets are assigned to reporting units, which are one level below the Company's operating segments. The Company performs its impairment tests at its reporting unit level. Such impairment tests include comparing the fair value of the respective reporting unit with its carrying value, including goodwill. The Company uses a variety of methodologies to estimate fair value, but primarily relies on discounted cash flow analyses. Such analyses are corroborated using market analytics. Certain assumptions are used in determining the fair value, including assumptions about future cash flows and terminal values. When appropriate, the Company considers the assumptions that it believes hypothetical marketplace participants would use in estimating future cash flows. In addition, an appropriate discount rate is used, based on the Company's cost of capital or reporting unit-specific economic factors. When the fair value is less than the carrying value of the intangible assets or the reporting unit, the Company records an impairment charge to reduce the carrying value of the assets to fair value. Impairment charges are recorded in depreciation and amortization expense on the consolidated statements of income. On September 30, 2012, the Company impaired \$16,171 of goodwill associated with Wright Express Australia Prepaid. The Company's annual goodwill and intangible assets impairment test, performed as of October 1, 2012, identified an impairment of \$1,337 of goodwill associated with the acquisition of Financial Automation Limited, acquired in August of 2008.

The Company determines the useful lives of its identifiable intangible assets after considering the specific facts and circumstances related to each intangible asset. Factors management considers when determining useful lives include the contractual term of any agreement, the history of the asset, the Company's long-term strategy for the use of the asset, any laws or other local regulations which could impact the useful life of the asset and other economic factors, including competition and specific market conditions. Intangible assets that are deemed to have definite lives are amortized over their useful lives, which is the period of time that the asset is expected to contribute directly or indirectly to future cash flows. An evaluation of the remaining useful lives of the definite-lived intangible assets is performed periodically to determine if any change is warranted.

Impairment and Disposals of Long-lived Assets

Long-lived assets are tested for impairment whenever facts or circumstances, such as a reduction in operating cash flow or a dramatic change in the manner the asset is intended to be used, indicate the carrying

Table of Contents**WEX INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)****(in thousands, except per share data)**

amount of the asset may not be recoverable. If indicators exist, the Company compares the estimated undiscounted future cash flows associated with these assets or operations to their carrying value to determine if a write-down to fair value (normally measured by the expected present value technique) is required. The Company recognized an expense of \$8,903 during the year ended December 31, 2012. This expense is a consequence of the Company's decision to utilize the software acquired with the acquisition of Fleet One, during the fourth quarter of 2012, as the processing platform for its over-the-road product. The Company also recognized approximately \$600 in impairments and disposals of various other long-lived assets during the year, some of which were related to the Fleet One acquisition. The Company did not recognize any significant impairment expense on the Company's long-lived assets during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010. Write-offs due to the acquisition of Fleet One are recorded in depreciation, amortizations and impairments in the consolidated statements of income. Disposals over the ordinary course of business are recorded in occupancy and equipment in the consolidated statements of income.

Other Assets

The Company has an investment in the stock of the Federal Home Loan Bank totaling \$1,534 for the year ended December 31, 2012. For all other years presented, the investment was \$1,562. The investment is carried at cost and not considered a readily marketable security. This investment is included in other assets on the consolidated balance sheets. As of December 31, 2012, the Company has concluded that the investment is not impaired.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other liabilities approximate their respective fair values due to the short-term nature of such instruments. The carrying values of certificates of deposit, interest-bearing money market deposits, borrowed federal funds and credit agreement borrowings, approximate their respective fair values as the interest rates on these financial instruments are variable. All other financial instruments are reflected at fair value on the consolidated balance sheet.

Revenue Recognition

The majority of the Company's revenues are comprised of transaction-based fees, which generally are calculated based on measures such as (i) percentage of dollar value of volume processed; (ii) number of transactions processed; or (iii) some combination thereof. The Company has entered into agreements with major oil companies, fuel retailers and vehicle maintenance providers which provide products and/or services to the Company's customers. These agreements specify that a transaction is deemed to be captured when the Company has validated that the transaction has no errors and has accepted and posted the data to the Company's records. The Company recognizes revenues when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the products and services have been provided to the client, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured.

