

FLEETCOR TECHNOLOGIES INC

Form 10-K

March 25, 2011

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

x **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2010

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 001-35004

FLEETCOR TECHNOLOGIES, INC.

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DELAWARE
(STATE OF INCORPORATION)

72-1074903
(I.R.S. ID)

655 Engineering Drive, Suite 300, Norcross, Georgia 30092-2830

(770) 449-0479

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

COMMON STOCK, \$0.001 PAR VALUE PER SHARE

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

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

NONE

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 Exchange 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 the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated filer ☐

Non-accelerated filer ☒ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

As of June 30, 2010, the registrant's common stock was not listed on any exchange or over-the-counter market. The registrant's common stock began trading on the New York Stock Exchange on December 15, 2010. As of December 31, 2010, the aggregate market value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was \$747,260,615 based on the closing sale price as reported on the New York Stock Exchange. As of February 7, 2011, there were 79,985,116 shares of common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the definitive Proxy Statement to be delivered to shareholders in connection with the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 24, 2011 are incorporated by reference into Part III.

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For The Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2010

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Note About Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains statements that express our opinions, expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions or projections regarding future events or future results, in contrast with statements that reflect historical facts. In some cases, we have identified such forward-looking statements with typical conditional words such as anticipate, intend, believe, estimate, plan, seek, project or expect, may, will, should, the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology.

These forward-looking statements are not a guarantee of performance, and you should not place undue reliance on such statements. We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about future events. Forward-looking statements are subject to many uncertainties and other variable circumstances, including those discussed in this report in Item 1A, Risk factors, and Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, many of which are outside of our control, that could cause our actual results and experience to differ materially from any forward-looking statement. Given these risks and uncertainties, you are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements included in this report are made only as of the date hereof. We do not undertake, and specifically decline, any obligation to update any such statements or to publicly announce the results of any revisions to any of such statements to reflect future events or developments.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General

FleetCor is a leading independent global provider of specialized payment products and services to businesses, commercial fleets, major oil companies, petroleum marketers and government entities in 18 countries in North America, Europe, Africa and Asia. Our payment programs enable our customers to better manage and control employee spending and provide card-accepting merchants with a high volume customer base that can increase their sales and customer loyalty. In 2010, we processed more than 196 million transactions on our proprietary networks and third-party networks. We believe that our size and scale, geographic reach, advanced technology and our expansive suite of products, services, brands and proprietary networks contribute to our leading industry position.

We provide our payment products and services in a variety of combinations to create customized payment solutions for our customers and partners. Our payment programs enable businesses to better manage and control employee spending and provide card-accepting merchants with a high volume customer base that can increase their sales and customer loyalty. In order to deliver our payment programs and services and process transactions, we own and operate six proprietary closed-loop networks through which we electronically connect to merchants and capture, analyze and report customized information. We also use third-party networks to deliver our payment programs and services in order to broaden our card acceptance and use. To support our payment products, we also provide a range of services, such as issuing and processing, as well as specialized information services that provide our customers with value-added functionality and data. Our customers can use this data to track important business productivity metrics, combat fraud and employee misuse, streamline expense administration and lower overall fleet operating costs.

We market our payment products directly to a broad range of commercial fleet customers, including vehicle fleets of all sizes and government fleets. Among these customers, we provide our products and services predominantly to small and medium commercial fleets. We believe these fleets represent an attractive segment of the global commercial fleet market given their relatively high use of less efficient payment products, such as cash and general purpose credit cards. We also manage commercial fleet card programs for major oil companies, such as British Petroleum (BP) (including its subsidiary Arco), Chevron and Citgo, and over 800 petroleum marketers.

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These companies collectively maintain hundreds of thousands of end-customer relationships with commercial fleets. We refer to these major oil companies and petroleum marketers with whom we have strategic relationships as our partners.

FleetCor's predecessor company was organized in the United States in 1986.

Our products and services

We sell a range of customized fleet and lodging payment programs directly and indirectly through partners, such as major oil companies and petroleum marketers. We provide our customers with various card products that typically function like a charge card to purchase fuel, lodging and related products and services at participating locations. We support these cards with specialized issuing, processing and information services that enable us to manage card accounts, facilitate the routing, authorization, clearing and settlement of transactions, and provide value-added functionality and data including customizable card-level controls and productivity analysis tools. Depending on our customers and partners' needs, we provide these services in a variety of outsourced solutions ranging from a comprehensive end-to-end solution (encompassing issuing, processing and network services) to limited back office processing services. In addition, we offer a telematics solution in Europe that combines global positioning, satellite tracking and other wireless technology to allow fleet operators to monitor the capacity utilization and movement of their vehicles and drivers. Approximately 8.5% of our revenue during the year ended December 31, 2010 came from our lodging and telematics products.

Networks

In order to deliver our payment programs and services, we own and operate six proprietary closed-loop networks in North America and internationally. In other geographies we utilize the networks of our major oil and petroleum marketer partners. Our networks have well-established brands in local markets and proprietary technology that enable us to capture, transact, analyze and report value-added information pertinent to managing and controlling employee spending. Our networks include:

North American proprietary closed-loop networks

Fuelman network our primary proprietary fleet card network in the United States. We have negotiated card acceptance and settlement terms with over 11,000 individual merchants, providing the Fuelman network with more than 40,000 fueling sites and nearly 24,000 maintenance sites across the country.

Corporate Lodging Consultants network (CLC) our proprietary lodging network in the United States and Canada. The CLC Lodging network covers more than 17,000 hotels across the United States and Canada.

Commercial Fueling Network (CFN) our members only unattended fueling location network in the United States and Canada. The CFN network is composed of approximately 2,800 fueling sites, each of which is owned by a CFN member, and the majority of which are unattended cardlock facilities. The CFN membership base is comprised of approximately 280 independent petroleum marketers. Our members join CFN to provide network access to their fleet customers and benefit from fleet card volume generated by our other members' fleet customers fueling at their locations.

International proprietary closed-loop networks

Keyfuels network our primary proprietary fleet card network in the United Kingdom. We have negotiated card acceptance and settlement terms with approximately 490 individual merchants, providing the Keyfuels network with over 1,500 fueling sites.

CCS network our primary proprietary fleet card network in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. We have negotiated card acceptance and settlement terms with several major oil companies on a brand-wide basis, including Agip, Benzina, OMV and Shell, and with approximately 520 other merchants, providing the CCS network with over 2,176 fueling sites and 500 other sites accepting our cards.

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Petrol Plus Region (PPR) network our primary proprietary fleet card network in Russia, Poland, Ukraine, Belarus, Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia. We have negotiated card acceptance and settlement terms with over 700 individual merchants, providing the PPR network with approximately 6,800 fueling sites across the region.

Third-Party networks

In addition to our proprietary closed-loop networks, we also utilize various third-party networks to deliver our payment programs and services. These networks include:

MasterCard network In the United States, we issue corporate cards that utilize the MasterCard payment network, which includes 165,000 fuel sites and 400,000 maintenance locations across the country. Our co-branded MasterCard corporate cards have additional purchasing capabilities and can be accepted at over 27 million locations worldwide. We market these cards to customers who require card acceptance beyond our proprietary merchant locations. The MasterCard network delivers the ability to capture value-added transaction data at the point-of-sale and allows us to provide customers with fleet controls and reporting comparable to those of our proprietary fleet card networks.

Major oil and fuel marketer networks The proprietary networks of branded locations owned by our major oil and petroleum marketer partners in both North America and internationally are generally utilized to support the proprietary, branded card programs of these partners.

UTA network UNION TANK Eckstein GmbH & Co. KG (UTA) operates a network of over 43,000 fleet card-accepting locations across 38 countries throughout Europe, including more than 28,000 fueling sites. The UTA network is generally utilized by European transport companies that travel between multiple countries.

Customers and distribution channels

We provide our products and services primarily to fleet customers and our major oil company and petroleum marketer partners. Our commercial fleet customers are businesses that operate fleets comprised of one or more vehicles, including small fleets (1-10 vehicles), medium fleets (11-150 vehicles), large fleets (over 150 vehicles), and government fleets (which are owned and operated by governments). We also provide services through strategic relationships with our partners, ranging in size from major oil companies, such as British Petroleum (BP) (including its subsidiary, Arco), Chevron and Citgo, to small petroleum marketers with a single fueling location. While we refer to companies with whom we have strategic relationships as partners, our legal relationships with these companies are contractual, and do not constitute legal partnerships.

We distribute our products and services directly to fleet customers as well as through our major oil company and petroleum marketer partners. We provide comprehensive end-to-end support for our direct card programs that include issuing, processing and network services. We manage and market the fleet card programs of our partners under our partners' own brands. We support these programs with a variety of business models ranging from fully outsourced card programs, which include issuing, processing and network services, to card programs where we may only provide limited back office processing services. These supporting services vary based on our partners' needs and their own card program capabilities.

We primarily provide issuing, processing and information services to our major oil company partners, as these partners utilize their proprietary networks of branded locations to support their card programs. In addition, we provide network services to those major oil company partners who choose to offer a co-branded MasterCard as part of their card program. Our agreements with our major oil company partners typically have initial terms of five to ten years with current remaining terms ranging from less than one year up to seven years. During the year ended December 31, 2010, our top three strategic relationships with major oil companies represented in the aggregate approximately 22%, 18% and 14% of our consolidated revenue for the years ended December 31,

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2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. No single partner represented more than 10% of our consolidated revenue in these periods other than one partner, Chevron, which represented approximately 11% of our consolidated revenue for the year ended December 31, 2010.

We provide similar products and services to government fleet customers as we provide to other commercial fleet customers. Our government fleet customers generally constitute local, state or federal government-affiliated departments and agencies with vehicle fleets, such as police vehicle fleets and school bus fleets. For a description of our financial information by our North American and International segments and geographical areas, see Note 16 Segments.

Sales and marketing

We market our products and services to fleet operators in North America and internationally through multiple channels including field sales, telesales, direct marketing, point-of-sale marketing and the internet. We also leverage the sales and marketing capabilities of our strategic relationships with over 800 oil companies, petroleum marketers, card marketers and leasing companies. As of December 31, 2010, we employed approximately 319 sales and marketing employees worldwide that are focused on acquiring new customers for all of our direct business card programs, as well as select card programs for oil companies and petroleum marketers. We also utilize tradeshow, advertising and other awareness campaigns to market our products and services.

In marketing our products and services, we emphasize the size and reach of our card acceptance networks, the benefits of our purchasing controls and reporting functionality and a commitment to high standards of customer service. We utilize proprietary and third-party databases to develop our prospect universe, and segment those prospects by various characteristics, including industry, geography, fleet size and credit score, to identify potential customers. We develop customized offers for different types of potential customers and work to deliver those offers through the most effective marketing channel. We actively manage prospects across our various marketing channels to optimize our results and avoid marketing channel conflicts.

Our primary means of acquiring new customers include:

Field sales Our direct sales team includes approximately 137 field sales representatives, as of December 31, 2010, who conduct face-to-face sales presentations and product demonstrations with prospects, assist with post-sale program implementation and training and provide in-person account management. Our field sales force generally targets fleets with 15 or more vehicles or cards. Field sales representatives also attend and manage our marketing at tradeshow.

Telesales We had approximately 137 telesales representatives handling inbound and outbound sales calls as of December 31, 2010. Our inbound call volume is primarily generated as a result of referrals, direct marketing, point-of-sale marketing and the internet. Our outbound phone calls typically target fleets that have expressed an initial interest in our services or have been identified through database analysis as prospective customers. Our telesales teams generally target fleets with 15 or fewer vehicles or cards. We also leverage our telesales channel to cross-sell additional products to existing customers.

Direct marketing We market directly to potential fleet customers via mail and email. We test various program offers and promotions, and adopt the most successful features into subsequent direct marketing initiatives. We seek to enhance the sales conversion rates of our direct marketing efforts by coordinating timely follow-up calls by our telesales teams.

Point-of-sale marketing We provide marketing literature at the point-of-sale within our proprietary networks and those of major oil companies and petroleum marketers. Literature may include take-one applications, pump-top advertising and in-store advertising. Our point-of-sale marketing leverages the branding and distribution reach of the physical merchant locations.

Internet marketing We manage numerous marketing websites around the world. Our marketing websites tend to fall into two categories: product-specific websites and marketing portals.

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Product-specific websites Our product-specific websites, including fuelman.com, cfnnet.com, checkinncard.com and keyfuels.co.uk, focus on one or more specific products, provide the most in-depth information available online regarding those particular products, allow prospects to apply for cards online (where appropriate) and allow customers to access and manage their accounts online. We manage product-specific websites for our own proprietary card programs as well as card programs of select oil companies and petroleum marketers.

Marketing portals Our marketing portals, including fleetcardsUSA.com and fuelcards.co.uk, serve as information sources for fleet operators interested in fleet card products. In addition to providing helpful information on fleet management, including maintenance, tax reporting and fuel efficiency, these websites allow fleet operators to research card products, compare the features and benefits of multiple products, and identify the card product which best meets the fleet manager's needs. Our exclusive FleetMatch technology matches an operator's information, including fleet size, geographic span of operations and fuel type usage, to the benefits and features of our various fleet card products and provides a customized product recommendation to the fleet manager.

As part of our internet marketing strategy, we monitor and modify our marketing websites to improve our search engine rankings and test our advertising keywords to optimize our pay-per-click advertising spend among the major internet search firms such as Google and Yahoo.

Strategic relationships We have developed and currently manage relationships with over 800 oil companies, independent petroleum marketers, card marketers and leasing companies. Our major oil company and petroleum marketer relationships offer our payment processing and information management services to their fleet customers in order to establish and enhance customer loyalty. Our card programs for major oil companies and petroleum marketers carry their proprietary branding and may or may not be accepted in one of our merchant networks. We benefit from the marketing efforts of major oil companies and petroleum marketers with whom we have strategic relationships to attract customers to their fueling locations. We manage the fleet card sales and marketing efforts for several major oil companies across the full spectrum of channels, including field sales, telesales, direct marketing, point-of-sale marketing and internet marketing. In these cases, we establish dedicated sales and marketing teams to focus exclusively on marketing the products of major oil companies and petroleum marketers. Our major oil company relationships include some of the world's largest oil companies such as BP, Chevron and Citgo. Through our leasing company relationships, we offer our payment processing and information management services to their fleet customers as part of the leasing company's broader package of fleet services. Our leasing company relationships all reside outside of North America, and we view these relationships as an important strategic growth area.

Account management

Customer service, account activation, account retention. We provide account management and customer services with approximately 358 service professionals as of December 31, 2010. Based in dedicated call centers across our key markets, these professionals handle transaction authorizations, billing questions and account changes. Customers also have the opportunity to self-service their accounts through interactive voice response and online tools. We monitor the quality of the service we provide to our customers by adhering to industry standard service levels with respect to abandon rates and answer times and through regular agent call monitoring. We also conduct regular customer surveys to ensure customers are satisfied with our products and services. In addition to our base customer service support, we provide the following specialized services:

Welcome and activation We have dedicated teams that contact and welcome our new customers. These teams focus on successful activation and utilization of our new customers and provide training and education on the use of our products and services.

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Strategic account management We assign designated account managers who serve as the single point of contact for our large fleets. Our account managers have in-depth knowledge of our programs and our customers' operations and objectives. Our account managers train fleet operators and support them on the operation and optimal use of our programs, oversee account setup and activation, review online billing and create customized reports. Our account managers also prepare periodic account reviews, provide specific information on trends in their accounts and work together to identify and discuss major issues and emerging needs of large fleets.

Account retention We have proprietary, proactive strategies to contact customers who may be at risk of terminating their relationship with us. Through these strategies we seek to address service concerns, enhance product structures and provide customized solutions to address customer issues.

Merchant network services Our representatives work with merchants such as fuel and vehicle maintenance providers to enroll them in one of our proprietary networks, install and test all network and terminal software and hardware and train them on the sale and transaction authorization process. In addition, our representatives provide transaction analysis and site reporting and address settlement issues.

Credit underwriting and collections. We follow detailed application credit review, account management, and collections procedures for all our fleet customers. We use multiple levers including billing frequency, payment terms, spending limits and security to manage risk in our portfolio.

New account underwriting. We use a combination of quantitative, third-party credit scoring models and judgmental underwriting to screen potential customers and establish appropriate credit terms and spend limits. Our underwriting process provides additional scrutiny for large credit amounts and we utilize tiered credit approval authority among our management.

Prepaid and secured accounts. We also offer products and services on a prepaid or fully-secured basis. Prepaid customer accounts are funded with an initial deposit and subsequently debited for each purchase transacted on the cards issued to the customer. Fully-secured customer accounts are funded with an initial deposit equal to the anticipated purchase volume for a given timeframe. The deposit is held until such time as the customer either fails to pay the account or closes its account after paying outstanding amounts. Under either approach, our prepaid and fully-secured offerings allow us to market to a broader universe of prospects, including customers who might otherwise not meet our credit standards.

Monitoring and account management. We have developed proprietary fraud detection programs to monitor transactions and prevent misuse of our products. We monitor the credit quality of our portfolio monthly utilizing external credit scores and internal behavior data to identify high risk or deteriorating credit quality accounts. We conduct targeted strategies to minimize exposure to high risk accounts, including reducing spending limits and payment terms or requiring additional security.

Collections. As accounts become delinquent, we may suspend future transactions based on our risk assessment of the account. Our collections strategy includes a combination of internal and outsourced resources which use both manual and dialer-based calling strategies. We use a segmented collection strategy which prioritizes higher risk and higher balance accounts. For severely delinquent, high balance accounts we may pursue legal remedies from time to time.

Competition

We face considerable competition in our business. The most significant competitive factors in our business are the breadth of product and service features, network acceptance size, customer service and account management and price. We believe that we generally compete favorably with respect to each of these factors. However, we may experience competitive disadvantages with respect to each of these factors from time to time as potential customers prioritize or value these competitive factors differently. As a result, a specific offering of our products and service features, networks and pricing may serve as a competitive advantage with respect to one customer and a disadvantage for another based on the customers' preferences.

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We compete with independent fleet card providers, providers of card outsourcing services and major financial services companies as well as major oil companies and petroleum marketers that issue their own fleet cards. We also compete with providers of alternative payment mechanisms, such as financial institutions that issue corporate and consumer credit cards, and merchants offering house accounts as well as other forms of credit. Our primary independent fleet card competitors are Wright Express Corporation, Comdata Corporation and U.S. Bank Voyager Fleet Systems Inc. in North America and Arval UK Group Limited (a subsidiary of BNP Paribas) internationally.

Technology

Our technology provides continuous authorization of transactions, processing of critical account and client information and settlement between merchants, issuing companies and individual commercial entities. We recognize the importance of state-of-the-art, secure, efficient and reliable technology in our business and have made significant investments in our applications and infrastructure. In 2010, we spent more than \$18 million in capital and operating expenses to operate, protect and enhance our technology and we expect to spend a similar amount in 2011.

Our technology function comprises approximately 124 employees, as of December 31, 2010, based in the United States and Europe with expertise in the management of applications, transaction networks and infrastructure. We operate application development centers in the United States, United Kingdom, Netherlands, Russia and Czech Republic. Our distributed application architecture allows us to maintain, administer and upgrade our systems in a cost-effective and flexible manner. We integrate our systems with third-party vendor applications for certain products, sales and customer relationship management and back-office support. Our technology organization has undertaken and successfully executed large scale projects to develop or consolidate new systems, convert oil company and petroleum marketer systems and integrate acquisitions while continuing to operate and enhance existing systems.

Our technology infrastructure is supported by best-in-class, highly-secure data centers, with redundant locations. We operate three primary data centers, located in Atlanta, Georgia, Prague, Czech Republic and Las Vegas, Nevada. We use only proven, client-server technology and have no foreseeable capacity limitations. Our systems meet the highest standards for security with multiple industry certifications. Our network is configured with multiple layers of security to isolate our databases from unauthorized access. We use sophisticated security protocols for communication among applications, and our employees access critical components on a need-only basis. As of December 31, 2010, we have not experienced any breaches in network, application or data security.

We maintain up-to-date disaster recovery and business continuity plans. Our telecommunications and internet systems have multiple levels of redundancy to ensure reliability of network service. In 2010, we experienced 99.99% up-time for authorizations.

Proprietary processing systems

We operate several proprietary processing systems that provide the features and functionality to run our card programs, including our card issuing, processing and information services. Our processing systems also integrate with our proprietary networks, which provide brand awareness and connectivity to our acceptance locations that enables the end-to-end card acceptance, data capture and transaction authorization capabilities of our card programs. Our proprietary processing systems are tailored to meet the unique needs of the individual markets they serve.

Intellectual property

Our intellectual property is an essential element of our business. We use trademark, copyright, trade secret and other intellectual property laws and confidentiality agreements to protect our intellectual property. We own trademark registrations supporting a number of our brands, such as FleetCor®, Fuelman®, FleetNet®, FleetCards

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USA®, CFN®, and Mannatec® in the United States. We also own trademark registrations in various European jurisdictions for a number of our brands, such as Keyfuels®, The Fuelcard Company®, CCS®, iMonitor® and Transit Card®. Our employees involved in technology development in some of the countries in which we operate, including the United States, are required to sign agreements acknowledging that all intellectual property created by them on our behalf is owned by us. We also have stringent internal policies regarding the protection, disclosure and use of our confidential information.

Regulatory

A substantial number of laws and regulations apply to businesses offering payment cards to customers or processing or servicing such cards. These laws generally apply only to consumer cards, which are cards used to make purchases for personal, family or household purposes. Because our payment cards are limited to purchases for business purposes only, they are typically classified as commercial cards which are generally not subject to many of the laws and regulations applicable to consumer cards. However, our business is still subject to significant regulation, and the following is a description of certain United States federal and state laws and regulations and certain laws and regulations of other jurisdictions applicable to our business.

Federal Trade Commission Act

The Federal Trade Commission Act empowers the Federal Trade Commission (the "FTC") to regulate unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices affecting commerce. While this power generally applies only to consumers, the FTC has sometimes taken enforcement action on behalf of small business owners in certain circumstances. We also may be subject to state laws and regulations that generally prohibit engaging in unfair and deceptive business practices, which may extend to small businesses. Other countries in which we operate also regulate unfair and deceptive practices in a similar manner.

Truth in Lending Act

The Truth in Lending Act, or TILA, which is implemented by the Federal Reserve's Regulation Z, was enacted to increase consumer awareness of the cost of credit. Most provisions of Regulation Z apply only to the extension of consumer credit, but a limited number of provisions apply to commercial cards, including a provision providing that, in cases where ten or more credit cards are issued by a card issuer for use by the employees of an organization, the organization, to which credit is extended, may agree to liability imposed on the organization for unauthorized use without regard to Regulation Z limitations. Our cardholder agreements generally provide that the customer agrees that if it has been issued ten or more cards at its request, then the customer waives to the fullest extent possible all limitations on liability for unauthorized use of the cards.

Equal Credit Opportunity Act

The Equal Credit Opportunity Act, which is implemented by the Federal Reserve's Regulation B, prohibits creditors from discriminating when extending credit on certain prohibited bases such as an applicant's sex, race, nationality and marital status, and further requires that creditors disclose the reasons they took any adverse action against an applicant or a customer.

The Fair Credit Reporting Act

The Fair Credit Reporting Act of 1970, or FCRA, regulates the disclosure and use of consumer reports by consumer reporting agencies. We are permitted to obtain consumer reports with respect to an individual who guarantees or otherwise is obligated on a commercial card.

FACT Act

The Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act of 2003, or the FACT Act, amended certain provisions of FCRA applicable to consumer reports generally not applicable to business credit. However, the FACT Act included provisions that require creditors to adopt Identity Theft Prevention Programs to detect, prevent and mitigate

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identity theft, including detecting identity theft red flags, in connection with covered accounts, which can include business purpose accounts for which there is a reasonably foreseeable risk of identity theft (the Red Flags Rules). Enforcement of the Red Flags Rules by the FTC took effect January 1, 2011.

Bank Secrecy Act

We are subject to certain provisions of the Currency and Foreign Transactions Reporting Act and the accompanying regulations issued by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, or the Bank Secrecy Act, as amended by the USA PATRIOT Act of 2001, or the Patriot Act. The Patriot Act contains a wide variety of provisions aimed at fighting terrorism and money laundering. Among other things, the Bank Secrecy Act, as amended by the Patriot Act, requires financial services providers to establish anti-money laundering programs that meet certain standards, including, in some instances, expanded reporting and enhanced information gathering and recordkeeping requirements. We maintain anti-money laundering controls designed to prevent our network from being used for money laundering or terrorist financing purposes. Other countries in which we operate have also enacted laws or regulations regarding anti-terrorism and money laundering.

Credit Card Accountability Responsibility and Disclosure Act of 2009

The Credit Card Accountability Responsibility and Disclosure Act of 2009, or the Credit CARD Act, was adopted on May 22, 2009 and amended certain provisions of the TILA and Regulation Z generally not applicable to business purpose cards. However, the Credit CARD Act directs the Federal Reserve to conduct a study of credit card use by small businesses, and not later than 12 months after enactment to provide a report to Congress including recommendations for administrative or legislative initiatives to provide protections for credit card plans for small businesses, as appropriate. Any changes in credit card rules applicable to small businesses resulting from the study and recommendations, if any, may affect our small business customer card plans.

Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act

In July 2010, President Obama signed into law the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, or the Reform Act. The Reform Act is comprehensive in scope and contains a wide array of provisions intending to govern the practices and oversight of financial institutions and other participants in the financial markets. The focus of the Reform Act is consumer protection oriented; our principal business in the United States, however, is business purpose charge cards which do not currently appear to be the focus of the reforms. For instance, among other matters, the law creates a new independent Consumer Financial Protection Bureau, which will regulate consumer credit across the U.S. economy. The Bureau will have broad rulemaking and enforcement authority over providers of credit, savings, payment and other consumer financial products and services. It is unknown how this new bureau will exercise its authority. Many provisions of the Reform Act require the adoption of rules to implement. Proposed regulations have not been published. Accordingly, the ultimate consequences of the Reform Act and its implementing regulations on our business, results of operations and financial condition are uncertain at this time.

State usury laws

Some of our card products may be deemed to involve commercial purpose loans. Most state laws provide that money cannot be lent at an interest rate in excess of a certain statutory maximum. This usury limit may act as a ceiling on interest to cardholders for the extension of credit. These limits are often different for consumer cards and commercial cards. Because we have substantial operations in multiple jurisdictions, and we utilize choice of law provisions in our cardholder agreements, we have flexibility as to the laws of which jurisdiction to apply. In addition, the interest rates on certain of our card products are set based upon the usury limit of the cardholder's state. With respect to card products where we work with a partner or issuing bank, the partner bank may utilize the law of the jurisdiction applicable to the bank and exports the usury limit of that state in connection with cards issued to residents of other states or we may use our choice of law provisions.

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Payment card industry rules

Partner banks issuing payment cards bearing the MasterCard brand, and FleetCor to the extent it provides certain services in connection with those cards and fleet customers acting as merchants accepting those cards, must comply with the bylaws, regulations and requirements that are promulgated by MasterCard and other applicable payment card organizations, including the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard developed by MasterCard and Visa, the MasterCard Site Data Protection Program, and any other applicable bank card data security program requirements.

Other regulations

We are subject to U.S. federal and state data security and breach notification laws and regulations, as well as data protection laws in the foreign countries in which we operate. We are also subject to bankruptcy and debtor relief laws that can affect our ability to collect amounts owed to us.

Employees and labor relations

As of December 31, 2010, we employed approximately 1,197 employees, approximately 664 of whom were located in the United States. None of our employees are subject to a collective bargaining agreement. We consider our employee relations to be good and have never experienced a work stoppage.

Additional Information

Our website address is www.fleetcor.com. You may obtain free electronic copies of our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and all amendments to such reports required to be filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, at our website under the headings Investor Relations SEC Filings.

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The following table sets forth certain information regarding the members of our board of directors and our executive officers, with their respective ages as of December 31, 2010. Our officers serve at the discretion of our board of directors. There are no family relationships between any of our directors or executive officers.

Name	Age	Position(s)
<i>Executive Officers:</i>		
Ronald F. Clarke	55	President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors
Eric R. Dey	51	Chief Financial Officer
Todd W. House	39	President U.S. Direct Business and Chief Operating Officer
Van E. Huff	49	Chief Information Officer
Robert P. Brandes	50	Executive Vice President Global Business Products
John S. Coughlin	43	Executive Vice President Corporate Development
Jeffrey D. Lamb	53	Executive Vice President Global Strategy and U.S. Sales and Marketing
William J. Schmit	54	President North American Partner Business
Timothy J. Downs	53	President Corporate Lodging Consultants
Charles Freund	38	President Developing Markets
Andrew R. Blazye	52	Chief Executive Officer FleetCor Europe

Ronald F. Clarke has been our President and Chief Executive Officer since August 2000 and was appointed Chairman of our board of directors in March 2003. From 1999 to 2000, Mr. Clarke served as President and Chief Operating Officer of AHL Services, Inc., a staffing firm. From 1990 to 1998, Mr. Clarke served as chief marketing officer and later as a division president with Automatic Data Processing, Inc., a computer services company. From 1987 to 1990, Mr. Clarke was a principal with Booz Allen Hamilton, a global management consulting firm. Earlier in his career, Mr. Clarke was a marketing manager for General Electric Company, a diversified technology, media, and financial services corporation.

Eric R. Dey has been our Chief Financial Officer since November 2002. From October 2000 to October 2002, Mr. Dey served as Chief Financial Officer of NCI Corporation, a call center company. From July 1999 to October 2000, Mr. Dey served as Chief Financial Officer of Leisure Time Technology, a software development/manufacturing company. On March 16, 2001, Leisure Time Technology filed a petition for bankruptcy under the federal bankruptcy laws. From 1994 to 1999, Mr. Dey served as Corporate Controller with Excel Communications, a telecommunications service provider. From 1984 to 1994, Mr. Dey held a variety of financial and accounting positions with PepsiCo, Inc., a global beverage, snack and food company.

Todd W. House has been our President U.S. Direct Business since December 2010 and our Chief Operating Officer since April 2009. From July 2007 to April 2009, Mr. House held various positions, including Chief Financial Officer, with Axiant, LLC, a provider of financial services and recovery management solutions. From April 2005 to July 2007, Mr. House was Vice President and Chief Credit Officer with Carmax, Inc., an automobile retailer. From August 1993 to April 2005, Mr. House was Vice President Credit Risk Management with Capital One Financial Corp., a financial services company. On November 20, 2009, Axiant, LLC filed a petition for bankruptcy under the federal bankruptcy laws.

Van E. Huff has been our Chief Information Officer since October 2004. From August 1984 to October 2004, Mr. Huff served in various positions, including as Senior Vice President IT for First Data Corporation, a provider of electronic commerce and payment solutions.

Robert P. Brandes has been with us since June 2002. Mr. Brandes was named our Executive Vice President Global Business Products effective December 2010. From September 2009 to December 2010, Mr. Brandes served as our President Universal Fleet Cards. Mr. Brandes served as Senior Vice President Product Management from December 2008 to September 2009, Senior Vice President Co-Brand from January 2007 to December 2008 and Vice President Marketing from June 2002 to January 2007.

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John S. Coughlin has served as our Executive Vice President Corporate Development since September 2010. From 2007 to 2010, Mr. Coughlin served as a Managing Director at PCG Capital Partners, a private equity firm. From 2005 to 2006, Mr. Coughlin served as Chief Executive Officer of NCDR LLC (dba Kool Smiles), a private equity owned national dental practice management company. From 1994 to 2005, Mr. Coughlin was with The Parthenon Group, a strategic advisory and principal investment firm, where he was a Senior Partner and the founder and head of the firm's San Francisco office.

Jeffrey D. Lamb joined us in December 2010 and serves as our Executive Vice President Global Strategy and U.S. Sales and Marketing. In July 2005, Mr. Lamb co-founded Socius Capital, LLC, an independent financial sponsor and management company to small and medium-sized businesses, and served as its Managing Director until December 2010. Since December 2008, Mr. Lamb has served on the Board of Managers of Wazee Companies, LLC, an electrical repair and maintenance service provider. Between July 2006 and March 2009, Mr. Lamb served on the Board of Directors of On the Scene Productions, Inc., a video production company for the public relations industry. Mr. Lamb also served as the Chief Executive Officer of On the Scene Productions, Inc. between July 2006 and February 2008. On the Scene Productions, Inc. filed its voluntary petition for bankruptcy liquidation under the U.S. Bankruptcy Code in October 2009. From 2001 to 2004, Mr. Lamb was Senior Director of Worldwide Marketing for the service division of Sun Microsystems, Inc. (acquired by Oracle Corporation in January 2010), a provider of network computing infrastructure solutions.

William J. Schmit, Jr. has served as our President Major Oil Card Programs since November 2005. From April 1999 to November 2005, Mr. Schmit served as our Senior Vice President Private Label Programs.

Timothy J. Downs joined us as President Corporate Lodging Consultants in connection with our acquisition of CLC Group, Inc. in April 2009. Prior to joining us, Mr. Downs held various positions with Corporate Lodging Consultants, including Vice President Technology from May 1999 to September 2004 and as Executive Vice President Operations from September 2004 to April 2009.

Charles Freund was named our President Developing Markets effective December 2010 and has been with us since 2000. From January 2009 to December 2010, Mr. Freund served as our Senior Vice President Corporate Strategy. Mr. Freund served as our Managing Director The Fuelcard Company UK Limited from June 2006 to December 2008. Prior to June 2006, Mr. Freund served as our Vice President of Business Development.

Andrew R. Blazye has served as our Chief Executive Officer FleetCor Europe, since July 2007. From April 2006 to June 2007, Mr. Blazye was a Group Director for Dunnhumby Ltd., a research firm. From September 1980, to March 2006, Mr. Blazye held various positions with Shell International Ltd., a subsidiary of Royal Dutch Shell plc, a global energy company, including Global Payments General Manager.

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ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the following risks applicable to us. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, operating results, financial condition and the trading price of our common stock could be materially adversely affected. The risks discussed below also include forward-looking statements, and our actual results may differ substantially from those discussed in these forward-looking statements. See Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements in this report.

Risks related to our business

A decline in retail fuel prices could adversely affect our revenue and operating results.

Our fleet customers use our products and services primarily in connection with the purchase of fuel. Accordingly, our revenue is affected by fuel prices, which are subject to significant volatility. A decline in retail fuel prices could cause a decrease in our revenue from fees paid to us by merchants based on a percentage of each transaction purchase amount. We believe that in 2010, approximately 19.1% of our consolidated revenue was directly influenced by the absolute price of fuel. In this annual report, for the periods between January 1, 2005 and December 31, 2009, we refer to our consolidated revenue as adjusted for the impact of the new accounting guidance related to our securitization facility as our consolidated revenue on a managed basis. For the periods prior to January 1, 2005, we did not maintain a securitization facility. Changes in the absolute price of fuel may also impact unpaid account balances and the late fees and charges based on these amounts. A decline in retail fuel prices could adversely affect our revenue and operating results.

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

supply and demand for oil and gas, and market expectations regarding supply and demand;

actions by members of OPEC and other major oil-producing nations;

political conditions in oil-producing and gas-producing nations, including insurgency, terrorism or war;

oil refinery capacity;

weather;

the prices of foreign exports;

the implementation of fuel efficiency standards and the adoption by our fleet customers of vehicles with greater fuel efficiency or alternative fuel sources;

general worldwide economic conditions; and

governmental regulations, taxes and tariffs.

A portion of our revenue is derived from fuel-price spreads. As a result, a contraction in fuel-price spreads could adversely affect our operating results.

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Approximately 21.4% of our consolidated revenue in 2010 was derived from transactions where our revenue is tied to fuel-price spreads. Fuel-price spreads equal the difference between the fuel price we charge to the fleet customer and the fuel price paid to the fuel merchant. In transactions where we derive revenue from fuel-price spreads, the fuel price paid to the fuel merchant is calculated as the merchant's wholesale cost of fuel plus a commission. The merchant's wholesale cost of fuel is dependent on several factors including, among others, the factors described above affecting fuel prices. The fuel price that we charge to our fleet customer is dependent on several factors including, among others, the fuel price paid to the fuel merchant, posted retail fuel prices and competitive fuel prices. We experience fuel-price spread contraction when the merchant's wholesale cost of fuel increases at a faster rate than the fuel price we charge to our fleet customers, or the fuel price we charge to our

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fleet customers decreases at a faster rate than the merchant's wholesale cost of fuel. Accordingly, when fuel-price spreads contract, we generate less revenue, which could adversely affect our operating results.

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 methods to screen potential customers and establish appropriate credit limits, but these methods cannot eliminate all potential credit risks and may not always prevent us from approving customer applications that are fraudulently completed. Changes in our industry and movement in fuel prices may result in periodic increases to customer credit limits and spending and, as a result, increased credit losses. We may also fail to detect changes to the credit risk of customers over time. Further, during a declining economic environment, we experience increased customer defaults. If we fail to adequately manage our credit risks, our bad debt expense could be significantly higher than historic levels and adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

We derive a portion of our revenue from program fees and charges paid by the users of our cards. Any decrease in our receipt of such fees and charges, or limitations on our fees and charges, could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our card programs include a variety of fees and charges associated with transactions, cards, reports, late payments and optional services. We derived approximately 52.6% of our consolidated revenue on a managed basis from these fees and charges during the year ended December 31, 2010. If the users of our cards decrease their transaction activity, the extent to which they pay invoices late or their use of optional services, our revenue could be materially adversely affected. In addition, several market factors can affect the amount of our fees and charges, including the market for similar charges for competitive card products and the availability of alternative payment methods such as cash or house accounts. Furthermore, regulators and Congress have scrutinized the electronic payments industry's pricing, charges and other practices related to its customers. Any legislative or regulatory restrictions on our ability to price our products and services could materially and adversely affect our revenue. Any decrease in our revenue derived from these fees and charges could materially and adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

We operate in a competitive business environment, and if we are unable to compete effectively, our business, operating results and financial condition would be adversely affected.