A description of the major components of revenue is as follows:

Payment Processing Revenue. Revenue consists of transaction fees assessed to major oil companies, fuel retailers and vehicle maintenance providers. The fee charged is generally based upon a percentage of the total transaction amount; however, it may also be based on a fixed amount charged per transaction or, on a combination of both measures. The fee is deducted from the Company's payment to the major oil company, fuel retailer or vehicle maintenance provider and recorded as revenue at the time the transaction is captured.

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WEX INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

(in thousands, except per share data)

Interchange income is earned by the Company's corporate purchase card and payroll card products and is included in payment processing revenue. Interchange income is a fee paid by a merchant bank to the card-issuing bank through the interchange network. Interchange fees are set by the credit card providers. The Company recognizes interchange income as earned.

With regard to payment processing revenue, the Company is generally responsible for the collection of the total transaction amount and the payment to the merchant of their sales amount, net of the payment processing revenue earned by the Company. As a consequence the Company's accounts receivable and accounts payable related to its payment processing revenues are reflective of the total transaction amount processed by the Company not the Company's revenue.

Transaction Processing Revenue. The Company earns transaction fees, which are principally based on the number of transactions processed; however, the fees may be a percentage of the total transaction amount. These fees are recognized at the time the transaction is captured.

Account Servicing Revenue. Revenue is primarily comprised of monthly fees based on vehicles serviced. These fees are primarily in return for providing monthly vehicle data reports. Account servicing revenue is recognized monthly, as the Company fulfills its contractual service obligations. We also recognize service fees related to rapid! PayCard services for card fees charged to the cardholder.

Finance Fees. The Company earns revenue by assessing monthly finance fees on accounts with overdue balances. These fees are recognized as revenue at the time the fees are assessed. The finance fee is calculated using a stated late fee rate based on the entire balance outstanding from the customer. On occasion, these fees are waived. The Company's established reserve for such waived amounts is estimated and offset against the late fee revenue recognized. These waived fees amounted to \$3,905 in 2012 and \$3,845 in 2011. The Company's subsidiary, Fleet One, engages in factoring, the purchase of accounts receivable from a third party at a discount. Revenue earned in this transaction is recorded in finance fees. We also recognize fees for interest associated with the Company's fuel desk product and interest earned on the Company's foreign paycard product.

Other. The Company assesses fees for providing ancillary services, such as information products and services, professional services and marketing services. Other revenues also include cross-border fees, fees for overnight shipping, certain customized electronic reporting and customer contact services provided on behalf of certain of the Company's customers. Service related revenues are recognized in the period that the work is performed.

Interest and dividends earned on investments in available-for-sale securities also are included in other revenues. Such income is recognized in the period that it is earned.

The Company sells telematics devices as part of its WEXSmart™ telematics program. In addition, the Company sells assorted equipment to its Pacific Pride franchisees. The Company recognizes revenue from these sales when the customer has accepted delivery of the product and collectability of the sales amount is reasonably assured.

From time to time the Company enters into contracts that provide for rebates and/or incentives to certain customers and selected strategic relationships in order to induce them to use the Company's payment processing or transaction processing services. The revenues described above are net of rebates and incentives provided to customers. Rebates are recorded in the period in which the underlying transactions are recorded. Incentives are recognized, to extent they are earned, on a pro rata basis over the period earned.

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WEX INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

(in thousands, except per share data)

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company sponsors restricted stock award plans and stock option plans. The Company recognizes compensation expense related to employee stock-based compensation over their vesting periods based upon the fair value of the award on the date of grant. In instances where vesting is dependent upon the realization of certain performance goals, compensation is estimated and amortized over the vesting period.

Advertising Costs

Advertising and marketing costs are expensed in the period the advertising occurs.

Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the period that includes the enactment date. The realizability of deferred tax assets must also be assessed. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the associated temporary differences became deductible. A valuation allowance must be established for deferred tax assets which are not believed to more likely than not be realized in the future. Deferred taxes are not provided for the undistributed earnings of the Company's foreign subsidiaries that are considered to be indefinitely reinvested outside of the United States.

Current accounting guidance prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. This accounting guidance also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in the interim periods, disclosure, and transition. Penalties and interest related to uncertain tax positions are recognized as a component of income tax expense. To the extent penalties and interest are not assessed with respect to uncertain tax positions, amounts accrued will be reduced and reflected as a reduction of the overall income tax position.