The market for our products and services is highly competitive, and competition could intensify in the future. Our competitors vary in size and in the scope and breadth of the products and services they offer. Our primary competitors in the United States are small, regional and large independent fleet card providers, major oil companies and petroleum marketers that issue their own fleet cards and major financial services companies that provide card services to major oil companies and petroleum marketers. We also compete for customers with providers of alternative payment mechanisms, such as financial institutions that issue corporate and consumer credit cards and merchants offering house cash accounts or other forms of credit. Our primary competitors in Europe are independent fleet card providers, major oil companies and petroleum marketers that issue branded fleet cards, and providers of card outsourcing services to major oil companies and petroleum marketers.

The most significant competitive factors in our business are the breadth of product and service features, network acceptance size, customer service and account management and price. We may experience competitive disadvantages with respect to any of these factors from time to time as potential customers prioritize or value these competitive factors differently. As a result, a specific offering of our products and service features, networks and pricing may serve as a competitive advantage with respect to one customer and a disadvantage for another based on the customers' preferences.

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Some of our existing and potential competitors have longer operating histories, greater brand name recognition, larger customer bases, more extensive customer relationships or greater financial and technical resources. In addition, our larger competitors may also have greater resources than we do to devote to the promotion and sale of their products and services and to pursue acquisitions. For example, major oil companies and petroleum marketers and large financial institutions may choose to integrate fuel-card services as a complement to their existing card products and services. As a result, they may be able to adapt more quickly to new or emerging technologies and changing opportunities, standards or customer requirements. 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.

Future mergers or consolidations among competitors, or acquisitions of our competitors by large companies may present competitive challenges to our business. Resulting combined entities could be at a competitive advantage if their fuel-card products and services are effectively integrated and bundled into sales packages with their widely utilized non-fuel-card-related products and services. Further, larger competitors have reduced, and could continue to reduce, the fees for their services, which has increased and may continue to increase pricing pressure within our markets.

Overall, increased competition in our markets could result in intensified pricing pressure, reduced profit margins, increased sales and marketing expenses and a failure to increase, or a loss of, market share. We may not be able to maintain or improve our competitive position against our current or future competitors, which could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

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

We intend to seek to expand our strategic relationships with major oil companies. We refer to the major oil companies and petroleum marketers with whom we have strategic relationships as our partners. During 2010, our top three strategic relationships with major oil companies accounted for approximately 22% of our consolidated revenue. In the year ended December 31, 2010, one partner, Chevron, accounted for approximately 11% of our consolidated revenue. Two of our partners each represented greater than 5% of our consolidated revenue during 2010. Our agreements with our major oil company partners typically have initial terms of five to ten years with current remaining terms ranging from less than one year up to ten years.

The success of our business is in part dependent on our ability to maintain these strategic relationships and enter into additional strategic relationships with major oil companies. In our relationships with these major oil companies, our services are marketed under our partners' brands. If these partners fail to maintain their brands, or decrease the size of their branded networks, our ability to grow our business may be adversely affected. Our inability to maintain or further develop these relationships or add additional strategic relationships could materially and adversely affect our business and operating results.

To enter into a new strategic relationship or renew an existing strategic relationship with a major oil company, we often must participate in a competitive bidding process, which may focus on a limited number of factors, such as pricing. The use of these processes may affect our ability to effectively compete for these relationships. Our competitors may be willing to bid for these contracts on pricing or other terms that we consider uneconomical in order to win this business. The loss of our existing major oil company partners or the failure to contract with additional partners could materially and adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

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We depend, in part, on our merchant relationships to grow our business. To grow our customer base, we must retain and add relationships with merchants who are located in areas where our customers purchase fuel and lodging. If we are unable to maintain and expand these relationships, our business may be adversely affected.

A portion of our growth is derived from acquiring new merchant relationships to serve our customers, our new and enhanced product and service offerings and cross-selling our products and services through existing merchant relationships. We rely on the continuing growth of our merchant relationships and our distribution channels in order to expand our customer base. There can be no guarantee that this growth will continue. Similarly, our growth also will depend on our ability to retain and maintain existing merchant relationships that accept our proprietary closed-loop networks in areas where our customers purchase fuel and lodging. Our contractual agreements with fuel merchants typically have initial terms of one year and automatically renew on a year-to-year basis unless either party gives notice of termination. Our agreements with lodging providers typically have initial terms of one year and automatically renew on a month-to-month basis unless either party gives notice of termination. Furthermore, merchants with which we have relationships may experience bankruptcy, financial distress, or otherwise be forced to contract their operations. The loss of existing merchant relationships, the contraction of our existing merchants' operations or the inability to acquire new merchant relationships could adversely affect our ability to serve our customers and our business and operating results.

A decline in general economic conditions, and in particular, a decline in demand for fuel and other vehicle products and services would adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our operating results are materially affected by conditions in the economy generally, both in the United States and internationally. We generate revenue based in part on the volume of fuel purchase transactions we process. Our transaction volume is correlated with general economic conditions in the United States and Europe and in particular, the amount of business activity in these economies. Downturns in these economies are generally characterized by reduced commercial activity and, consequently, reduced purchasing of fuel and other vehicle products and services by businesses. The recession in 2007 and 2008 negatively affected the organic growth of our business in 2009, which resulted from lower transaction volume from existing customers. Unfavorable changes in economic conditions, including declining consumer confidence, inflation, recession or other changes, may lead our customers, which are largely comprised of commercial fleets, to demand less fuel, or lead our partners to reduce their use of our products and services. These declines could result from, among other things, reduced fleet traffic, corporate purchasing, travel and other commercial activities from which we derive revenue.

Further, economic conditions also may impact the ability of our customers or partners to pay for fuel or other services they have purchased and, as a result, our reserve for credit losses and write-offs of accounts receivable could increase. In addition, demand for fuel and other vehicle products and services may be reduced by other factors that are beyond our control, such as the development and use of vehicles with greater fuel efficiency and alternative fuel sources.

We are unable to predict the likely duration and severity of the current disruption in financial markets and adverse economic conditions in the United States and Europe. As a result, a sustained deterioration in general economic conditions in the United States or Europe, or increases in interest rates in key countries in which we operate, could adversely affect our business and operating results.

We have expanded into new lines of business in the past and may do so in the future. If we are unable to successfully integrate these new businesses, our results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

We have expanded our business to encompass new lines of business in the past. For example, within the past several years we have entered into the lodging card business in the United States and now offer a limited telematics service to European customers. We may continue to enter new lines of business and offer new products and services in the future. There is no guarantee that we will be successful in integrating these new lines of business into our operations. If we are unable to do so, our operating results and financial condition may be adversely affected.

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If we fail to develop and implement new technology, products and services, adapt our products and services to changes in technology or the marketplace, or if our ongoing efforts to upgrade our technology, products and services are not successful, we could lose customers and partners.

The markets for our products and services are highly competitive, and characterized by technological change, frequent introduction of new products and services and evolving industry standards. We must respond to the technological advances offered by our competitors and the requirements of our customers and partners, in order to maintain and improve upon our competitive position. We may be unsuccessful in expanding our technological capabilities and developing, marketing or selling new products and services that meet these changing demands, which could jeopardize our competitive position. In addition, we engage in significant efforts to upgrade our products and services and the technology that supports these activities on a regular basis. If we are unsuccessful in completing the migration of material technology, otherwise upgrading our products and services and supporting technology or completing or gaining market acceptance of new technology, products and services, it would have a material adverse effect on our ability to retain existing customers and attract new ones in the impacted business line.

Our debt obligations, or our incurrence of additional debt obligations, could limit our flexibility in managing our business and could materially and adversely effect our financial performance.

As of December 31, 2010, we had approximately \$313.8 million of long-term indebtedness outstanding. In addition, we are permitted under our credit agreement to incur additional indebtedness, subject to specified limitations. Our substantial indebtedness currently outstanding, or as may be outstanding if we incur additional indebtedness, could have important consequences, including the following:

we may have difficulty satisfying our obligations under our debt facilities and, if we fail to satisfy these obligations, an event of default could result;

we may be required to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to required payments on our indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of cash flow for acquisitions, working capital, capital expenditures and other general corporate activities. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Contractual Obligations, which sets forth our payment obligations with respect to our existing long-term debt;

covenants relating to our debt may limit our ability to enter into certain contracts or to obtain additional financing for acquisitions, working capital, capital expenditures and other general corporate activities;

covenants relating to our debt may limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate, including by restricting our ability to make strategic acquisitions;

we may be more vulnerable than our competitors to the impact of economic downturns and adverse developments in the industry in which we operate;

we are exposed to the risk of increased interest rates because certain of our borrowings are subject to variable rates of interest;

although we have no current intention to pay any dividends, we may be unable to pay dividends or make other distributions with respect to your investment; and

we may be placed at a competitive disadvantage against any less leveraged competitors.

The occurrence of one or more of these potential consequences could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, operating results, and ability to satisfy our obligations under our indebtedness.

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In addition, we and our subsidiaries may be able to incur substantial additional indebtedness in the future. Although our credit agreement contains restrictions on the incurrence of additional indebtedness, these

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restrictions are subject to a number of significant qualifications and exceptions, and under certain circumstances, the amount of additional indebtedness that could be incurred in compliance with these restrictions could be substantial. If new debt is added to our existing debt levels, the related risks that we will face would increase.

We meet a significant portion of our working capital needs through a securitization facility, which we must renew on an annual basis.

We meet a significant portion of our working capital needs through a securitization facility, pursuant to which we sell accounts receivable to a special-purpose entity that in turn sells undivided participation interests in the accounts receivable to certain purchasers, who finance their purchases through the issuance of short-term commercial paper. The securitization facility has a one year term. During the financial crisis that began in 2008, the market for commercial paper experienced significant volatility. Although we have been able to renew our securitization facility annually, there can be no assurance that we will continue to be able to renew this facility in the future on terms acceptable to us.

A significant rise in fuel prices could cause our accounts receivable to increase beyond the capacity of the securitization facility. There can be no assurance that the size of the facility can be expanded to meet these increased working capital needs. Further, we may not be able to fund such increases in accounts receivable with our available cash resources. Our inability to meet working capital needs could adversely affect our financial condition and business, including our relationships with merchants, customers and partners. Further, we are exposed to the risk of increased interest rates because our borrowings under the securitization facility are subject to variable rates of interest.

We are subject to risks related to volatility in foreign currency exchange rates, and restrictions on our ability to utilize revenue generated in foreign currencies.

As a result of our foreign operations, we are subject to risks related to changes in currency rates for revenue generated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. For the year ended December 31, 2010, approximately 33.7% of our revenue was denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar (primarily Czech koruna, Russian ruble and British pound). Revenue and profit generated by international operations may increase or decrease compared to prior periods as a result of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Resulting exchange gains and losses are included in our net income. Volatility in foreign currency exchange rates may materially adversely affect our operating results and financial condition.

Furthermore, we are subject to exchange control regulations that restrict or prohibit the conversion of more than a specified amount of our foreign currencies into U.S. dollars, and, as we expand, we may become subject to further exchange control regulations that limit our ability to freely utilize and transfer currency in and out of particular jurisdictions. These restrictions may make it more difficult to effectively utilize the cash generated by our operations and may adversely effect our financial condition.

We conduct a significant portion of our business in foreign countries and we expect to expand our operations into additional foreign countries where we may be adversely affected by operational and political risks that are greater than in the United States.

We have foreign operations in, or provide services in, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, South Africa, Ukraine and the United Kingdom. We also expect to seek to expand our operations into various countries in Asia, Europe and Latin America as part of our growth strategy.

Some of the countries where we operate, and other countries where we will seek to operate, have undergone significant political, economic and social change in recent years, and the risk of unforeseen changes in these countries may be greater than in the United States. In particular, changes in laws or regulations, including with

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respect to taxation, information technology, data transmission and the Internet, or in the interpretation of existing laws or regulations, whether caused by a change in government or otherwise, could materially adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition. In addition, conducting and expanding our international operations subjects us to other risks that we do not generally face in the United States. These include:

difficulties in managing the staffing of our international operations, including hiring and retaining qualified employees;

increased expense related to localization of our products and services, including language translation and the creation of localized agreements;

potentially adverse tax consequences, including the complexities of foreign value added tax systems, restrictions on the repatriation of earnings and changes in tax rates;

increased expense to comply with foreign laws and legal standards, including laws that regulate pricing and promotion activities and the import and export of information technology, which can be difficult to monitor and are often subject to change;

increased expense to comply with U.S. laws that apply to foreign operations, including the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and Office of Foreign Assets Control regulations;

longer accounts receivable payment cycles and difficulties in collecting accounts receivable;

increased financial accounting and reporting burdens and complexities;

political, social and economic instability;

terrorist attacks and security concerns in general; and

reduced or varied protection for intellectual property rights and cultural norms in some geographies that are simply not respectful of intellectual property rights.

The occurrence of one or more of these events could negatively affect our international operations and, consequently, our operating results. Further, operating in international markets requires significant management attention and financial resources. Due to the additional uncertainties and risks of doing business in foreign jurisdictions, international acquisitions tend to entail risks and require additional oversight and management attention that are typically not attendant to acquisitions made within the United States. We cannot be certain that the investment and additional resources required to establish, acquire or integrate operations in other countries will produce desired levels of revenue or profitability.

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

Our ability to process and authorize transactions electronically depends on our ability to communicate with our fuel, lodging and vehicle maintenance providers electronically through point-of-sale devices and electronic networks that are owned and operated by third parties. In addition, in order to process transactions promptly, our computer equipment and network servers must be functional 24 hours a day, which

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requires access to telecommunications facilities managed by third-parties and the availability of electricity, which we do not control. A severe disruption of one or more of these networks, including as a result of utility or third-party system interruptions, could impair our ability to authorize transactions and process information, which could harm our reputation, result in a loss of customers or partners and adversely affect our business and operating results.

We also utilize third-party providers to assist us with disaster recovery operations. As a result, we are subject to the risk of a provider's unresponsiveness in the event of a significant breakdown in our computer equipment or networks. Furthermore, our property and business interruption insurance may not be adequate to compensate us for all losses or failures that may occur.

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We may experience software defects, system errors, computer viruses and development delays, which could damage customer relations, decrease our profitability and expose us to liability.

Our products and services are based on proprietary and third-party network technology and processing systems that may encounter development delays and could be susceptible to undetected errors, viruses or defects. Development delays, system errors, viruses or defects that result in service interruption or data loss could have a material adverse effect on our business, damage our reputation and subject us to third-party liability. In addition, errors, viruses and defects in our network technology and processing systems could result in additional development costs and the diversion of our technical and other resources from other development efforts or operations. Further, our attempts to limit our potential liability, through disclaimers and limitation-of-liability provisions in our agreements, may not be successful.

We may incur substantial losses due to fraudulent use of our fleet cards.

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

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

We electronically receive, process, store and transmit our customers' and partners' sensitive information, including bank account information and expense data. We keep this information confidential; however, our websites, networks, information systems, services and technologies may be targeted for sabotage, disruption or misappropriation. Unauthorized access to our networks and computer systems could result in the theft or publication of confidential information or the deletion or modification of records or could otherwise cause interruptions in our service and operations.

Because techniques used to obtain unauthorized access or to sabotage systems change frequently and may not be recognized until launched against a target, we may be unable to anticipate these techniques or to implement adequate preventative measures. Although we believe we have sufficient controls in place to prevent disruption and misappropriation and to respond to such attacks, any inability to prevent security breaches could have a negative impact on our reputation, expose us to liability, decrease market acceptance of electronic transactions and cause our present and potential clients to choose another service provider. Any of these developments could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

We expect to expand through acquisitions, which may divert our management's attention and result in unexpected operating difficulties, increased costs and dilution to our stockholders. We also may never realize the anticipated benefits of the acquisitions.

We have been an active business acquirer both in the United States and internationally, and, as part of our growth strategy, we expect to seek to acquire businesses, commercial account portfolios, technologies, services and products in the future. We have substantially expanded our overall business, customer base, headcount and operations both domestically and internationally through acquisitions. The acquisition and integration of each business involves a number of risks and may result in unforeseen operating difficulties and expenditures in assimilating or integrating the businesses, technologies, products, personnel or operations of the acquired business. Furthermore, future acquisitions may:

involve our entry into geographic or business markets in which we have little or no prior experience;

involve difficulties in retaining the customers of the acquired business;

result in a delay or reduction of sales for both us and the business we acquire; and

disrupt our ongoing business, divert our resources and require significant management attention that would otherwise be available for ongoing development of our current business.

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In addition, international acquisitions often involve additional or increased risks including, for example:

difficulty managing geographically separated organizations, systems and facilities;

difficulty integrating personnel with diverse business backgrounds and organizational cultures;

increased expense to comply with foreign regulatory requirements applicable to acquisitions;

difficulty entering new foreign markets due to, among other things, lack of customer acceptance and a lack of business knowledge of these new markets; and

political, social and economic instability.

To complete a future acquisition, we may determine that it is necessary to use a substantial amount of our cash or engage in equity or debt financing. If we raise additional funds through further issuances of equity or convertible debt securities, our existing stockholders could suffer significant dilution, and any new equity securities we issue could have rights, preferences and privileges senior to those of holders of our common stock. Any debt financing obtained by us in the future could involve restrictive covenants relating to our capital-raising activities and other financial and operational matters that make it more difficult for us to obtain additional capital in the future and to pursue other business opportunities, including potential acquisitions. In addition, we may not be able to obtain additional financing on terms favorable to us, if at all, which could limit our ability to engage in acquisitions. Moreover, we can make no assurances that the anticipated benefits of any acquisition, such as operating improvements or anticipated cost savings, would be realized or that we would not be exposed to unexpected liabilities in connection with any acquisition.

Further, an acquisition may negatively affect our operating results because it may require us to incur charges and substantial debt or other liabilities, may cause adverse tax consequences, substantial depreciation and amortization or deferred compensation charges, may require the amortization, write-down or impairment of amounts related to deferred compensation, goodwill and other intangible assets, or may not generate sufficient financial return to offset acquisition costs.

The market for fleet-card services is evolving and may not continue to develop or grow.

Our fleet-card businesses rely on the acceptance and use of payment cards by businesses to purchase fuel for their vehicle fleets. If the use of fleet cards by businesses does not continue to grow, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. In order to consistently increase and maintain our profitability, businesses and partners must continue to adopt our services. Similarly, growth in the acceptance and use of fleet cards will be impacted by the acceptance and use of electronic payment transactions generally. Furthermore, new technologies may displace fleet cards as payment mechanisms for fuel purchase transactions. A decline in the acceptance and use of fleet cards, and electronic payment transactions generally, by businesses and merchants could have a material adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition. The market for our lodging cards is also evolving and that portion of our business is subject to similar risks.

Our balance sheet includes significant amounts of goodwill and intangible assets. The impairment of a significant portion of these assets would negatively affect our financial results.

Our balance sheet includes goodwill and intangible assets that represent approximately 53.6% of our total assets at December 31, 2010. These assets consist primarily of goodwill and identified intangible assets associated with our acquisitions. We also expect to engage in additional acquisitions, which may result in our recognition of additional goodwill and intangible assets. Under current accounting standards, we are required to amortize certain intangible assets over the useful life of the asset, while goodwill is not amortized. On at least an annual basis, we assess whether there have been impairments in the carrying value of goodwill and intangible assets. If the carrying value of the asset is determined to be impaired, then it is written down to fair value by a charge to operating earnings. An impairment of a significant portion of goodwill or intangible assets could materially negatively affect our operating results and financial condition.

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If we are unable to protect our intellectual property rights and confidential information, our competitive position could be harmed and we could be required to incur significant expenses in order to enforce our rights.

To protect our proprietary technology, we rely on copyright, trade secret and other intellectual property laws and confidentiality agreements with employees and third parties, all of which offer only limited protection. Despite our precautions, it may be possible for third parties to obtain and use without consent confidential information or infringe on our intellectual property rights, and our ability to police that misappropriation or infringement is uncertain, particularly in countries outside of the United States. In addition, our confidentiality agreements with employees, vendors, customers and other third parties may not effectively prevent disclosure or use of proprietary technology or confidential information and may not provide an adequate remedy in the event of such unauthorized use or disclosure.

Protecting against the unauthorized use of our intellectual property and confidential information is expensive, difficult and not always possible. Litigation may be necessary in the future to enforce or defend our intellectual property rights, to protect our confidential information, including trade secrets, or to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. This litigation could be costly and divert management resources, either of which could harm our business, operating results and financial condition. Accordingly, despite our efforts, we may not be able to prevent third parties from infringing upon or misappropriating our intellectual property and proprietary information.

We cannot be certain that the steps we have taken will prevent the unauthorized use or the reverse engineering of our proprietary technology. Moreover, others may independently develop technologies that are competitive to ours or infringe our intellectual property. The enforcement of our intellectual property rights also depends on our legal actions against these infringers being successful, and we cannot be sure these actions will be successful, even when our rights have been infringed. Furthermore, effective patent, trademark, service mark, copyright and trade secret protection may not be available in every country in which we may offer our products and services.

Claims by others that we or our customers infringe their intellectual property rights could harm our business.

Third parties could claim that our technologies and processes underlying our products and services infringe their intellectual property. In addition, to the extent that we gain greater visibility and market exposure as a public company, we may face a higher risk of being the target of intellectual property infringement claims asserted by third parties. We may, in the future, receive notices alleging that we have misappropriated or infringed a third party's intellectual property rights. There may be third-party intellectual property rights, including patents and pending patent applications, that cover significant aspects of our technologies, processes or business methods. Any claims of infringement or misappropriation by a third party, even those without merit, could cause us to incur substantial defense costs and could distract our management from our business, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to prevail against such claims. Some of our competitors may have the capability to dedicate substantially greater resources to enforcing their intellectual property rights and to defending claims that may be brought against them than we do. Furthermore, a party making such a claim, if successful, could secure a judgment that requires us to pay substantial damages, potentially including treble damages if we are found to have willfully infringed a patent. A judgment could also include an injunction or other court order that could prevent us from offering our products and services. In addition, we might be required to seek a license for the use of a third party's intellectual property, which may not be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all. Alternatively, we might be required to develop non-infringing technology, which could require significant effort and expense and might ultimately not be successful.

Third parties may also assert infringement claims against our customers relating to their use of our technologies or processes. Any of these claims might require us to defend potentially protracted and costly litigation on their behalf, regardless of the merits of these claims, because under certain conditions we agree to indemnify our customers from third-party claims of intellectual property infringement. If any of these claims succeed, we might be forced to pay damages on behalf of our customers, which could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

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Our success is dependent, in part, upon our executive officers and other key personnel, and the loss of key personnel could materially adversely affect our business.

Our success depends, in part, on our executive officers and other key personnel. Our senior management team has significant industry experience and would be difficult to replace. The market for qualified individuals is competitive, and we may not be able to attract and retain qualified personnel or candidates to replace or succeed members of our senior management team or other key personnel. The loss of key personnel could materially adversely affect our business.

Changes in laws, regulations and enforcement activities may adversely affect our products and services and the markets in which we operate.

The electronic payments industry is subject to increasing regulation in the United States and internationally. Domestic and foreign government regulations impose compliance obligations on us and restrictions on our operating activities, which can be difficult to administer because of their scope, mandates and varied requirements. We are subject to a number of government regulations, including, among others: interest rate and fee restrictions; credit access and disclosure requirements; collection and pricing regulations; compliance obligations; security and data breach requirements; identity theft avoidance programs; and anti-money laundering compliance programs. Government regulations can also include licensing or registration requirements. While a large portion of these regulations focuses on individual consumer protection, legislatures continue to consider whether to include business consumers within the scope of these regulations. As a result, new or expanded regulation focusing on business cardholders or changes in interpretation or enforcement of regulations may have an adverse effect on our business and operating results, due to increased compliance costs and new restrictions affecting the terms under which we offer our products and services. In addition, we have structured our business in accordance with existing tax laws and interpretations, including those related to state occupancy taxes, value added taxes in foreign jurisdictions and restrictions on repatriation of funds or transfers of revenue between jurisdictions. Changes in tax laws or their interpretations could increase our tax liability, further limit our utilization of funds located in foreign jurisdictions and have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition.

We generate a portion of our revenue from our lodging card business, which is affected by conditions in the hotel industry generally and has a concentration of customers in the railroad and trucking industries.

Revenue from our lodging card business, which we acquired on April 1, 2009, equaled \$36.9 million of our consolidated revenue for the year ended December 31, 2010. Our lodging card business earns revenue from customers purchasing lodging from the hotel industry and derives a significant portion of this revenue from end users in the railroad and trucking industries. Therefore, we are exposed to risks affecting each of these industries. For example, unfavorable economic conditions adversely impacting the hotel, railroad and trucking industries generally could cause a decrease in demand for our products and services in our lodging card business, resulting in decreased revenue. In addition, mergers or consolidations in these industries could reduce our customer and partnership base, resulting in a smaller market for our products and services.

We contract with government entities and are subject to risks related to our governmental contracts.

In the course of our business we contract with government entities, including state and local government fleet customers, as well as federal government agencies. As a result, we are subject to various laws and regulations that apply to companies doing business with federal, state and local governments. The laws relating to government contracts differ from other commercial contracting laws and our government contracts may contain pricing terms and conditions that are not common among private contracts. In addition, we may be subject to investigation from time to time concerning our compliance with the laws and regulations relating to our government contracts. Our failure to comply with these laws and regulations may result in suspension of these contracts or administrative or other penalties.

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Litigation and regulatory actions could subject us to significant fines, penalties or requirements resulting in increased expenses.

We are not currently party to any legal proceedings or governmental inquiries or investigations that we consider to be material. We are, however, subject to litigation from time to time in the ordinary course of our business, which if ultimately determined unfavorably could force us to pay damages or fines, or change our business practices, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our operating results. In addition, we may become involved in various actions or proceedings brought by domestic and foreign governmental regulatory agencies in the event of alleged noncompliance with laws or regulations, which could potentially subject us to significant fines, penalties or other requirements resulting in increased expenses or restricting the conduct of our business. We are currently involved in such an investigation by the Office of Fair Trading in the United Kingdom, relating to our Keyfuels product line. This product line consists of our proprietary payment card and associated site network in the United Kingdom. A competitor alleged we are dominant in a relevant market with our Keyfuels product line. The Office of Fair Trading is investigating whether we are dominant and, if dominant, whether some of our contracts with some sites and dealers would constitute exclusive dealings requiring them to be reformed to eliminate exclusivity. The Office of Fair Trading has issued a statement of objections, which we are responding to. Although we do not currently anticipate an adverse result or material adverse impact from the investigation, if determined adversely, the regulator has authority to require us to reform contracts to eliminate exclusivity and impose significant fines.

We rely on third parties for card issuing and processing services supporting our MasterCard network fleet card products. Failure to maintain these contractual relationships upon acceptable terms would have an adverse effect on our MasterCard network fleet card offerings, customer retention and operating results.

Some of our fleet-card products in North America are accepted in the MasterCard merchant network pursuant to our contractual relationships with two issuing banks and two third-party processors. In order to continue offering fleet cards accepted at MasterCard network merchants, we must maintain our contractual relationship with at least one issuing bank. Further, unless we develop our own MasterCard-approved processing capabilities, we must continue to obtain processing services from at least one processor approved by MasterCard with the capability to provide acceptable levels of reporting data for fleet operators. Generally, these contracts have remaining terms of between three and five years and automatically renew from year to year unless either party provides notice of termination; however, one of the two issuing banks has provided us with notice that it does not intend to automatically renew our agreement when it expires in 2012. Approximately 2.6% of our 2010 revenue was associated with this issuing bank. We intend to replace this issuing bank if satisfactory arrangements to renew the contract are not concluded and we believe an alternative issuing bank can be found; however, our failure to maintain these relationships, or find suitable alternatives, could have an adverse effect on our MasterCard network fleet card products, our customer retention and our operating results.

Changes in MasterCard interchange fees could decrease our revenue.

A portion of our revenue is generated by network processing fees charged to merchants, known as interchange fees, associated with transactions processed using our MasterCard-branded fleet cards. Interchange fee amounts associated with our MasterCard network fleet cards are affected by a number of factors, including regulatory limits in the United States and Europe and fee changes imposed by MasterCard. In addition, interchange fees are the subject of intense legal and regulatory scrutiny and competitive pressures in the electronic payments industry, which could result in lower interchange fees generally in the future. Temporary or permanent decreases in the interchange fees associated with our MasterCard network fleet-card transactions, could adversely affect our business and operating results.

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If we are not able to maintain and enhance our brands, it could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

We believe that maintaining and enhancing our brands is critical to our customer relationships, and our ability to obtain partners and retain employees. The successful promotion of our brands will depend upon our marketing and public relations efforts, our ability to continue to offer high-quality products and services and our ability to successfully differentiate our services from those of our competitors. In addition, future extension of our brands to add new products or services different from our current offerings may dilute our brands, particularly if we fail to maintain our quality standards in these new areas. The promotion of our brands will require us to make substantial expenditures, and we anticipate that the expenditures will increase as our markets become more competitive and we expand into new markets. To the extent that these activities yield increased revenue, this revenue may not offset the expenses we incur. There can be no assurance that our brand promotion activities will be successful.

Failure to comply with the United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and similar laws associated with our international activities, could subject us to penalties and other adverse consequences.

As we continue to expand our business internationally, we may expand into certain foreign countries, particularly those with developing economies, where companies often engage in business practices that are prohibited by U.S. regulations, including the United States Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, or the FCPA. Such laws prohibit improper payments or offers of payments to foreign governments and their officials and political parties by U.S. and other business entities for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. We have implemented policies to discourage such practices; however, there can be no assurances that all of our employees, consultants and agents, including those that may be based in or from countries where practices that violate U.S. laws may be customary, will not take actions in violation of our policies, for which we may be ultimately responsible. Violations of the FCPA may result in severe criminal or civil sanctions and suspension or debarment from U.S. government contracting, which could negatively affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Risks related to ownership of our common stock

Our stock price will likely be volatile and may decline in value.

The market price of our common stock may fluctuate substantially as a result of many factors, some of which are beyond our control. Factors that could cause fluctuations in the market price of our common stock include the following:

quarterly variations in our results of operations;

results of operations that vary from the expectations of securities analysts and investors;

results of operations that vary from those of our competitors;

changes in expectations as to our future financial performance, including financial estimates by securities analysts and investors;

announcements by us or our competitors of significant contracts, acquisitions, or capital commitments;

announcements by third parties of significant claims or proceedings against us;

regulatory developments in the United States and abroad;

future sales of our common stock, and additions or departures of key personnel; and

general domestic and international economic, market and currency factors and conditions unrelated to our performance.

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In addition, the stock market in general has experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to operating performance of individual companies. These broad market factors may seriously harm the market price of our common stock, regardless of our operating performance. In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted. A securities class action suit against us could result in significant liabilities and, regardless of the outcome, could result in substantial costs and the diversion of our management's attention and resources.

Our principal stockholders have a controlling influence over our business affairs.

Our principal stockholders and their affiliates beneficially own or control, directly or indirectly, 54,814,868 shares of our common stock, which in the aggregate represents approximately 69% of the outstanding shares of our common stock. As a result, if some of these persons or entities act together, they will have the ability to exercise significant influence over matters submitted to our stockholders for approval, including the election and removal of directors, amendments to our certificate of incorporation and bylaws and the approval of any business combination. These actions may be taken even if they are opposed by other stockholders. This concentration of ownership may also have the effect of delaying or preventing a change of control of our company or discouraging others from making tender offers for our shares, which could prevent our stockholders from receiving a premium for their shares.

Some of these persons or entities who make up our principal stockholders may have interests different from our other stockholders. For example, they may be more interested in selling FleetCor to an acquirer than other stockholders or may want us to pursue strategies that deviate from the interests of other stockholders.

Future sales, or the perception of future sales, of a substantial amount of our common shares could depress the trading price of our common stock.

If we or our stockholders sell substantial amounts of our shares of common stock in the public market or if the market perceives that these sales could occur, the market price of shares of our common stock could decline. These sales may make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem appropriate, or to use equity as consideration for future acquisitions.

We have 475 million shares of common stock authorized and at December 31, 2010 had 79,655,213 shares of common stock outstanding. Of these shares, 14,576,250 shares are freely tradable. We, our executive officers and directors, and certain stockholders (subject to certain limited exceptions) have entered into agreements with the underwriters for our initial public offering not to sell or otherwise dispose of shares of our common stock until after June 12, 2011, with certain exceptions. Immediately upon the expiration of this lock-up period, 15,647,786 shares will be freely tradable pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933 by non-affiliates and another 54,274,868 shares will be eligible for resale pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933, subject to the volume, manner of sale and other limitations of Rule 144.

Our failure to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Beginning with our annual report for the year ended December 31, 2011, Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, or Section 404, will require us to include a report by our management on our internal control over financial reporting. This report must contain an assessment by management of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of the end of the year and a statement as to whether or not our internal controls are effective. Our annual report for the year ended December 31, 2011 must also contain a statement that our independent registered public accounting firm has issued an attestation report on our internal control over financial reporting.

In order to achieve timely compliance with Section 404, we have begun a process to document and evaluate our internal control over financial reporting. Our efforts to comply with Section 404 have resulted in, and are likely

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to continue to result in, significant costs, the commitment of time and operational resources and the diversion of management's attention. Even if we develop effective controls, such controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, and the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate. If our management identifies one or more material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, we will be unable to assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective. If we are unable to assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, or if our independent registered public accounting firm is unable to express an unqualified opinion that we have maintained effective internal control over financial reporting, market perception of our financial condition and the market price of our stock may be adversely affected, we could be subject to sanctions or investigations by the New York Stock Exchange, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC) or other regulatory authorities, and customer perception of our business may suffer.

Furthermore, implementing any appropriate changes to our internal control over financial reporting may entail substantial costs to modify our existing accounting systems, may take a significant period of time to complete and may distract our officers, directors and employees from the operation of our business. These changes, however, may not be effective in maintaining the adequacy of our internal control over financial reporting, and any failure to maintain that adequacy, or consequent inability to produce accurate financial statements on a timely basis, could increase our operating costs and could adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our disclosure controls and procedures may not prevent or detect all errors or acts of fraud.

We are subject to the periodic reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to reasonably ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management and recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms of the Securities and Exchange Commission. We believe that any disclosure controls and procedures or internal controls and procedures, no matter how well conceived and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are and will be met. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Additionally, controls can be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people or by an unauthorized override of the controls. Accordingly, because of the inherent limitations in our control system, misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Anti-takeover provisions in our charter documents could discourage, delay or prevent a change in control of our company and may affect the trading price of our common stock.

Our corporate documents and the Delaware General Corporation Law contain provisions that may enable our board of directors to resist a change in control of FleetCor even if a change in control were to be considered favorable by you and other stockholders. These provisions:

stagger the terms of our board of directors and require supermajority stockholder voting to remove directors;

authorize our board of directors to issue preferred stock and to determine the rights and preferences of those shares, which may be senior to our common stock, without prior stockholder approval;

establish advance notice requirements for nominating directors and proposing matters to be voted on by stockholders at stockholder meetings;

prohibit our stockholders from calling a special meeting and prohibit stockholders from acting by written consent; and

require supermajority stockholder voting to effect certain amendments to our certificate of incorporation and bylaws.

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In addition, our certificate of incorporation prohibits large stockholders, in particular those owning 15% or more of our outstanding voting stock, from merging or consolidating with us except under certain circumstances. These provisions could discourage, delay or prevent a transaction involving a change in control of FleetCor. These provisions could also discourage proxy contests and make it more difficult for you and other stockholders to elect directors of your choosing and cause us to take other corporate actions you desire.

We do not expect to pay any dividends on our common stock for the foreseeable future.

We currently expect to retain all future earnings, if any, for future operation, expansion and debt repayment and have no current plans to pay any cash dividends to holders of our common stock for the foreseeable future. Any decision to declare and pay dividends in the future will be made at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on, among other things, our operating results, financial condition, cash requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors that our board of directors may deem relevant. In addition, we must comply with the covenants in our credit agreements in order to be able to pay cash dividends, and our ability to pay dividends generally may be further limited by covenants of any existing and future outstanding indebtedness we or our subsidiaries incur.

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We have received no written comments regarding our periodic or current reports from the staff of the SEC that were issued 180 days or more preceding the end of our fiscal year 2010 that remain unresolved.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

We lease all of the real property used in our business, except as noted below. The following table lists each of our material facilities and its location, use and approximate square footage.

Facility	Use	Approximate size Square Feet
<i>United States</i>		
Norcross, Georgia	Corporate headquarters and operations	57,300
Covington, Louisiana	Accounting, treasury, merchant authorization	13,600
Houston, Texas	Credit and collections	15,000
Carlsbad, California	Customer support	3,900
Concord, California	Customer support	7,100
San Mateo, California	CFN operations and customer support	9,200
Wichita, Kansas	CLC operations and customer support	31,100
<i>Europe</i>		
Prague, Czech Republic	CCS headquarters, operations, customer service and sales	55,000
Doetinchem, Netherlands	Customer support and card processing	2,700
Kaliningrad, Russia	PPR sales and customer support	1,400
Moscow, Russia	PPR headquarters, sales, customer support, operations, credit and collections	20,000
Kaliningrad, Russia	Baltics/Poland sales and customer support	1,400
Smolensk, Russia	Sales, customer support and operations	600
Vilnius, Lithuania	Credit and collections	800
Warsaw, Poland	Sales and credit and collections	500
Ipswich, United Kingdom(1)	Operations, sales and customer support	17,900
Knaresborough, United Kingdom	Operations, sales and customer support	5,100
London, United Kingdom	Europe headquarters	2,800
Walsall, United Kingdom	Operations, sales and customer support	9,500

(1) We own a freehold interest in this facility.