Earnings per Common Share

When diluted earnings per common share is calculated, weighted-average outstanding shares are adjusted for the dilutive effect of shares issuable upon the assumed conversion of the Company's convertible, redeemable preferred stock and common stock equivalents, which consist of outstanding stock options and unvested restricted stock units. The dividends expensed on convertible, redeemable preferred stock are added back to net income as the related common stock equivalents are included in the denominator of diluted earnings per common share. In 2010, the preferred stock was converted to common stock. Holders of unvested restricted stock units are not entitled to participate in dividends, should they be declared.

Table of Contents**WEX INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

(in thousands, except per share data)

Income available for common stockholders used to calculate earnings per share is as follows:

| | | Year ended December 31, | | |
|---|---------|-------------------------|------------|-----------|
| | | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 |
| Net earnings attributable to WEX Inc. available for common stockholders | Basic | \$ 96,922 | \$ 133,622 | \$ 87,629 |
| Convertible, redeemable preferred stock | | | | 40 |
| Net earnings attributable to WEX Inc. available for common stockholders | Diluted | \$ 96,922 | \$ 133,622 | \$ 87,669 |

Weighted average common shares outstanding used to calculate earnings per share are as follows:

| | | Year ended December 31, | | |
|--|---------|-------------------------|--------|--------|
| | | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 |
| Weighted average common shares outstanding | Basic | 38,840 | 38,686 | 38,486 |
| Unvested restricted stock units | | 138 | 128 | 209 |
| Stock options | | 114 | 184 | 255 |
| Convertible, redeemable preferred stock | | | | 102 |
| Weighted average common shares outstanding | Diluted | 39,092 | 38,998 | 39,052 |

Foreign Currency Movement

The financial statements of the Company's foreign subsidiaries, whose functional currencies are other than the U.S. dollar, are translated to U.S. dollars as prescribed by the accounting literature. Assets and liabilities are translated at the year-end spot exchange rate, revenue and expenses at average exchange rates and equity transactions at historical exchange rates. Exchange differences arising on translation are recorded as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Realized and unrealized gains and losses on foreign currency transactions are recorded directly in the statements of income except when such gains or losses result from intercompany transactions where repayment is not anticipated for the foreseeable future. In these situations, the gains or losses are deferred and included as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) includes unrealized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities, the changes in fair values of derivative instruments designated as hedges of future cash flows related to interest rate variability and foreign currency translation adjustments pertaining to the net investment in foreign operations. Amounts are recognized net of tax to the extent applicable. Realized gains or losses on securities transactions are classified as non-operating in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Recently Adopted Accounting Standards

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On June 16, 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05, Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Presentation of Comprehensive Income (ASU 2011-05). The amendments in ASU 2011-05 require entities to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two

Table of Contents**WEX INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

(in thousands, except per share data)

separate but consecutive statements. Additionally, the amendments in ASU 2011-05 require an entity to present on the face of the financial statements reclassification adjustments for items that are reclassified from other comprehensive income to net income in the statement(s) where the components of net income and the components of other comprehensive income are presented. ASU 2011-05 is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. On December 23, 2011, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-12, Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05 to defer the new requirement to present components of reclassifications of other comprehensive income on the face of the financial statements. Companies are still required to adopt the other requirements contained in ASU 2011-05. The Company adopted ASU 2011-05 and has provided the required disclosures in two consecutive statements.

2. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

| | Year ended December 31, | | |
|---|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 |
| Interest paid | \$ 13,916 | \$ 15,704 | \$ 8,770 |
| Income taxes paid | \$ 51,768 | \$ 52,930 | \$ 36,300 |
| Conversion of preferred stock shares and accrued preferred dividends to common stock shares | \$ | \$ | \$ 10,004 |

Significant Non-cash Transactions

The purchase price for the Company's acquisition of UNIK included \$991 of contingent consideration for future performance milestones (discussed further in Note 3). On December 31, 2012, the Company estimates approximately \$313 will be paid during the first quarter of 2013 based on current performance milestones. The purchase price for the Company's acquisition of rapid! Financial Services included \$10,000 of contingent consideration for future performance milestones (discussed further in Note 3). On December 31, 2011, the Company estimated approximately \$9,325 as the amount to be paid based on projected performance milestones. During the second quarter of 2012, the Company lowered the estimate to \$8,486 and settled the contingent consideration. There were no significant non-cash transactions during 2010.