We also lease a number of minor additional facilities, including local sales offices, small storage facilities and a small number of service stations in the United Kingdom. We believe our facilities are adequate for our needs for at least the next 12 months. We anticipate that suitable additional or alternative facilities will be available to accommodate foreseeable expansion of our operations.

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ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are not currently party to any legal proceedings or governmental inquiries or investigations that we consider to be material. We are and may become, however, subject to lawsuits from time to time in the ordinary course of our business. We are currently involved in an investigation by the Office of Fair Trading in the United Kingdom, relating to our Keyfuels product line. This product line consists of our proprietary payment card and associated site network in the United Kingdom. A competitor alleged we are dominant in a relevant market with our Keyfuels product line. The Office of Fair Trading is investigating whether we are dominant and, if dominant, whether some of our contracts with some sites and dealers would constitute exclusive dealings requiring them to be reformed to eliminate exclusivity. The Office of Fair Trading has issued a statement of objections, which we are responding to. Although we do not currently anticipate an adverse result or material adverse impact from the investigation, if determined adversely, the regulator has authority to require us to reform contracts to eliminate exclusivity and impose significant fines.

ITEM 4. RESERVED

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

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the symbol FLT. Shares of our common stock commenced trading on December 15, 2010. On March 10, 2011, there were 193 registered holders of record of our common stock and the closing price of our common stock was \$30.25. The high and low common stock sales prices per share were as follows:

Quarter Ended	December 31, 2010
High	\$ 31.43
Low	\$ 24.50

DIVIDENDS AND SHARE REPURCHASES

We currently expect to retain all future earnings, if any, for use in the operation and expansion of our business. We have never declared or paid any dividends on our common stock and do not anticipate paying cash dividends to holders of our common stock in the foreseeable future. In addition, our credit agreements restrict our ability to pay dividends. Any determination to pay dividends in the future will be at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend upon, among other factors, our results of operations, financial condition, capital requirements and covenants in our existing financing arrangements and any future financing arrangements. During the three months ended December 31, 2010, we did not repurchase any of our equity securities.

PERFORMANCE GRAPH

The following graph assumes \$100 invested on December 15, 2010, at the closing price (\$27.25) of our common stock on our first day of trading, and compares (a) the percentage change of our cumulative total stockholder return on the common stock (as measured by dividing (i) the difference between our share price at the end and the beginning of the period presented by (ii) the share price at the beginning of the periods presented) with (b) (i) the Russell 2000 Index and (ii) the S&P 500® Data Processing & Outsourced Services.

Index	Period Beginning 12/15/2010	Period Ending 12/31/2010
FleetCor Technologies, Inc.	\$ 100.00	\$ 113.47
Russell 2000	\$ 100.00	\$ 102.07
S&P Data Processing and Outsourced Services	\$ 100.00	\$ 95.81

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RECENT SALES OF UNREGISTERED SECURITIES

Prior to registration of the common stock issued under our equity compensation plans, common stock issued under our equity compensation plans was unregistered, in reliance upon the exemption provided in Rule 701 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. During 2010, prior to registration: we granted stock options to purchase an aggregate of 3,725,078 shares of our common stock at exercise prices ranging from \$20.00 to \$23.00 per share to employees under our equity compensation plans; we issued and sold an aggregate of 137,832 shares of our common stock to employees and directors upon payment of approximately \$649,216 pursuant to exercises of options granted under our equity compensation plans; and we issued 1,212,084 shares, net of forfeitures, of our restricted stock to our employees and directors.

USE OF PROCEEDS FROM REGISTERED SECURITIES

On December 14, 2010, our registration statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-166092) became effective, and on December 20, 2010, we completed an initial public offering of 14,576,250 shares of our common stock at an initial public offering price of \$23.00 per share for an aggregate offering price of \$335 million. Our common stock began trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol **FLT** on December 15, 2010. J.P. Morgan Securities LLC and Goldman, Sachs & Co. acted as joint book-running managers of our initial public offering and as representatives of the underwriters. Barclays Capital Inc. and Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated also acted as joint book-running managers. PNC Capital Markets LLC, Raymond James & Associates, Inc., and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC acted as co-managers. The shares sold in our initial public offering included shares that were subject to the underwriters' over-allotment option, which was exercised by the underwriters on December 16, 2010.

Of the shares sold in our initial public offering, 14,145,289 shares were sold by selling stockholders and 430,961 shares were sold by us. Proceeds to us, after deducting underwriting discounts and other offering expenses of \$4.3 million payable by us, were \$5.5 million. We used \$2.9 million of the net proceeds to repay a portion of our outstanding term loans under our 2005 Credit Facility. We used the remaining net proceeds for working capital and other general corporate purposes.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

We derived the consolidated statement of income and other financial data for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 from the audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report. We derived the selected historical financial data for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 and the selected consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 from our audited consolidated financial statements that are not included in this report.

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The selected consolidated financial data set forth below should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this report. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected in any future period.

(in thousands, except per share data)	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Consolidated statement of income data(1):					
Revenues, net	\$ 433,841	\$ 354,073	\$ 341,053	\$ 264,086	\$ 186,209
Expenses:					
Merchant commissions	49,050	39,709	38,539	39,358	32,784
Processing	69,687	57,997	51,406	34,060	26,388
Selling	32,731	30,579	23,778	22,625	19,464
General and administrative	78,135	51,375	47,635	41,986	23,175
Depreciation and amortization	33,745	28,368	27,240	20,293	12,571
Operating income	170,493	146,045	152,455	105,764	71,827
Other, net	(1,319)	(933)	(2,488)	(1,554)	39
Interest expense, net	20,532	17,363	20,256	19,735	11,854
Total other expense	19,213	16,430	17,768	18,181	11,893
Income before income taxes	151,280	129,615	134,687	87,583	59,934
Provision for income taxes	43,384	40,563	37,405	25,998	21,957
Net income	\$ 107,896	\$ 89,052	\$ 97,282	\$ 61,585	\$ 37,977
Earnings per share:					
Earnings per share, basic	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.17	\$ 2.60	\$ 1.59	\$ 1.15
Earnings per share, diluted	1.34	1.13	1.35	.86	.57
Weighted average shares outstanding, basic	35,434	33,802	33,033	31,885	31,311
Weighted average shares outstanding, diluted	80,751	78,854	71,913	71,720	66,660

(in thousands)	2010	2009	As of December 31, 2008	2007	2006
Consolidated balance sheet data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 114,804	\$ 84,701	\$ 70,355	\$ 68,864	\$ 18,191
Restricted cash(2)	62,341	67,979	71,222	76,797	64,016
Total assets	1,484,118	1,209,545	929,062	875,106	657,925
Total debt	469,413	351,551	370,747	341,851	255,032
Total stockholders' equity	625,945	474,049	273,264	192,009	158,482

- (1) In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued authoritative guidance limiting the circumstances in which a financial asset may be derecognized when the transferor has not transferred the entire financial asset or has continuing involvement with the transferred asset. This guidance was effective for us as of January 1, 2010. As a result of the adoption of such guidance, effective January 1, 2010, our statements of income will no longer include securitization activities in revenue. Rather, we will report interest income, provision for bad debts and interest expense associated with the debt securities issued from our securitization facility.
- (2) Restricted cash represents customer deposits repayable on demand.

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ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this report. In addition to historical information, this discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions that could cause actual results to differ materially from management's expectations. Factors that could cause such differences include, but are not limited to, those identified below and those described in Item 1A Risk Factors appearing elsewhere in this report. All foreign currency amounts that have been converted into U.S. dollars in this discussion are based on the exchange rate as reported by Oanda for the applicable periods. In this report, when we refer to consolidated revenue, the provision for bad debts and interest expense on a managed basis, such amounts have been adjusted for the impact of the new accounting guidance related to our securitization facility as further discussed below. The term managed basis is used throughout Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Overview

FleetCor is a leading independent global provider of specialized payment products and services to businesses, commercial fleets, major oil companies, petroleum marketers and government entities in 18 countries in North America, Europe, Africa and Asia. Our payment programs enable our customers to better manage and control employee spending and provide card-accepting merchants with a high volume customer base that can increase their sales and customer loyalty. In 2010, we processed more than 196 million transactions on our proprietary networks and third-party networks. We believe that our size and scale, geographic reach, advanced technology and our expansive suite of products, services, brands and proprietary networks contribute to our leading industry position.

We provide our payment products and services in a variety of combinations to create customized payment solutions for our customers and partners. We sell these products and services directly and indirectly through partners with whom we have strategic relationships, such as major oil companies and petroleum marketers. We refer to these major oil companies and petroleum marketers as our partners. We provide our customers with various card products that typically function like a charge card to purchase fuel, lodging and related products and services at participating locations. Our payment programs enable businesses to better manage and control employee spending and provide card-accepting merchants with a high volume customer base that can increase their sales and customer loyalty.

In order to deliver our payment programs and services and process transactions, we own and operate six proprietary closed-loop networks through which we electronically connect to merchants and capture, analyze and report customized information. We also use third-party networks to deliver our payment programs and services in order to broaden our card acceptance and use. To support our payment products, we also provide a range of services, such as issuing and processing, as well as specialized information services that provide our customers with value-added functionality and data. Our customers can use this data to track important business productivity metrics, combat fraud and employee misuse, streamline expense administration and lower overall fleet operating costs.

FleetCor's predecessor company was organized in the United States in 1986. In 2000, our current chief executive officer joined us and we changed our name to FleetCor Technologies, Inc. Since 2000, we have grown significantly through a combination of organic initiatives, product and service innovation and over 40 acquisitions of businesses and commercial account portfolios. Our corporate headquarters are located in Norcross, Georgia. As of December 31, 2010, we employed approximately 1,197 employees, approximately 664 of whom were located in the United States.

Table of Contents**Our segments, sources of revenue and expenses*****Segments***

We operate in two segments, which we refer to as our North American and International segments. Our revenue is reported net of the wholesale cost for underlying products and services. In this report, we refer to this net revenue as revenue. For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, our North American and International segments generated the following revenue:

(dollars in millions)	2010		Year ended December 31, 2009		2008	
	Revenue	% of total revenue	Revenue	% of total revenue	Revenue	% of total revenue
North America	\$ 287.8	66.3%	\$ 227.4	64.2%	\$ 205.5	60.2%
International	146.0	33.7%	126.7	35.8%	135.6	39.8%
	\$ 433.8	100.0%	\$ 354.1	100.0%	\$ 341.1	100.0%

Sources of Revenue

Transactions. In both of our segments, we derive revenue from transactions and the related revenue per transaction. As illustrated in the diagram below, a transaction is defined as a purchase by a customer. Our customers include holders of our card products and those of our partners, for whom we manage card programs. Revenue from transactions is derived from our merchant and network relationships as well as our customers and partners. Through our merchant and network relationships we primarily offer fuel, vehicle maintenance or lodging services to our customers. We also earn revenue from our customers and partners through program fees and charges. The following diagram illustrates a typical transaction flow.

Illustrative Transaction Flow

From our merchant and network relationships, we derive revenue from the difference between the price charged to a customer for a transaction and the price paid to the merchant or network for the same transaction. As illustrated in the table below, the price paid to a merchant or network may be calculated as (i) the merchant's wholesale cost of fuel plus a markup; (ii) the transaction purchase price less a percentage discount; or (iii) the transaction purchase price less a fixed fee per unit. The difference between the price we pay to a merchant and the merchant's wholesale cost for the underlying products and services is considered a merchant commission and is recognized as an expense. Approximately 47.4% of our revenue during 2010 was derived from our merchant and network relationships.

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Illustrative Revenue Model for Fuel Purchases

(unit of one gallon)

Illustrative Revenue Model		Merchant Payment Methods					
Retail Price	\$ 3.00	i) Cost Plus Mark-up:		ii) Percentage Discount:		iii) Fixed Fee:	
Wholesale Cost	(2.86)	Wholesale Cost	\$ 2.86	Retail Price	\$ 3.00	Retail Price	\$ 3.00
		Mark-up	0.05	Discount (3%)	(0.09)	Fixed Fee	(0.09)
FleetCor Revenue	\$ 0.14						
Merchant Commission	\$ (0.05)	Price Paid to Merchant	\$ 2.91	Price Paid to Merchant	\$ 2.91	Price Paid to Merchant	\$ 2.91
Price Paid to Merchant	\$ 2.91						

From our customers and partners, we derive revenue from a variety of program fees including transaction fees, card fees, network fees and report fees. Our programs include other fees and charges associated with late payments and based on customer credit risk. Approximately 52.6% of our revenue during 2010 was derived from customer and partner program fees and charges.

Transaction volume and revenue per transaction. Set forth below is revenue per transaction information for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Transactions (in millions)			
North America	147.3	143.5	149.5
International	48.9	49.7	39.9
Total transactions	196.2	193.2	189.4
Revenue per transaction			
North America	\$ 1.95	\$ 1.58	\$ 1.37
International	2.99	2.55	3.40
Consolidated revenue per transaction	2.21	1.83	1.80

From 2009 to 2010 transactions increased from 193.2 million to 196.1 million, an increase of 2.9 million or 1.5%. We experienced an increase in transactions in our North American segment due primarily to the full year impact of our acquisition of CLC Group, Inc., in April 2009, and organic growth in certain payment programs. We experienced a decrease in transactions in our International segment due to the wind down of a partner contract in Europe, inherited from an acquisition, which we chose not to renew. This partner had a high number of transactions and very little revenue. This decrease in transactions was offset by the full year impact of acquisitions completed in 2009 and new acquisitions in 2010.

From 2008 to 2009 transactions increased from 189.3 million to 193.9 million, an increase of 4.6 million or 2.4%. We experienced a decrease in transactions in our North American segment due primarily to a reduction in transactions by existing customers that we believe was a result of the economic downturn, partially offset by our acquisition of CLC Group, Inc., in April 2009, and organic growth in certain payment programs. We experienced an increase in transactions in our International segment due to the full year impact of acquisitions completed in 2008 and new acquisitions in 2009.

Revenue per transaction is derived from the various revenue types as discussed above and can vary based on geography, the relevant merchant relationship, the payment product utilized and the types of products or services purchased, the mix of which would be influenced by our acquisitions, organic growth in our business, and

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fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. Revenue per transaction per customer increases as the level of services we provide to a customer increases. The revenue per transaction in the International segment runs higher than the North America segment due primarily to higher margins and higher fuel prices in our international product lines. International revenue per transaction has decreased from 2008 to 2009 in part due to changes in foreign exchange rates and the impact of an acquisition completed in 2008 that carries a lower fee per transaction based on the relevant card products associated with this acquisition.

Our consolidated revenue per transaction increased from \$1.83 in 2009 to \$2.21 in 2010. During 2010, our consolidated revenue per transaction was positively impacted by:

revenue increased by \$27.2 million or \$0.14 per transaction as a result of the adoption of Authoritative guidance related to our asset securitization agreement as further discussed in Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies ;

the wind down of a partner contract in Europe which carried a high number of transactions and very little revenue;

the average retail price of fuel in 2010 was higher than the average retail price of fuel in 2009, which resulted in an increase in our 2010 revenue per transaction; and

higher program fees and charges from our existing customers.

During 2010, our consolidated revenue per transaction was negatively impacted by a range of factors, including the strengthening of the U.S. dollar during 2010, relative to other foreign currencies, which resulted in unfavorable foreign exchange rates that reduced our 2010 revenue per transaction.

Our consolidated revenue per transaction increased from \$1.80 in 2008 to \$1.83 in 2009. During 2009, our consolidated revenue per transaction was positively impacted by:

acquisitions completed during 2009, that carried a higher rate per transaction due to the relevant card products associated with these acquisitions; and

higher program fees and charges primarily resulting from the full-year impact of the implementation of a private label contract on our proprietary system.

During 2009, our consolidated revenue per transaction was negatively impacted by a range of factors, including:

the strengthening of the U.S. dollar during 2009, relative to other foreign currencies, which resulted in unfavorable foreign exchange rates that reduced our 2009 revenue per transaction;

the wholesale price of fuel decreased at a higher rate than the retail price of fuel during the second half of 2008 causing the margin between the wholesale cost of fuel and the retail price of fuel in 2008 to expand beyond historical levels. In 2009, fuel price spreads returned to historical levels; and

the average retail price of fuel in 2009 was significantly lower than the average retail price of fuel in 2008, which resulted in a decrease in our 2009 revenue per transaction.

Sources of expenses

We incur expenses in the following categories:

Merchant commissions We incur merchant commissions expenses when we reimburse merchants with whom we have direct, contractual relationships in respect of specific transactions in which a customer purchases products or services from the merchant. Merchant commission equals the difference between the price paid by us to the merchant and the merchant's wholesale cost of the underlying products or services.

Processing Our processing expense consists of expenses related to processing transactions, servicing our customers and merchants and bad debt expense.

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Selling Our selling expenses consist primarily of wages, benefits, sales commissions (other than merchant commissions) and related expenses for our sales, marketing and account management personnel and activities.

General and administrative Our general and administrative expenses include compensation and related expenses (including stock-based compensation) for our executive, finance and accounting, information technology, human resources, legal and other administrative personnel. Also included are facilities expenses, third-party professional services fees, travel and entertainment expenses, and other corporate-level expenses.

Depreciation and amortization Our depreciation and amortization expenses include depreciation of property and equipment, consisting of computer hardware and software (including proprietary software development expense), card-reading equipment, furniture, fixtures, vehicles and buildings and leasehold improvements related to office space. Our amortization expenses include intangible assets related to customer and vendor relationships, tradenames and trademarks, non-compete agreements and software. We are amortizing intangible assets related to business acquisitions and certain private label contracts associated with the purchase of accounts receivable.

Other income, net Other income, net includes foreign currency transaction gains or losses, revenue/costs from the sale of assets and other miscellaneous operating costs and revenue.

Interest expense, net Interest expense, net includes interest income on our cash balances and interest expense on our outstanding debt and excludes interest on our securitization facility. We have historically invested our cash primarily in short-term money market funds.

Provision for income taxes The provision for income taxes consists primarily of corporate income taxes related to profits resulting from the sale of our products and services in the United States and internationally. Our worldwide effective tax rate is lower than the U.S. statutory rate of 35%, due primarily to lower rates in foreign jurisdictions and foreign-sourced non-taxable income.

Factors and trends impacting our business

We believe that the following factors and trends are important in understanding our financial performance:

Fuel prices Our fleet customers use our products and services primarily in connection with the purchase of fuel. Accordingly, our revenue is affected by fuel prices, which are subject to significant volatility. A change in retail fuel prices could cause a decrease or increase in our revenue from several sources, including fees paid to us based on a percentage of each customer's total purchase. We believe that in 2010, approximately 19.1% of our consolidated revenue on a managed basis was directly influenced by the absolute price of fuel. Changes in the absolute price of fuel may also impact unpaid account balances and the late fees and charges based on these amounts.

Fuel-price spread volatility A portion of our revenue involves transactions where we derive revenue from fuel-price spreads, which is the difference between the price charged to a fleet customer for a transaction and the price paid to the merchant for the same transaction. In these transactions, the price paid to the merchant is based on the wholesale cost of fuel. The merchant's wholesale cost of fuel is dependent on several factors including, among others, the factors described above affecting fuel prices. The fuel price that we charge to our customer is dependent on several factors including, among others, the fuel price paid to the merchant, posted retail fuel prices and competitive fuel prices. We experience fuel-price spread contraction when the merchant's wholesale cost of fuel increases at a faster rate than the fuel price we charge to our customers, or the fuel price we charge to our customers decreases at a faster rate than the merchant's wholesale cost of fuel. Approximately 21.4% of our consolidated revenue on a managed basis in 2010 was derived from transactions where our revenue is tied to fuel-price spreads.

Acquisitions Since 2002, we have completed over 40 acquisitions of companies and commercial account portfolios. Acquisitions have been an important part of our growth strategy, and it is our intention to

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continue to seek opportunities to increase our customer base and diversify our service offering through further strategic acquisitions. The impact of acquisitions has, and may continue to have, a significant impact on our results of operations and may make it difficult to compare our results between periods.

Interest rates Our results of operations are affected by interest rates. We are exposed to market risk changes in interest rates on our cash investments and debt.

Global economic downturn Our results of operations are materially affected by conditions in the economy generally, both in North America and internationally. Factors affected by the economy include our transaction volumes and the credit risk of our customers. These factors affected our businesses in both our North American and International segments.

Foreign currency changes Our results of operations are impacted by changes in foreign currency rates; namely, by movements of the British pound, the Czech koruna, the Russian ruble, the Canadian dollar and the Euro relative to the U.S. dollar. Approximately 66.3% of our revenue in 2010 was derived in U.S. dollars and was not affected by foreign currency exchange rates.

Expenses In connection with being a public company and complying with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, we expect our general and administrative expense to increase 2011 and then remain relatively constant or increase slightly as a percentage of revenue. Over the long term, we expect that our general and administrative expense will decrease as a percentage of revenue as our revenue increases. To support our expected revenue growth, we plan to continue to incur additional sales and marketing expense by investing in our direct marketing, third-party agents, internet marketing, telemarketing and field sales force.

Accounts receivable securitization

We utilize an accounts receivable securitization facility in the ordinary course of our business to finance a portion of our accounts receivable. Our off-balance sheet activity utilizes a qualified special-purpose entity, or QSPE, in the form of a limited liability company. The QSPE raises funds by issuing debt to third-party investors. The QSPE holds trade accounts receivable whose cash flows are the primary source of repayment for the liabilities of the QSPE. Investors only have recourse to the assets held by the QSPE. Our involvement in these arrangements takes the form of originating accounts receivable and providing servicing activities. Accounts receivable that we sell under the securitization facility are reported in our consolidated financial statements in accordance with relevant authoritative literature. Trade accounts receivable sold under this program are excluded from accounts receivable in our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, issued authoritative guidance limiting the circumstances in which a financial asset may be derecognized when the transferor has not transferred the entire financial asset or has continuing involvement with the transferred asset. The concept of a QSPE entity, which had previously facilitated sale accounting for certain asset transfers, is removed by this standard. This guidance was effective for us as of January 1, 2010. As a result of the adoption of such guidance, effective January 1, 2010, we consolidated the QSPE and the securitization of accounts receivable related to the QSPE is accounted for as a secured borrowing rather than as a sale. Accordingly, we record accounts receivable and short-term debt related to the securitization facilities as assets and liabilities on our balance sheet. In addition, our statements of income no longer include securitization activities in revenue. Rather, we report provision for bad debts and interest expense associated with the debt securities issued by the QSPE.

As a result of the implementation of this guidance, effective January 1, 2010, we recorded a \$218.0 million increase in accounts receivable and a \$218.0 million increase in current liabilities. See Note 2 Summary of significant accounting policies to our consolidated financial statements included herein for further details.

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Although, bad debt and interest associated with our securitization facility were reported in revenue for periods prior to January 1, 2010, we monitored these costs on a managed basis. The following table presents certain statement of income items adjusted for the impact of the new accounting guidance described above related to our securitization facility.

(in millions)	Year ended December 31,					
	2009		2008			
	As reported	Adjustments	As adjusted	As reported	Adjustments	As adjusted
Net revenue	\$ 354.1	\$ 27.2	\$ 381.3	\$ 341.1	\$ 43.2	\$ 384.3
Processing expense	58.0	21.9	79.9	51.4	27.4	78.8
Interest expense, net	17.4	5.3	22.7	20.3	15.8	36.1

Managed provision for bad debts as a percentage of gross billed revenue for the years ended December 31 is as follows (dollar amounts in millions):

	2009	2008
Provision for bad debt included in:		
Processing expense	\$ 10.7	\$ 7.5
Revenue, net	21.9	27.4
Managed provision for bad debts	32.6	34.9
Managed provision for bad debts as a percentage of gross billed revenue(1)	0.56%	0.43%

- (1) In this table, gross billed revenue represents revenue billed to customers for which we bear credit risk and includes the costs underlying the transaction (e.g. fuel and lodging). Gross billed revenue is calculated on a one quarter lag. For example, gross billed revenue for the year ended December 31, 2009 is calculated as gross billed revenue for the three months ended December 31, 2008 plus gross billed revenue for the nine month period from January 1, 2009 through September 30, 2009. We believe this calculation better matches our provision for bad debts with the related gross billed revenue.

Acquisitions

During 2010, we consummated three acquisitions, which were not, individually or in the aggregate, material to our results of operations. During 2009, we acquired three companies the two largest of which are described below. The results of CLC Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries since the date of acquisition are included within our North American segment. The results of operations for the remaining acquisitions are included in our International segment from their respective dates of acquisition.

In April 2009, we completed the acquisition of all of the outstanding stock of CLC Group, Inc., a provider of lodging management programs based in Wichita, Kansas, which we refer to as the CLC Acquisition in this report. The aggregate purchase price was \$169.1 million, \$161.1 million paid in cash and \$8.0 million paid in the form of our Series E convertible preferred stock. Through this acquisition, we entered the lodging payments business.

In August 2009, we completed the acquisition of all of the outstanding shares of ReD Fuel Cards (Europe) Limited, a fleet card company based in the United Kingdom, which we refer to as the ReD Acquisition in this report. The aggregate purchase price was \$62.9 million (based on the exchange rate on the date of acquisition). As a result of this acquisition, we expanded our commercial fleet card offerings in the United Kingdom and Ireland.

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During 2008, we acquired four companies, the three largest of which are discussed below. The results of operations for these acquisitions are included in our International segment from their respective dates of acquisition.

In March 2008, we completed the acquisition of all of the outstanding shares of Abbey Group (OXON) Limited, a fleet card company based in the United Kingdom, and affiliated entities, for an aggregate purchase price of \$15.0 million (based on the exchange rate on the date of the acquisition).

In June 2008, we completed the acquisition of all of the outstanding shares of ICP International Card Products B.V., or ICP, a payment transaction processing company based in the Netherlands, for an aggregate cash purchase price of \$5.9 million (based on the exchange rate on the date of the acquisition). As a result of this acquisition, we expanded our processing services for major oil companies in Europe, Asia and Africa.

In July 2008, we completed the acquisition of all of the outstanding shares of Petrol Plus Region, an independent fuel card provider based in Russia, and an affiliated entity, for an aggregate purchase price of \$49.0 million. As a result of this acquisition, we have become the leading independent fuel card company in Russia with additional operations in Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia.

Results of operations

Year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the year ended December 31, 2009

The following table sets forth selected consolidated statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

	Year ended December 31, 2010	% of total revenue	Year ended December 31, 2009	% of total revenue	Increase (decrease)	% Change
Revenues, net:						
North America	\$ 287.8	66.3%	\$ 227.4	64.2%	\$ 60.4	26.6%
International	146.0	33.7%	126.7	35.8%	19.3	15.2%
Total revenues, net	433.8	100.0%	354.1	100.0%	79.7	22.5%
Consolidated operating expenses:						
Merchant commissions	49.1	11%	39.7	11%	9.4	23.7%
Processing	69.7	16%	58.0	16%	11.7	20.2%
Selling	32.7	8%	30.6	9%	2.1	6.9%
General and administrative	78.1	18%	51.4	15%	26.7	51.9%
Depreciation and amortization	33.7	8%	28.4	8%	5.3	18.7%
Operating income	170.5	39%	146.0	41%	24.5	16.8%
Other income, net	(1.3)	0%	(0.9)	0%	(0.4)	44.4%
Interest expense, net	20.5	5%	17.3	5%	3.2	18.5%
Provision for income taxes	43.4	10%	40.5	11%	2.9	7.2%
Net income	\$ 107.9	25%	\$ 89.1	25%	\$ 18.8	21.1%
Operating income for segments:						
North America	\$ 103.5	36%	\$ 91.7	40%	\$ 11.8	12.9%
International	67.0	46%	54.3	43%	12.7	23.4%

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Operating income	\$	170.5	39%	\$	146.0	41%	\$	24.5	16.8%
Operating margin for segments									
North America		36.0%			40.3%			(4.4)%	
International		45.9%			42.9%			3.0%	

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Revenue

Our consolidated revenue increased from \$354.1 million in 2009 to \$433.8 million in 2010, an increase of \$79.7 million, or 22.5%. During 2010, our consolidated revenue was positively impacted by the following:

our total revenue increased by \$27.2 million as a result of the adoption of authoritative guidance related to our asset securitization agreement as further discussed in Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies ;

acquisitions completed during 2009, which contributed an aggregate of \$9.3 million in revenue in 2010 in excess of revenue recognized in 2009 (excluding the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations);

the average retail price of fuel was higher in 2010 as compared to 2009, which we believed added \$4.5 million in revenue in 2010; and

higher program fees and charges from our existing customers.

During 2010, our consolidated revenue was negatively impacted by a range of factors, including the strengthening of the U.S. dollar during 2010, relative to other foreign currencies, which resulted in unfavorable foreign exchange rates as compared to 2009 that reduced our revenue in 2010 by \$1.0 million.

North American segment revenue

North American revenue increased from \$227.4 million in 2009 to \$287.8 million in 2010, an increase of \$60.4 million, or 26.6%. The increase in our North American revenue was due primarily to:

revenue increased by \$27.2 million as a result of the adoption of authoritative guidance related to our asset securitization agreement as further discussed in Note 2 Summary of significant accounting policies ;

a decrease in the wholesale price of fuel at a higher rate than the retail price of fuel during 2010, causing the margin between the wholesale cost of fuel and the retail price of fuel to expand, which we believed added \$4.1 million in revenue in 2010;

the average retail price of fuel was higher in 2010 as compared to 2009, which we believed added \$0.5 million in revenue in 2010; and

higher program fees and charges from our existing customers.

International segment revenue

International segment revenue increased from \$126.7 million in 2009 to \$146.0 million in 2010, an increase of \$19.3 million, or 15.2%. The increase in International segment revenue was due primarily to the following:

the average retail price of fuel was higher in 2010 as compared to 2009, which we believed added \$4.0 million in revenue in 2010;

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acquisitions completed during 2009, which contributed an aggregate of \$9.5 million in revenue in 2010 in excess of revenue recognized in 2009 (excluding the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations); and

higher program fees and charges from our existing customers.

The increase in International revenue was primarily offset by:

the strengthening of the U.S. dollar during 2010, relative to foreign currencies, which resulted in unfavorable foreign exchange rates that reduced our revenue in 2010 by \$1.0 million;

an increase in the wholesale price of fuel at a higher rate than the retail price of fuel during 2010, causing the margin between the wholesale cost of fuel and the retail price of fuel to shrink, which we believed decreased revenue by \$5.2 million in revenue in 2010; and

lower transaction volumes, which resulted primarily from the wind down of a partner contract in Europe, inherited from an acquisition, which we chose not to renew.

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Consolidated operating expenses

General and administrative. General and administrative expense increased from \$51.4 million in 2009 to \$78.1 million in 2010, an increase of \$26.7 million, or 51.9%. The increase was primarily due to a one-time compensation charge of \$23.8 million recorded in the fourth quarter of 2010 associated with our initial public offering and the vesting of restricted stock and stock options in connection with this liquidity event. Additional increases in expense are attributable to fees associated with procuring Sarbanes-Oxley compliance and stock compensation expense related to the issuance of additional shares during the year.

Merchant commission. Merchant commissions increased from \$39.7 million in 2009 to \$49.1 million in 2010, an increase of \$9.4 million, or 23.7%. This increase was due primarily to higher wholesale market spreads which impact merchant commissions, as well as higher volumes in those revenue streams where merchant commissions are paid.

Processing. Processing expenses increased from \$58.0 million in 2009 to \$69.7 million in 2010, an increase of \$11.7 million, or 20.2%. Our processing expenses increased by \$21.9 million as a result of the adoption of authoritative guidance related to our asset securitization agreement as further discussed in Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies. This increase was offset by a decrease of \$13.7 million for bad debt due to a lower percentage of uncollectible accounts.

Selling. Selling expenses increased from \$30.6 million in 2009 to \$32.7 million in 2010, an increase of \$2.1 million, or 6.9%. The increase was due primarily to additional sales and marketing expense to increase sales production.

Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization increased from \$28.4 million in 2009 to \$33.7 million in 2010, an increase of \$5.3 million, or 18.7%. An increase of \$3.2 million was attributable to acquisitions completed during 2009 due primarily to the amortization of intangible assets related to customer and vendor relationships, trade names and trademarks, non-compete agreements and software. In addition we recognized \$1.6 million additional depreciation expense related to an increase in capital expenditures primarily as a result of additional investments to build and enhance our proprietary processing systems.

Operating income and operating margin

Consolidated operating income

Operating income increased from \$146.0 million in 2009 to \$170.5 million in 2010, an increase of \$24.5 million, or 16.8%. Our operating margin was 41.2% and 39.3% for 2009 and 2010, respectively. The increase in operating income was due primarily to an increase in managed revenue less merchant commissions of \$43.2 million and lower bad debt of \$13.7 million. These increases are offset by a \$23.8 million one-time compensation charge in connection with our initial public offering and the vesting of restricted stock and stock options in connection with this liquidity event. The decrease in operating margin from 2009 to 2010 was due primarily to onetime compensation charge as discussed above.

For the purpose of segment operations, we calculate segment operating income by subtracting segment operating expenses from segment revenue. Similarly, segment operating margin is calculated by dividing segment operating income by segment revenue.

North American segment operating income

North American operating income increased from \$91.7 million in 2009 to \$103.5 million in 2010, an increase of \$11.8 million, or 12.9%. North American operating margin was 40.3% and 36.0% for 2009 and 2010, respectively. The increase in operating income from 2009 to 2010 was due primarily to an increase in transaction volumes and rate per transaction during 2010 compared to 2009 and lower bad debt expense in 2010 compared to

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2009, partially offset by a onetime compensation charge in 2010. The decrease in operating margin is due to the one-time compensation charge in 2010 related to our initial public offering.

International segment operating income

International operating income increased from \$54.3 million in 2009 to \$67.0 million in 2010, an increase of \$12.7 million, or 23.4%. International operating margin was 42.9% and 45.9% for 2009 and 2010, respectively. The increase in operating income and margin from 2009 to 2010 was due primarily to the full year impact of acquisitions completed during 2009, organic growth in our rate per transaction during 2010, and lower bad debt expense in 2010.

Interest expense, net

Interest expense, net reflects the amount of interest paid on our 2005 Credit Facility and CCS Credit Facility described below under the headings 2005 Credit Facility and CCS Credit Facility, respectively, offset by interest income, related to our securitization facility, in accordance with the adoption of authoritative guidance related to our asset securitization agreement as further discussed in Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies. Interest expense increased from \$17.3 million in 2009 to \$20.5 million in 2010, an increase of \$3.2 million, or 18.5%. During 2010 our interest expense increased \$5.3 million as a result of the adoption of authoritative guidance related to our asset securitization agreement as further discussed in Note 2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies. This increase was offset by lower average interest rates during 2010 than experienced during 2009. The average interest rate (including the effect of interest rate derivatives) on the 2005 Credit Facility was 5.48% in 2010 versus 5.13% in 2009. The average interest rate on the CCS Credit Facility was 2.13% in 2010 versus 3.81% in 2009.

Provision for income taxes

The provision for income taxes increased from \$40.5 million in 2009 to \$43.4 million in 2010, an increase of \$2.9 million, or 7.2%. The increase from 2009 to 2010 was due primarily to an increase in our income before income tax, partially offset by a decrease in our effective tax rate from 31.3% in 2009 to 28.7% in 2010. The decrease in our effective tax rate was due primarily to a change in the mix of earnings between the taxing jurisdictions where we do business and a reduction in our reserve for uncertain tax positions. We pay taxes in many different taxing jurisdictions, including the U.S., most U.S. states and many non-U.S. jurisdictions. The tax rates in non-U.S. taxing jurisdictions are lower than the U.S. tax rate. Consequently, as our earnings fluctuate between taxing jurisdictions our effective tax rate fluctuates. See also Note 11-Income Taxes for a reconciliation of the federal statutory rate to the consolidated effective tax rate.

Net income

For all the reasons discussed above, our net income increased from \$89.1 million in 2009 to \$107.9 million in 2010, an increase of \$18.8 million, or 21.1%.

Table of Contents**Results of operations****Year ended December 31, 2009 compared to the year ended December 31, 2008**

The following table sets forth selected consolidated statement of operations data for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 (dollars in millions).

	Year ended December 31, 2009	% of total revenue	Year ended December 31, 2008	% of total revenue	Increase (decrease)	% Change
Revenues, net:						
North America	\$ 227.4	64%	\$ 205.5	60%	\$ 21.9	10.7%
International	126.7	36%	135.6	40%	(8.9)	(6.6)%
Total revenues, net	354.1	100%	341.1	100%	13.0	3.8%
Consolidated operating expenses:						
Merchant commissions	39.7	11%	38.5	11%	1.2	3.1%
Processing	58.0	16%	51.4	15%	6.6	12.8%
Selling	30.6	9%	23.8	7%	6.8	28.6%
General and administrative	51.4	15%	47.6	14%	3.8	8.0%
Depreciation and amortization	28.4	8%	27.3	8%	1.1	4.0%
Operating income	146.0	41%	152.5	45%	(6.5)	(4.3)%
Other income, net	(.9)	0%	(2.5)	(1)%	1.6	(64.0)%
Interest expense, net	17.3	5%	20.3	6%	(3.0)	(14.8)%
Provision for income taxes	40.5	11%	37.4	11%	3.1	8.3%
Net income	\$ 89.1	25%	\$ 97.3	29%	\$ (8.2)	(8.4)%
Operating income for segments:						
North America	\$ 91.7	40%	\$ 88.3	43%	\$ 3.4	3.9%
International	54.3	43%	64.2	47%	(9.9)	(15.4)%
Operating income	\$ 146.0	41%	\$ 152.5	45%	\$ (6.5)	(4.3)%
Operating margin for segments:						
North America	40.3%		43.0%		(2.5)%	
International	42.9%		47.3%		(4.4)%	

Revenue

Our consolidated revenue increased from \$341.1 million in 2008 to \$354.1 million in 2009, an increase of \$13.0 million, or 3.8%. During 2009, our consolidated revenue was positively impacted by:

acquisitions completed during 2009, which represented an aggregate of \$45.5 million in revenue from their respective dates of acquisition;

acquisitions completed during 2008, which contributed an aggregate of \$7.2 million in revenue in 2009 in excess of revenue recognized in 2008 (excluding the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations); and

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higher program fees and charges from our existing customers, including the full-year impact of the implementation of a private label contract on our proprietary system, which contributed approximately \$14.9 million of revenue year over year. During 2009, our consolidated revenue was negatively impacted by a range of factors, including:

the strengthening of the U.S. dollar during 2009, relative to other foreign currencies, which resulted in unfavorable foreign exchange rates as compared to 2008 that reduced our revenue in 2009 by \$18.1 million;

lower transaction volumes during 2009 due primarily to the impact of the economic downturn;

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a decrease in the wholesale price of fuel at a higher rate than the retail price of fuel during the second half of 2008, causing the margin between the wholesale cost of fuel and the retail price of fuel to expand beyond historical levels. We believe the differential contributed incremental revenue of approximately \$9 million in 2008 relative to revenue in 2009. Fuel-price spread margins returned to more historical levels in 2009; and

the average retail price of fuel was lower in 2009 as compared to 2008. We believe that the lower average retail price of fuel in 2009 reduced revenue by approximately \$10 million.