3. Business Acquisitions and Other Intangible Assets Acquisitions**Acquisition of CorporatePay**

On May 11, 2012, the Company acquired all of the stock of CorporatePay, a provider of corporate prepaid solutions to the travel industry in the United Kingdom for approximately GBP 17,000 (US \$27,800 at the time of acquisition), net of cash acquired. The Company purchased CorporatePay to expand its Other Payment Solution segment. During the second quarter of 2012, the Company allocated the purchase price of the acquisition based upon a preliminary estimate of the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The valuations of intangible assets have not been finalized as the Company is still reviewing statutory net operating losses prior to acquisition. The goodwill is not expected to be deductible for income tax purposes. The results of operations of CorporatePay are reflected in the Other Payment Solutions segment from the date of acquisition.

Table of Contents**WEX INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

(in thousands, except per share data)

The following is a summary of the preliminary allocation of the purchase price to the assets and liabilities acquired:

| | December 31, 2012 |
|--|----------------------|
| Consideration paid (net of cash) | \$ 27,783 |
| Less: | |
| Accounts receivable | 1,077 |
| Accounts payable | (629) |
| Other tangible liabilities, net | (3,639) |
| Acquired software ^(a) | 7,760 |
| Customer relationships ^(b) | 2,000 |
| Trademarks and trade name ^(c) | 1,400 |
| Recorded goodwill | \$ 19,814 |

(a) Weighted average life 6.2 years.

(b) Weighted average life 6.3 years.

(c) Weighted average life 5.3 years.

No pro forma information has been included in these financial statements as the operations of CorporatePay for the period that they were not part of the Company are not material to the Company's revenues, net income and earnings per share.

Acquisition of UNIK

On August 30, 2012, the Company acquired a 51 percent ownership interest in UNIK S.A. (UNIK), a privately-held provider of payroll cards in Brazil. The Company purchased its interest in UNIK to expand its Other Payment Solutions segment. UNIK is a provider of payroll cards, private label and processing services in Brazil specializing in the retail, government and transportation sectors.

The investment was consummated through the purchase of newly issued shares of UNIK for approximately R\$44,800 (approximately US\$22,800). The purchase agreement also includes a potential contingent consideration component based on performance milestones. Although the contingent consideration is not capped, the Company has estimated the amount of the liability, at the time of acquisition, to be approximately R\$2,000 (approximately US\$1,000). On December 31, 2012, the Company revised the estimate based on current performance milestones to be approximately \$313, to be paid during the first quarter of 2013. The agreement further provides the Company with a call option which would enable it to acquire the remaining shares at specific times over a three-year period. Additionally the purchase agreement provides the noncontrolling shares with the right to put their interest back to the Company at specific times. The put options are exercisable at specific dates subject to the achievement of performance hurdles. Pricing for both the call and put options are based upon multiples of UNIK's trailing twelve month EBITDA. Subsequent to the acquisition of UNIK, UNIK paid down approximately \$19,600 of existing financing debt. As of December 31, 2012, UNIK has approximately \$10,500 of financing debt, classified in other liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

Based on its ownership position the Company has concluded that it has acquired a controlling interest in UNIK. During the third quarter of 2012, the Company allocated the purchase price of the acquisition based upon a preliminary estimate of the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, which have not been finalized as the Company is still reviewing statutory net operating losses prior to acquisition, as well as other non-income tax matters. Goodwill associated with the transaction is not expected to be deductible for income tax

Table of Contents**WEX INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

(in thousands, except per share data)

purposes. In addition, the Company has recognized and measured a redeemable noncontrolling interest. The redeemable noncontrolling interest represents the portion of UNIK's net assets owned by the noncontrolling shareholders and is presented in the mezzanine section on the Company's consolidated balance sheets. The results of operations of UNIK are reflected in the Other Payment Solutions segment.

The following is a summary of the preliminary allocation of the purchase price to the assets and liabilities acquired:

| | December 31, 2012 |
|---|----------------------|
| Total UNIK value | \$ 44,701 |
| Less: Redeemable noncontrolling interest | 21,904 |
| Total purchase price (includes estimated earn out of \$991) | \$ 22,797 |
| Less: | |
| Cash | 1,566 |
| Accounts receivable | 11,726 |
| Accounts payable | (12,640) |
| Other tangible liabilities, net | (32,511) |
| Acquired software ^(a) | 14,193 |
| Customer relationships ^(b) | 15,171 |
| Trademarks and trade name ^(c) | 1,272 |
| Recorded goodwill | \$ 24,020 |

^(a) Weighted average life 6.2 years.

^(b) Weighted average life 5.9 years.

^(c) Weighted average life 5.5 years.

No pro forma information has been included in these financial statements as the operations of UNIK for the period that they were not part of the Company are not material to the Company's revenues, net income and earnings per share.

Acquisition of Fleet One

On October 4, 2012, the Company acquired certain assets of Fleet One a privately-held provider of value-based business payment processing and information management solutions. The Company purchased Fleet One to expand its fuel card and fleet management information services, as well as accelerate its presence in the over the road market.

Fleet One was purchased from the private equity firms of LLR Partners and FTV Capital for approximately \$376,258, net of cash acquired. During the fourth quarter of 2012, the Company allocated the purchase price of the acquisition based upon a preliminary estimate of the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. These valuations of intangible assets are still based on a preliminary assessment as of December 31, 2012, as the Company is currently reviewing the allocation of intangible assets. The operations at Fleet One contributed net revenues of approximately \$14,200 and net earnings of approximately \$1,400 from October 4, 2012, through December 31, 2012. The goodwill is expected to be deductible for tax purposes. Operations from Fleet One are reflected in the Fleet Payment Solutions segment from the date of acquisition.

Table of Contents**WEX INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

(in thousands, except per share data)

The following is a summary of the allocation of the purchase price to the assets and liabilities acquired:

| | December 31, 2012 |
|--|----------------------|
| Consideration paid (net of cash) | \$ 376,258 |
| Less: | |
| Accounts receivable | 152,574 |
| Accounts payable | (151,647) |
| Other tangible liabilities, net | (1,147) |
| Acquired software ^(a) | 35,000 |
| Customer relationships ^(b) | 74,000 |
| Trademarks and trade name ^(c) | 4,000 |
| Recorded goodwill | \$ 263,478 |

(a) Weighted average life 6.7 years.

(b) Weighted average life 5.5 years.

(c) Weighted average life 5.5 years.

The following represents unaudited pro forma operational results as if Fleet One had been included in the Company's consolidated statements of operations as of the beginning of the fiscal years:

| \$ USD | 2012 | 2011 |
|--|------------|------------|
| Net revenue | \$ 668,548 | \$ 603,904 |
| Net income | \$ 91,065 | \$ 123,940 |
| Pro forma net income per common share: | | |
| Net income per share basic | \$ 2.34 | \$ 3.20 |
| Net income per share diluted | \$ 2.33 | \$ 3.18 |

The pro forma financial information assumes the companies were combined as of January 1, 2012 and 2011, and includes business combination accounting effects from the acquisition including amortization charges from acquired intangible assets, interest expense for debt incurred in the acquisition and net income tax effects. The pro forma results of operations do not include any cost savings or other synergies that may result from the acquisition or any estimated costs that have been or will be incurred by the Company to integrate. The pro forma information as presented above is for informational purposes only and is not indicative of the results of operations that would have been achieved if the acquisition had taken place at the beginning of fiscal 2012 or 2011.

Acquisition of rapid! Financial Services LLC

On March 31, 2011, the Company acquired certain assets of rapid! Financial Services LLC (rapid! PayCard) for approximately \$18,000 including an estimate of contingent consideration for future performance milestones of \$10,000. rapid! PayCard is a provider of payroll prepaid cards, e-paystubs and e-W2s, and is focused on small and medium sized businesses. The Company purchased rapid! PayCard to expand its Other

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Payment Solutions segment. During the first quarter of 2011, the Company allocated the purchase price of the acquisition based upon a preliminary estimate of the fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. During the first quarter of 2012, the Company revised the intangible assets associated with the trade name. These valuations of intangible assets have been finalized. The goodwill is expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Table of Contents**WEX INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

(in thousands, except per share data)

A contingent consideration agreement was entered into in connection with the purchase of rapid! PayCard. Under the terms of the agreement the former owners of rapid! PayCard were entitled to receive additional consideration based upon the achievement of certain performance criteria, measured over the twelve-month period from the date of purchase. The payment was made during the second quarter of 2012. During the fourth quarter of 2011, the Company revised the estimate of contingent consideration to approximately \$9,325. The resulting impact of this adjustment (\$675) was an offset to other operating expense in our Other Payment Solutions segment. During the second quarter of 2012, the Company lowered the estimate to \$8,486 and settled the contingent consideration.