North American segment revenue

North American revenue increased from \$205.5 million in 2008 to \$227.4 million in 2009, an increase of \$21.9 million, or 10.7%. The increase in our North American revenue was due primarily to:

the impact of nine months of revenue following the CLC Acquisition in April 2009, the results of which were reported in our results of operations from the date of acquisition and represented \$37.1 million in revenue;

the loss on sales of receivables to the securitization facility, which on a managed basis represents interest on the securitization facility and bad debt expense on the securitized accounts receivable, decreased from \$43.2 million in 2008 to \$27.2 million in 2009, resulting in a lower adjustment to revenue of \$16.0 million in 2009 versus 2008; and

\$14.9 million in higher program fees and charges from our existing customers, including the full-year impact of the implementation of a private label contract on our proprietary system.

The increase in North American revenue was primarily offset by:

a decrease in the wholesale price of fuel at a higher rate than the retail price of fuel during the second half of 2008, causing the margin between the wholesale cost of fuel and the retail price of fuel to expand beyond historical levels. We believe the differential contributed incremental revenue of approximately \$9 million in 2008 relative to revenue in 2009. Fuel-price spread margins returned to more historical levels in 2009;

the average retail price of fuel was lower in 2009 as compared to 2008. We believe that the lower average retail price of fuel in 2009 reduced revenue by approximately \$10 million; and

lower transaction volumes, which we believe resulted from the economic downturn.

International segment revenue

International segment revenue decreased from \$135.6 million in 2008 to \$126.7 million in 2009, a decrease of \$8.9 million, or 6.6%. The decrease in International segment revenue was due primarily to the following:

the strengthening of the U.S. dollar during 2009, relative to foreign currencies, which resulted in unfavorable foreign exchange rates that reduced our revenue in 2009 by \$18.1 million; and

lower transaction volumes, which we believe resulted from the economic downturn.

The decrease in International segment revenue was partially offset by:

the full-year impact of acquisitions completed during 2008 and the partial-year impact of acquisitions completed during 2009, which represented an aggregate increase in revenue of \$15.7 million in 2009; and

higher revenue per transaction from our existing card products as compared to 2008.

Consolidated operating expenses

Merchant commissions. Merchant commissions increased from \$38.5 million in 2008 to \$39.7 million in 2009, an increase of \$1.2 million, or 3.1%. This increase was due primarily to acquisitions completed during 2009 which added \$6.2 million in expense, partially offset by the favorable impact of foreign exchange rates of \$3.3 million, and lower transaction volumes by existing customers, which we believe were due to the economic downturn.

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Processing. Processing expenses increased from \$51.4 million in 2008 to \$58.0 million in 2009, an increase of \$6.6 million, or 12.8%. This increase was due primarily to the impact of acquisitions completed during 2009 of \$7.7 million and an increase of \$0.5 million for bad debt related to non-securitized accounts receivable due to a higher percentage of uncollectible accounts. These increases were partially offset by the favorable impact of foreign exchange rates of \$1.0 million and lower servicing costs of \$2.4 million due to operating efficiencies.

Selling. Selling expenses increased from \$23.8 million in 2008 to \$30.6 million in 2009, an increase of \$6.8 million, or 28.6%. The increase was due primarily to the impact of acquisitions completed during 2009 of \$3.5 million and additional sales and marketing expense of \$4.1 million to increase sales production. These increases were partially offset by the favorable impact of foreign exchange rates of \$0.7 million.

General and administrative. General and administrative expense increased from \$47.6 million in 2008 to \$51.4 million in 2009, an increase of \$3.8 million, or 8.0%. An increase of \$9.2 million was attributable to acquisitions completed during 2009. This increase was partially offset by the favorable impact of foreign exchange rates of \$3.7 million and operating efficiencies that we believe reduced expenses by \$2.2 million.

Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization increased from \$27.3 million in 2008 to \$28.4 million in 2009, an increase of \$1.1 million, or 4.0%. An increase of \$5.7 million was attributable to acquisitions completed during 2009 due primarily to the amortization of intangible assets related to customer and vendor relationships, trade names and trademarks, non-compete agreements and software. This increase was partially offset by the impact of a contract that became fully amortized during 2008 and represented \$5.9 million of additional amortization in 2008.

Operating income and operating margin

Consolidated operating income

Operating income decreased from \$152.5 million in 2008 to \$146.0 million in 2009, a decrease of \$6.5 million, or 4.3%. Our operating margin was 44.7% and 41.2% for 2008 and 2009, respectively. The decrease in operating income and margin from 2008 to 2009 was due primarily to the impact of lower fuel price-spread revenue during 2009 relative to the higher than normal fuel-price spreads experienced during the second half of 2008, the unfavorable impact of foreign exchange rates in 2009 compared to 2008, lower average retail price of fuel in 2009 compared to 2008 and a decrease in transaction volumes as a result of the global economic downturn.

For the purpose of segment operations, we calculate segment operating income by subtracting segment operating expenses from segment revenue. Similarly, segment operating margin is calculated by dividing segment operating income by segment revenue.

North American segment operating income

North American operating income increased from \$88.3 million in 2008 to \$91.7 million in 2009, an increase of \$3.4 million, or 3.9%. North American operating margin was 43.0% and 40.3% for 2008 and 2009, respectively. The increase in operating income from 2008 to 2009 was due primarily to the impact of the CLC Acquisition, which we completed in April 2009, and organic growth in our rate per transaction during 2009 compared to 2008. These factors were partially offset by lower fuel-price spread revenue in 2009 compared to 2008 due to higher than normal fuel-price spreads in the second half of 2008, a lower average retail price of fuel in 2009 compared to 2008 and a decrease in transaction volumes, which we believe resulted from the economic downturn. Operating margin decreased from 2008 to 2009 due primarily to lower fuel-price spread revenue in 2009 as discussed above without a corresponding decrease in our operating expenses. As a result, the higher than normal revenues in 2008 increased operating margin in that year by approximately 3%.

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International segment operating income

International operating income decreased from \$64.2 million in 2008 to \$54.3 million in 2009, a decrease of \$9.9 million, or 15.4%. International operating margin was 47.3% and 42.9% for 2008 and 2009, respectively. The decrease in operating income and margin from 2008 to 2009 was due primarily to the impact of foreign exchange rates and lower transaction volumes as a result of the economic downturn. These factors were partially offset by the impact of completed acquisitions during 2009 and the full year impact of the acquisitions completed during 2008.

Other income, net

Other income decreased from \$2.5 million in 2008 to \$0.9 million in 2009, a decrease of \$1.6 million, or 64.0%. The decrease was due primarily to the reversal of a previously-recorded litigation reserve of \$1.1 million in 2008 and losses on foreign currency transactions of \$0.5 million in 2009.

Interest expense, net

Interest expense, net reflects the amount of interest paid on our 2005 Credit Facility and CCS Credit Facility described below under the headings 2005 Credit Facility and CCS Credit Facility, respectively, offset by interest income. Interest expense decreased from \$20.3 million in 2008 to \$17.3 million in 2009, a decrease of \$3.0 million, or 14.8%. The decrease from 2008 to 2009 resulted from lower average interest rates during 2009 than experienced during 2008. The average interest rate (including the effect of interest rate derivatives) on the 2005 Credit Facility was 5.13% in 2009 versus 6.19% in 2008. The average interest rate on the CCS Credit Facility was 3.81% in 2009 versus 5.82% in 2008.

Provision for income taxes

The provision for income taxes increased from \$37.4 million in 2008 to \$40.5 million in 2009, an increase of \$3.1 million, or 8.3%. The increase from 2008 to 2009 was due primarily to an increase in our effective tax rate from 27.8% in 2008 to 31.3% in 2009. The increase in our effective tax rate was due primarily to the increase in valuation allowances on state net operating losses. As of December 31, 2009, we had net operating loss carryforwards for state income tax purposes of approximately \$53.0 million, which are available to offset future state taxable income through 2021. A valuation allowance was made against our state net operating loss carryforwards, the cumulative effect of which was recognized as an increase in tax expense of approximately \$0.9 million for 2009. Additionally, part of the increase was due to acquisition-related costs, which were expensed for accounting purposes but capitalized for tax purposes, and the mix of earnings between domestic and foreign jurisdictions with differing tax rates.

Net income

For all the reasons discussed above, our net income decreased from \$97.3 million in 2008 to \$89.1 million in 2009, a decrease of \$8.2 million, or 8.4%.

Liquidity and capital resources

Our principal liquidity requirements are to service and repay our indebtedness, make acquisitions of businesses and commercial account portfolios and meet working capital, tax and capital expenditure needs.

Sources of liquidity

At December 31, 2010, our unrestricted cash and cash equivalents balance totaled \$114.8 million. Our restricted cash balance at December 31, 2010 totaled \$62.3 million. Restricted cash represents customer deposits, primarily in the Czech Republic, which we are restricted from using other than to repay customer deposits and which may not be deposited outside of the Czech Republic.

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We utilize an accounts receivable securitization facility to finance a majority of our domestic fuel card receivables, to lower our cost of funds and more efficiently use capital. We generate and record accounts receivable when a customer makes a purchase from a merchant using one of our card products and generally pay merchants within seven days of receiving the merchant billing. As a result, we utilize the asset securitization facility as a source of liquidity to provide the cash flow required to fund merchant payments while we collect customer balances. These balances are primarily composed of charge balances, which are typically billed to the customer on a weekly, semimonthly or monthly basis, and are generally required to be paid within 30 days of billing. We also consider the undrawn amounts under our securitization facility and 2005 Credit Facility as funds available for working capital purposes or for acquisitions. At December 31, 2010, we had the ability to generate approximately \$108.2 million of additional liquidity under our securitization facility and \$50.0 million available under the 2005 Credit Facility.

Based on our current forecasts and anticipated market conditions, we believe that our current cash balances, our available borrowing capacity and our ability to generate cash from operations, will be sufficient to fund our liquidity needs for at least the next 12 months. However, we regularly evaluate our cash requirements for current operations, commitments, capital requirements and acquisitions, and we may elect to raise additional funds for these purposes in the future, either through the issuance of debt and equity securities or otherwise. We may not be able to obtain additional financing on terms favorable to us, if at all.

Cash flows

The following table summarizes our cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008.

(in millions)	Year ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 139.8	\$ 178.8	\$ 58.1
Net cash used in investing activities	(21.2)	(240.8)	(63.0)
Net cash provided/(used) by financing activities	(86.5)	72.2	14.9

Operating activities. Net cash provided by operating activities for 2010 was \$139.8 million compared to \$178.8 million for 2009. The decrease was primarily attributable to a decrease in working capital, driven mainly by an increase in accounts receivable of \$41.3 million due primarily from organic growth and higher fuel prices partially offset by improved collections.

Net cash provided by operating activities for 2009 was \$178.8 million compared to \$58.1 million for 2008. This improvement is attributable primarily to working capital improvements of \$102.8 million, driven mainly by an increase in accounts payable due to timing of year-end merchant payables, interest and income tax and improved collection on accounts receivable, and an increase in prepaid expenses related to timing of purchases that contributed approximately \$24.3 million year over year. These increases were partially offset by lower net income of \$8.2 million.

Investing activities. Net cash used in investing activities decreased \$219.6 million in 2010, from \$240.8 million in 2009, due primarily to the changes in dollars spent for acquisitions completed in 2009 of \$221.1 million. In addition, our capital expenditures increased from \$9.7 million in 2009 to \$11.2 million in 2010 primarily as a result of additional investments to build and enhance our proprietary processing systems. Net cash used in investing activities increased \$177.8 million in 2009, from \$63.0 million in 2008, due primarily to the changes in dollars spent for acquisitions completed in 2009 of \$175.2 million. In addition, our capital expenditures increased from \$7.1 million in 2008 to \$9.7 million in 2009 primarily as a result of additional investments to build and enhance our proprietary processing systems.

Financing activities. Net cash provided by financing activities decreased \$158.7 million, from \$72.2 million in 2009, resulting in a use of cash in financing activities in 2010 of \$86.5 million. The decrease in cash provided by financing activities resulted from the net proceeds received from the issuance of our Series E preferred stock of

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\$93.7 million in April 2009. In addition, during 2010 we made principal payments on the securitization facility of \$74.0 million. This decrease was partially offset by proceeds from the issuance of common stock of \$9.6 million in 2010 in connection with our initial public offering.

Net cash provided by financing activities increased \$57.3 million in 2009, from \$14.9 million in 2008. The increase in cash provided by financing activities resulted from the net proceeds received from the issuance of our Series E preferred stock of \$93.7 million in April 2009. In addition, during 2009 we made principal payments on the 2005 Credit Facility and the CCS Credit Facility of \$21.0 million compared to aggregate principal payments of \$33.8 million in 2008. These increases were offset by note proceeds of \$50.0 million received in 2008 under the delayed draw portion of the 2005 Credit Facility.

Capital spending summary

Our capital expenditures were \$9.7 million in 2009 and \$11.2 million in 2010, an increase of \$1.5 million, or 15.5%. The increase was primarily related to investments to enhance our existing processing systems and to develop a new European processing system.

2005 Credit Facility

We are a party to a credit agreement, dated as of June 29, 2005, which has been subsequently amended and restated as of April 30, 2007, among FleetCor Technologies Operating Company, LLC and FleetCor UK Acquisition Limited, as borrowers, FleetCor Technologies, Inc., JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent and collateral agent, J.P. Morgan Europe Limited, as London agent, and the other lenders party thereto. We refer to this facility as the 2005 Credit Facility in this report.

The 2005 Credit Facility provides for term loans in the amount of \$250.0 million and two tranches of multicurrency revolving loans, each of which revolving loans may be made in U.S. dollars, British pounds or Euros; a U.S. tranche for the U.S. borrower of up to \$30.0 million (with a \$10.0 million sub-limit for letters of credit), and a global tranche for both the U.S. borrower and U.K. borrower of up to \$20.0 million. The 2005 Credit Facility also includes a \$10.0 million swing line facility which is available to the U.S. borrower. The credit agreement also provides for delayed draw term loans in the amount of up to \$50.0 million, of which \$50.0 million was borrowed in April 2008. The 2005 Credit Facility further provides for incremental term loans in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$100.0 million. None of the incremental term loans have been made. As of December 31, 2010, we had \$270.4 million in outstanding term loans and no borrowings on the revolving line under the 2005 Credit Facility.

Interest on the facilities may accrue, at our election, based on a base rate, EURIBOR or LIBOR, plus a margin. The margin with respect to term loans is fixed at 2.25% for LIBOR and EURIBOR loans and at 1.25% for base rate loans. With respect to revolving loans and letter of credit fees, the margin or fee is determined based on our leverage ratio and ranges from 2.00% to 2.50% for LIBOR and EURIBOR loans and from 1.00% to 1.50% for base rate loans. As of December 31, 2010 our term loans bore interest at LIBOR plus 2.25% and we had no U.S. revolving loans or multicurrency loans outstanding. Interest on overdue amounts will accrue at a rate equal to the applicable interest rate plus 2% per annum.

The stated maturity date for our term loans is April 30, 2013 and the stated maturity date for our revolving loans and letters of credit is April 30, 2012. The term loans are payable in quarterly installments of .25% of the initial aggregate principal amount of the loans and are due on the last business day of each March, June, September, and December with the final principal payment due in April 2013. Principal payments of \$5.9 million and \$14.0 million were made on the term loan during 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Our credit agreement contains a number of negative covenants restricting, among other things, indebtedness, investments, liens, dispositions of assets, restricted payments (including dividends), mergers and acquisitions, burdensome agreements (as defined in the 2005 Credit Facility), accounting changes, transactions with

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affiliates, prepayments of indebtedness, and capital expenditures. Two financial covenants, including a leverage ratio requirement and an interest coverage ratio requirement, are measured quarterly. We are currently required to maintain a leverage ratio of not greater than 2.25 to 1, and beginning January 1, 2011, we will be required to maintain a leverage ratio of not greater than 2.00 to 1. We are required to maintain an interest coverage ratio of not less than 4.00 to 1. As of December 31, 2010, we were in compliance with each of the covenants under the 2005 Credit Facility.

We have received commitments for an additional tranche of revolving loans in the amount of up to \$100 million to be made under the terms of the 2005 Credit Facility. The additional revolving loans will be available only in U.S. dollars, and the commitments for the additional revolving loans will not be held pro rata with the commitments held by existing lenders for the revolving loans and term loans. The additional revolving loan commitments will have a maturity date of October 31, 2012. The maturity date of the existing commitments for revolving loans is April 30, 2012, and the lenders providing such commitments will be asked to extend the maturity date to October 31, 2012. The revolving commitments held by any lender not agreeing to the extension of the maturity date will remain April 30, 2012. In all other respects, we expect that the additional revolving loan commitments will be subject to the terms and conditions applicable to revolving loans made under the existing commitments for the U.S. tranche. The conditions for the additional revolving loan commitments include, among other things, the execution of definitive documentation on or before October 1, 2011.

In addition, J.P. Morgan Securities LLC has agreed to arrange an amendment to the 2005 Credit Facility to permit the additional revolving loans described above, to remove the mandatory prepayment requirement with respect to excess cash flow and certain equity issuances, to extend the maturity date on revolving loans with respect to consenting lenders to October 31, 2012, and to increase the interest rate margins for term loans. We expect that the proposed amendment will also include certain other covenant amendments, subject to the requisite consents of the other lenders. The conditions for the proposed amendments include, among other things, the execution of definitive documentation on or before October 1, 2011. A customary consent fee will be payable by us to consenting lenders, together with certain other amendment fees and expenses.