The following is a summary of the preliminary allocation of the purchase price to the acquired assets and liabilities assumed:

| | December 31, 2011 |
|--|------------------------------|
| Consideration (including estimated \$10,000, contingent consideration) | \$ 18,081 |
| Less: | |
| Accounts receivable | 75 |
| Accounts payable | (85) |
| Other tangible assets, net | 105 |
| Customer relationships ^(a) | 4,600 |
| Trade name ^(a) | 1,600 |
| Recorded goodwill | \$ 11,786 |

^(a) Weighted average life - 4.7 years.

No pro forma information for 2010 has been included in these financial statements as the operations of rapid! PayCard for the period that they were not part of the Company are not material to the Company's revenues, net income and earnings per share.

Acquisition of RD Card Holdings Australia Pty Ltd. On September 14, 2010, the Company, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Wright Express Australia Holdings Pty Ltd, completed its acquisition of all of the outstanding shares of RD Card Holdings Australia Pty Ltd. from RD Card Holdings Limited and an intra-group note receivable from RD Card Holdings Limited (the ReD Transaction). This acquisition extends the Company's international presence and provides global revenue diversification. Consideration paid for the transaction was \$363,000 Australian Dollars (AUD) (which was equivalent to approximately US\$340,000 at the time of closing). This consideration included \$11,000 AUD the Company paid pursuant to preliminary working capital adjustments. The purchase price and related allocations for the ReD Transaction have been finalized. The goodwill is not expected to be deductible for tax purposes.

Table of Contents**WEX INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

(in thousands, except per share data)

The following is a summary of the final allocation of the purchase price to the acquired assets and liabilities assumed:

| | USD |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| Consideration paid (net of cash) | \$ 336,260 |
| Less: | |
| Accounts receivable | 91,394 |
| Accounts payable | (50,816) |
| Other tangible assets, net | 768 |
| Software ^(a) | 11,526 |
| Patent ^(b) | 3,086 |
| Customer relationships ^(c) | 70,723 |
| Brand name ^(d) | 5,470 |
| Recorded goodwill | \$ 204,109 |

(a) Weighted average life 3.9 years.

(b) Weighted average life 4.6 years.

(c) Weighted average life 4.5 years.

(d) Indefinite-lived intangible asset. Due to the strength and wide acceptance of the brands within Australia, management does not foresee economic, competitive or other factors that would limit the useful life of the brands.

The weighted average life of the combined definite-lived intangible assets is 4.5 years.

The following represents unaudited pro forma operational results as if Wright Express Australia had been included in the Company's consolidated statements of operations as of the beginning of fiscal 2010:

| \$ USD | 2010 |
|--|------------|
| Net revenue | \$ 430,261 |
| Net income | \$ 88,171 |
| Pro forma net income per common share: | |
| Net income per share basic | \$ 2.29 |
| Net income per share diluted | \$ 2.26 |

The pro forma financial information assumes the companies were combined as of January 1, 2010, and includes business combination accounting effects from the acquisition including amortization charges from acquired intangible assets, interest expense for debt incurred in the acquisition and net income tax effects. The pro forma results of operations do not include any cost savings or other synergies that may result from the acquisition or any estimated costs that have been or will be incurred by the Company to integrate Wright Express Australia. The pro forma information as presented above is for informational purposes only and is not indicative of the results of operations that would have been achieved if the acquisition had taken place at the beginning of fiscal 2010.

Acquisition of Other Intangible Assets.

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On October 31, 2011, the Company purchased the SunTrak Fleet Card Program from Sunoco, Inc., which resulted in customer relationship intangible assets of \$3,344. This intangible is being amortized over seven years. With this purchase, the Company retains a long term relationship with Sunoco customers.

Table of Contents**WEX INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

(in thousands, except per share data)

See Note 7 for further discussion of the goodwill and intangible balances that arose as a result of the above transactions.

4. Reserves for Credit Losses

In general, the terms of the Company's trade receivables provide for payment terms of 30 days or less. The Company does not extend revolving credit to its customers with respect to these receivables. The portfolio of receivables is considered to be a large group of smaller balance homogeneous amounts that are collectively evaluated for impairment.

The following table presents the Company's aging of accounts receivable:

Age Analysis of Past Due Financing Receivables, Gross as of
December 31, 2012, and 2011

| | Current | 30-59 Days Past Due | 60-89 Days Past Due | 90 Days Past Due Greater Than | Total |
|----------------------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|--------------|
| 2012 | | | | | |
| Accounts receivable, trade | \$ 1,505,113 | \$ 46,158 | \$ 7,767 | \$ 8,485 | \$ 1,567,523 |
| Percent of total | 96.0% | 3.0% | 0.5% | 0.5% | |
| 2011 | | | | | |
| Accounts receivable, trade | \$ 1,289,752 | \$ 30,030 | \$ 7,430 | \$ 8,229 | \$ 1,335,441 |
| Percent of total | 96.6% | 2.2% | 0.6% | 0.6% | |

The following table presents changes in reserves for credit losses related to accounts receivable:

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| | Year ended December 31, | | |
|--|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | 2012 | 2011 | 2010 |
| Balance, beginning of period | \$ 11,526 | \$ 10,237 | \$ 10,960 |
| Provision for credit losses | 22,539 | 27,527 | 19,838 |
| Charge-offs | (27,961) | (31,578) | (24,685) |
| Recoveries of amounts previously charged-off | 5,605 | 5,340 | 4,124 |
| Balance, end of period | \$ 11,709 | \$ 11,526 | \$ 10,237 |

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WEX INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)

(in thousands, except per share data)

5. Investments

Available-for-sale Securities

The Company's available-for-sale securities as of December 31 are presented below:

| | Cost | Gross Unrealized Gains | Gross Unrealized Losses | Fair Value |
|--|------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| 2012 | | | | |
| Mortgage-backed securities | \$ 1,780 | \$ 79 | \$ 20 | \$ 1,839 |
| Asset-backed securities | 1,652 | 3 | | 1,655 |
| Municipal bonds | 630 | 13 | 2 | 641 |
| Equity securities ^(a) | 11,974 | 241 | | 12,215 |
| Total available-for-sale securities | \$ 16,036 | \$ 336 | \$ 22 | \$ 16,350 |
| 2011 | | | | |
| Mortgage-backed securities | \$ 3,046 | \$ 164 | \$ 13 | \$ 3,197 |
| Asset-backed securities | 1,927 | 3 | | 1,930 |
| Municipal bonds | 140 | 9 | | 149 |
| Equity securities ^(a) | 11,611 | 157 | | 11,768 |
| Total available-for-sale securities | \$ 16,724 | \$ 333 | \$ 13 | \$ 17,044 |

^(a) These securities exclude \$2,921 in equity securities designated as trading as of December 31, 2012, and \$2,218 as of December 31, 2011, included in other assets on the consolidated balance sheets. See Note 16 for additional information about the securities designated as trading.

The Company's management has determined that the gross unrealized losses on its investment securities at December 31, 2012 and 2011 are temporary in nature. The Company reviews its investments to identify and evaluate investments that have indications of possible impairment. The Company's techniques used to measure the fair value of its investments are in Note 16. Fair Value. Factors considered in determining whether a loss is temporary include the length of time and extent to which fair value has been less than the cost basis, the financial condition and near-term prospects of the investee, and the Company's intent and ability to hold the investment for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in market value. Substantially all of the Company's fixed income securities are rated investment grade or better.

The Company had maturities of available-for-sale securities of \$1,551 for the year ended December 31, 2012, \$841 for the year ended December 31, 2011, and \$1,654 for the year ended December 31, 2010.

The maturity dates of the Company's available-for-sale securities are as follows:

| | December 31, | | | |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | 2012 | | 2011 | |
| | Cost | Fair Value | Cost | Fair Value |
| Due within 1 year | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| Due after 1 year through year 5 | 348 | 348 | 417 | 417 |
| Due after 5 years through year 10 | 543 | 543 | 695 | 696 |
| Due after 10 years | 1,391 | 1,404 | 955 | 966 |
| Mortgage-backed securities with original maturities of 30 years | 1,780 | 1,839 | 3,046 | 3,197 |
| Equity securities with no maturity dates | 11,974 | 12,216 | 11,611 | 11,768 |
| Total | \$ 16,036 | \$ 16,350 | \$ 16,724 | \$ 17,044 |

Table of Contents**WEX INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

(in thousands, except per share data)

6. Property, Equipment and Capitalized Software, Net

Property, equipment and capitalized software, net consist of the following:

| | December 31, | |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| | 2012 | 2011 |
| Furniture, fixtures and equipment | \$ 32,923 | \$ 22,437 |
| Computer software | 142,021 | 139,689 |
| Software under development | 5,740 | 5,673 |
| Leasehold improvements | 5,072 | 3,412 |
| Total | 185,756 | 171,211 |
| Less accumulated depreciation and amortization | (125,659) | (109,133) |
| Total property, equipment and capitalized software, net | \$ 60,097 | \$ 62,078 |

The Company wrote-off \$8,903 of software and software under development related to the over-the-road line of business. The write-off was a consequence of the Company's decision to utilize the software acquired with the acquisition of Fleet One, during the fourth quarter of 2012, as the processing platform for its over-the-road product. This charge has been included in occupancy and equipment expense on the consolidated statement of income. The Company did not incur impairment charges during 2011. Depreciation expense was \$25,384, \$22,957 and \$18,617 in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

7. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The changes in goodwill during the period January 1 to December 31, 2012 were as follows:

| Fleet Payment Solutions Segment | Other Payment Solutions Segment | Total |
|---------------------------------------|--|--------------|
|---------------------------------------|--|--------------|

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| | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|------------|
| Gross goodwill, beginning of period | \$ 512,184 | \$ 37,320 | \$ 549,504 |
| Impact of foreign currency translation | 4,399 | (22) | 4,377 |
| rapid! Purchase adjustment | | 600 | 600 |
| Acquisition of UNIK | | 24,020 | 24,020 |
| Acquisition of CorporatePay | | 19,814 | 19,814 |
| Acquisition of Fleet One | 263,478 | | 263,478 |
| Gross goodwill, end of period | 780,061 | 81,732 | 861,793 |
| Accumulated impairment, beginning of period | | | |
| Impairment charge during period | (1,337) | (16,171) | (17,508) |
| Accumulated impairment, end of period | (1,337) | (16,171) | (17,508) |
| Net goodwill, end of period | \$ 778,724 | \$ 65,561 | \$ 844,285 |

Table of Contents**WEX INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (continued)**

(in thousands, except per share data)

The changes in goodwill during the period January 1 to December 31, 2011 were as follows:

| | Fleet Payment Solutions Segment | Other Payment Solutions Segment | Total |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|------------|
| Gross goodwill, beginning of period | \$ 510,396 | \$ 26,659 | \$ 537,055 |
| RD Card Holdings Australia Pty Ltd. final purchase price allocation | 1,408 | (1,051) | 357 |
| Acquisition of rapid! PayCard | | 11,786 | 11,786 |
| Impact of foreign currency translation | 380 | (74) | 306 |
| Gross goodwill, end of period | \$ 512,184 | \$ 37,320 | \$ 549,504 |

During the third quarter of 2012, the Company determined that pricing pressure in the prepaid giftcard product in Australia would result in lower future earnings than forecasted at the time of the purchase of Wright Express Prepaid Australia. On September 30, 2012, the Company recorded an estimated goodwill impairment loss of \$16,171 related to the purchase of Wright Express Prepaid Australia. The Company used a discounted cash flow model of the projected earnings of Wright Express Prepaid Australia, which is a level 3 fair value measurement, to determine the amount of goodwill impairment. This amount was finalized during the fourth quarter of 2012. During the fourth quarter of 2012, the Company recorded a goodwill impairment loss of \$1,337, which is a level 3 fair value measurement, related to the purchase of Financial Automation Limited, acquired in August of 2008.

The changes in intangible assets during the period January 1 to December 31, 2012, were as follows:

| | Net Carrying Amount, Beginning of Period | Acquisition | Purchase Price Adjustment | Amortization | Impacts of Foreign Currency Translation | Net Carrying Amount, End of Period |
|---|---|-------------|------------------------------|--------------|--|---|
| Definite-lived intangible assets | | | | | | |
| Acquired software | \$ 19,034 | 56,953 | | (4,745) | (372) | 70,870 |
| Customer relationships | 75,827 | 91,171 | | (18,023) | | |