CCS Credit Facility

Certain of our subsidiaries are parties to a credit agreement, dated as of December 7, 2006, which was amended as of March 28, 2008, among CCS Česká společnost pro platební karty a.s., as borrower, FENIKA s.r.o., as borrower (FENIKA s.r.o. and CCS Česká společnost pro platební karty a.s. subsequently merged into a new entity CCS Česká společnost pro platební karty s.r.o. (CCS)), FleetCor Luxembourg Holding 3 S.à r.l., as shareholder, HVB Bank Czech Republic a.s. (current commercial name UniCredit Bank Czech Republic, a.s.), as security agent, Bank Austria Creditanstalt AG (current commercial name Unicredit Bank Austria AG), as arranger and facility agent, and the other lenders party thereto. We refer to this facility as the CCS Credit Facility in this report.

The CCS Credit Facility agreement provides for term loans in the total amount of CZK 1.675 billion (\$80.3 million), which consists of a Facility A amortized term loan in the amount of CZK 990 million (\$47.5 million) and a Facility B bullet term loan in the amount of CZK 685.0 million (\$32.8 million). The unpaid principal balance of the term loans as of December 31, 2010 is approximately CZK 387.4 million (\$20.4 million) for Facility A and approximately CZK 616.2 million (\$32.4 million) for Facility B. The outstanding balance of CCS term notes payable decreased by an aggregate of \$2.3 million as of December 31, 2010 and increased by an aggregate of \$1.7 million as of December 31, 2009 due to changes in the value of the Czech koruna versus the U.S. dollar.

Interest on the term loans may accrue, calculated according to the term selected by CCS, based on a base rate, PRIBOR (Prague Interbank Offered Rate), plus a margin and a mandatory cost. The margin is determined based on CCS's leverage ratio and ranges from 0.95% to 1.75% for the Facility A term loan and from 2.00% to 2.90% for the Facility B term loan. As of December 31, 2010, the interest rate on Facility A equaled 2.16% and the interest rate on Facility B was 3.01%.

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The stated maturity date for CCS's term loans is December 21, 2013 with respect to Facility A and December 21, 2014 with respect to Facility B. The Facility A term loan is payable in semiannual payments in June and December of each year and the Facility B term loan is payable in one lump sum. Principal payments of \$6.5 million and \$7.0 million were made in 2010 and 2009, respectively. CCS has the right to prepay the loans without premium or penalty on the last day of an interest period.

The CCS credit agreement contains a number of negative covenants restricting, among other things, indebtedness, investments, liens, dispositions of assets, change of business, restricted payments (including dividends), mergers and acquisitions, transactions with affiliates and prepayments of indebtedness. The agreement also contains financial covenants including a leverage ratio requirement, a debt service cover ratio requirement, an equity ratio requirement and a liquidity ratio requirement, all of which are tested quarterly. CCS is currently required to maintain a leverage ratio of not greater than 3.25 to 1. CCS is required to maintain a debt service coverage ratio of not less than 1.00 to 1, an equity ratio of not less than 0.20 to 1, and a liquidity ratio not less than 1.00 to 1. As of December 31, 2010, CCS was in compliance with each of the covenants under the CCS Credit Facility agreement.

Seller financing

One of our subsidiaries, FleetCor Luxembourg Holding2 S.à r.l. (Lux 2), entered into a Share Sale and Purchase Agreement dated April 24, 2008 (the Purchase Agreement) with ICP Internet Cash Payments B.V. for the purchase of ICP International Card Products B.V. The acquired business is now being operated in the Netherlands as FleetCor Technologieën B.V. In connection with the purchase Lux 2 agreed to make deferred payments in the aggregate amount of 1.0 million (\$1.5 million), of which one remaining payments is due and payable on June 6, 2011 in the amount of 0.33 million (\$0.43 million). The obligation to make such deferred payments is described in the Purchase Agreement, as modified by letter agreement dated August 11, 2008, and is not evidenced by a promissory note.

In connection with our acquisition of Petrol Plus Region and an affiliated company in 2007, the parties agreed to defer our payment of a portion of the purchase price, equal to approximately \$11.9 million, which was paid on February 1, 2010.

In connection with an acquisition by FleetCor Luxembourg Holding4 S.à r.l. in October 2010, the parties agreed to defer our payment of a portion of the purchase price, equal to approximately \$1.1 million, which was paid in the first quarter of 2011.

Securitization facility

We are a party to a receivables purchase agreement among FleetCor Funding LLC, as seller, PNC Bank, National Association as administrator, and the various purchaser agents, conduit purchasers and related committed purchasers parties thereto, which was amended and restated for the fourth time as of October 29, 2007 and which has been amended four times since then to add or remove purchasers and to extend the facility termination date, among other things. We refer to this arrangement as the securitization facility in this report. The current purchase limit under the securitization facility is \$500 million. The facility was amended on February 24, 2011 and the facility termination date is now February 23, 2012.

Under a related purchase and sale agreement, dated as of December 20, 2004, and most recently amended on July 7, 2008, between FleetCor Funding LLC, as purchaser, and certain of our subsidiaries, as originators, the receivables generated by the originators are deemed to be sold to FleetCor Funding LLC immediately and without further action upon creation of such receivables. At the request of FleetCor Funding LLC, as seller, undivided percentage ownership interests in the receivables are ratably purchased by the purchasers in amounts not to exceed their respective commitments under the facility. Collections on receivables are required to be made pursuant to a written credit and collection policy and may be reinvested in other receivables, may be held in trust

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for the purchasers, or may be distributed. Fees are paid to each purchaser agent for the benefit of the purchasers and liquidity providers in the related purchaser group in accordance with the securitization facility and certain fee letter agreements.

The securitization facility provides for certain termination events, upon the occurrence of which the administrator may declare the facility termination date to have occurred, may exercise certain enforcement rights with respect to the receivables, and may appoint a successor servicer, among other things. Termination events include nonpayment, noncompliance with covenants, default under any indebtedness in excess of \$10.0 million, the failure to maintain certain ratios related to defaults, delinquencies and dilution, change in control, failure to maintain a leverage ratio of not greater than 2.25 to 1 through December 31, 2010 and 2.00 to 1 for the periods thereafter (measured quarterly), failure to maintain an interest coverage ratio of not less than 4.00 to 1 (measured quarterly) and failure to perform under a performance guaranty. As of December 31, 2010, we were in compliance with each of the covenants under our securitization facility.

Critical accounting policies and estimates

In applying the accounting policies that we use to prepare our consolidated financial statements, we necessarily make accounting estimates that affect our reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses. Some of these estimates require us to make assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time we make the accounting estimates. We base these assumptions and the resulting estimates on historical information and other factors that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, and we evaluate these assumptions and estimates on an ongoing basis. In many instances, however, we reasonably could have used different accounting estimates and, in other instances, changes in our accounting estimates could occur from period to period, with the result in each case being a material change in the financial statement presentation of our financial condition or results of operations. We refer to estimates of this type as critical accounting estimates. Our significant accounting policies are summarized in the consolidated financial statements contained elsewhere in this report. The critical accounting estimates that we discuss below are those that we believe are most important to an understanding of our consolidated financial statements.

Revenue recognition and presentation

Revenue is derived from our merchant and network relationships as well as from customers and partners. We recognize revenue on fees generated through services to commercial fleets, major oil companies and petroleum marketers and record revenue net of the wholesale cost of the underlying products and services based on the following: (i) we are not the primary obligor in the fuel arrangement and we are not responsible for fulfillment and the acceptability of the product; (ii) we have no inventory risk, do not bear the risk of product loss and do not make any changes to the fuel or have any involvement in the product specifications; (iii) we do not have significant latitude with respect to establishing the price for fuel and (iv) the amount we earn for our services is fixed.

Through our merchant and network relationships we provide fuel, vehicle maintenance or lodging services to our customers. We derive revenue from our merchant and network relationships based on the difference between the price charged to a customer for a transaction and the price paid to the merchant or network for the same transaction. Our net revenue consists of margin on fuel sales and fees for technical support, processing, communications and reporting. The price paid to a merchant or network may be calculated as (i) the merchant's wholesale cost of fuel plus a markup; (ii) the transaction purchase price less a percentage discount; or (iii) the transaction purchase price less a fixed fee per unit. The difference between the price we pay to a merchant and the merchant's wholesale cost for the underlying products and services is considered a merchant commission and is recognized as an expense when the transaction is executed. We recognize revenue from merchant and network relationships when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the services have been provided to the customer, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. We have entered into agreements with major oil companies and petroleum marketers which specify that a transaction is deemed to be

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captured when we have validated that the transaction has no errors and have accepted and posted the data to our records. Revenue is recognized on lodging and transportation management services when the lodging stay or transportation service is completed.

We also derive revenue from customers and partners from a variety of program fees including transaction fees, card fees, network fees, report fees and other transaction-based fees which typically are calculated based on measures such as percentage of dollar volume processed, number of transactions processed, or some combination thereof. Such services are provided through proprietary networks or through the use of third-party networks. Transaction fees and other transaction-based fees generated from our proprietary networks and third-party networks are recognized at the time the transaction is captured. Card fees, network fees and program fees are recognized as we fulfill our contractual service obligations. In addition, we recognize revenue from late fees and finance charges. Such fees are recognized net of a provision for estimated uncollectible amounts at the time the fees and finance charges are assessed.

Accounts receivable

As described above under the heading *Securitization facility*, we maintain a \$500 million revolving trade accounts receivable securitization facility. Pursuant to the terms of the securitization facility, we transfer certain of our domestic receivables, on a revolving basis, to FleetCor Funding LLC, a wholly-owned bankruptcy remote subsidiary. In turn, FleetCor Funding LLC sells, without recourse, on a revolving basis, up to \$500 million of undivided ownership interests in this pool of accounts receivable to a multi-seller, asset-backed commercial paper conduit. FleetCor Funding LLC maintains a subordinated interest, in the form of over collateralization, in a portion of the receivables sold to the conduit. Purchases by the conduit are financed with the sale of highly-rated commercial paper. On February 24, 2011, we extended the term of the securitization facility to February 23, 2012.

We utilize proceeds from the sale of our accounts receivable as an alternative to other forms of debt, effectively reducing our overall borrowing costs. We have agreed to continue servicing the sold receivables for the financial institutions at market rates, which approximates our cost of servicing. We retain a residual interest in the accounts receivable sold as a form of credit enhancement. The residual interest's fair value approximates carrying value due to its short-term nature.

FleetCor Funding LLC determines the level of funding achieved by the sale of trade accounts receivable, subject to a maximum amount. FleetCor Funding LLC retains a residual interest in the eligible receivables transferred to the trust, such that amounts payable in respect of such residual interest will be distributed to FleetCor Funding LLC upon payment in full of all amounts owed by FleetCor Funding LLC to the financial institutions.

In June 2009, the FASB issued authoritative guidance limiting the circumstances in which a financial asset may be derecognized when the transferor has not transferred the entire financial asset or has continuing involvement with the transferred asset. The concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity, or QSPE, which had previously facilitated sale accounting for certain asset transfers, is removed by this standard. This guidance is effective for us as of January 1, 2010. As a result of the adoption of such guidance, effective January 1, 2010, we consolidated our QSPE. Using the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities of the QSPE as prescribed by ASU No. 2009-17 and any corresponding elimination of activity between the QSPE and us resulting from the consolidation on January 1, 2010, we recorded a \$218 million increase in total assets, a \$218 million increase in total liabilities and non-cash financing activities of \$218 million. Beginning January 1, 2010, our consolidated balance sheet and consolidated statement of income no longer reflect activity related to our retained economic interests, but instead reflect activity related to our securitized accounts receivable and the corresponding securitized debt, including interest income, fees generated from late payments, provision for losses on accounts receivable, and interest expense. Interest expense and provisions for losses on accounts receivable associated with the securitized accounts receivable are no longer included as a deduction from revenues, net in the consolidated statement of income. The cash flows from borrowings and repayments, associated with the

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securitized debt, are now presented as cash flows from financing activities. Our consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2009 has not been retrospectively adjusted to reflect the adoption of ASU Nos. 2009-16 and 2009-17. Therefore, current period results and balances will not be comparable to prior period amounts, particularly with regard to accounts receivable, securitization facility, provision for losses on accounts receivable, interest expense and revenues, net.

Credit risk and reserve for losses on receivables

We control credit risk by performing periodic credit evaluations of our customers. Payments from customers are generally due within 30 days of billing. We routinely review our accounts receivable balances and make provisions for probable doubtful accounts based primarily on the aging of those balances. Accounts receivable are deemed uncollectible and removed from accounts receivable and the allowance for doubtful accounts when internal collection efforts have been exhausted and accounts have been turned over to a third-party collection agency.

Impairment of long-lived assets and intangibles

We test our other long-lived assets for impairment in accordance with relevant authoritative guidance. We evaluate whether impairment indicators related to our property, plant and equipment and other long-lived assets are present. These impairment indicators may include a significant decrease in the market price of a long-lived asset or asset group, a significant adverse change in the extent or manner in which a long-lived asset or asset group is being used or in its physical condition, or a current-period operating or cash flow loss combined with a history of operating or cash flow losses or a forecast that demonstrates continuing losses associated with the use of a long-lived asset or asset group. If impairment indicators are present, we estimate the future cash flows for the asset or group of assets. The sum of the undiscounted future cash flows attributable to the asset or group of assets is compared to their carrying amount. The cash flows are estimated utilizing various projections of revenue and expenses, working capital and proceeds from asset disposals on a basis consistent with the strategic plan. If the carrying amount exceeds the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows, we determine the assets' fair value by discounting the future cash flows using a discount rate required for a similar investment of like risk and we record an impairment charge as the difference between the fair value and the carrying value of the asset group. Generally, we perform testing of the asset group at the business-line level, as this is the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are available.

We evaluate goodwill for impairment annually in the fourth quarter at the reporting unit level, which is one level below the operating segment level. We also test for impairment if events and circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is below its carrying amount. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit is greater than the fair value, impairment may be present. Our approach to estimating the fair value of the equity of the reporting units is based on the income approach. The income approach involves a discounted cash flow analysis for each of the reporting units. Estimates critical to our fair value estimates include the discount rate, projected average revenue growth and financial performance of the reporting unit. The discount rate is based on guideline companies that operate in the same industry as the reporting units and face similar risks in the market.

We measure the amount of any goodwill impairment based upon the estimated fair value of the underlying assets and liabilities of the reporting unit, including any unrecognized intangible assets, and estimate the implied fair value of goodwill. An impairment charge is recognized to the extent the recorded goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of goodwill.

We also evaluate indefinite-lived intangible assets (primarily trademarks and trade names) for impairment annually. We also test for impairment if events and circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that the fair value of an indefinite-lived intangible asset is below its carrying amount. Estimates critical to our evaluation of indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment include the discount rate, royalty rates used in our evaluation.

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of trade names, projected average revenue growth and projected long-term growth rates in the determination of terminal values. An impairment charge is recorded if the carrying amount of an indefinite-lived intangible asset exceeds the estimated fair value on the measurement date.

Income taxes

We account for income taxes in accordance with relevant authoritative literature. Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. 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 that are not believed to be more likely than not to be realized in the future. We include any estimated interest and penalties on tax-related matters in income taxes payable and income tax expense.

We do not provide deferred taxes for the undistributed earnings of our foreign subsidiaries that are considered to be indefinitely reinvested outside of the United States in accordance with relevant authoritative literature. If in the future these earnings are repatriated to the United States, or if we determine that the earnings will be remitted in the foreseeable future, additional tax provisions may be required.

We apply the relevant authoritative literature with respect to uncertainty in income taxes. This guidance clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an entity's financial statements and prescribes threshold and measurement attributes for financial statement disclosure of tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return. Under the relevant authoritative literature, the impact of an uncertain income tax position on the income tax return must be recognized at the largest amount that is more likely than not to be sustained upon audit by the relevant taxing authority. An uncertain income tax position will not be recognized if it has less than a 50% likelihood of being sustained.

Business combinations

We have accounted for business combinations under the purchase method of accounting. The cost of each acquired business is allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values. These estimates are revised during an allocation period as necessary when, and if, information becomes available to further define and quantify the value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The allocation period does not exceed one year from the date of the acquisition. To the extent additional information to refine the original allocation becomes available during the allocation period, the allocation of the purchase price is adjusted. Should information become available after the allocation period, those items are included in operating results. The direct costs of the acquisition are recorded as operating expenses in 2009. Prior to 2009, the costs of an enterprise acquired in a business combination included the direct cost of the acquisition. A portion of our 2008 and earlier acquisitions include additional contingent consideration related to future earnouts based on the growth of the market. When the contingencies are resolved and additional consideration is distributable, we will record the consideration issued as additional cost of the acquired company, or goodwill. The operating results of entities acquired are included in our consolidated statements of operation from the completion date of the applicable transaction. Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the tangible and intangible assets acquired and any liabilities assumed.

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Stock-based compensation

We account for employee stock options and restricted stock in accordance with relevant authoritative literature, which requires companies to recognize compensation cost for stock options and other stock-based awards based on the estimated fair value as measured on the grant date. We have selected the Black-Scholes model for estimating the grant date fair value of share-based payments. Stock-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the value of the award and is recognized as expense over the requisite service period based on the number of awards for which the requisite service is expected to be rendered. For performance-based restricted stock awards, we must also make assumptions regarding the likelihood of achieving performance goals. If actual results differ significantly from these estimates, stock-based compensation expense and our results of operations could be materially affected.

In connection with making our fair value estimates related to our stock option and restricted stock grants, we considered various factors including third-party equity transactions and certain commonly used valuation techniques. We sold convertible preferred stock to third parties in 2005, 2006 and 2009. In addition, in 2007 we repurchased common stock and preferred stock from the holders at a negotiated price, which we believe represented fair value. These third-party transactions served as a basis for determining the fair value of our common stock at various dates. In situations where we sold preferred stock that included conversion and dividend features, we considered such features in those instruments and the fact that such instruments could not be freely traded in determining a fair value for our common stock. Generally, we concluded that the fair value of our common stock was 10% to 25% less than the preferred stock at the date of such third-party transactions due to the features attributable to the preferred stock. In periods prior to third-party transactions, and in intervening periods subsequent to the third-party transactions, we utilized various earnings and revenue multiples to estimate the fair value of our common stock or to serve as an additional factor in determining fair value. Finally, we used information we obtained related to our acquisitions and the related determination of purchase prices for these acquisitions (which were generally based on earnings multiples) as additional data to help determine the fair value of our equity instruments.

We have continued to enhance our value through acquisitions and organic growth. Our third-party investors made their investments with the expectation that some form of liquidity event would occur in the future at values higher than their initial investments. We have continued to evaluate and adjust the estimated fair value of our common stock based on our acquisition strategy, organic growth, changes in management and other environmental factors. From June 2006 to December 2009, the estimated fair value of our common stock (as adjusted for the two and one half for one stock split effected November 30, 2010t), as determined based on the factors noted above, increased from \$6.55 per share to \$18 per share and from April 2009 to December 2009, the fair value of our common stock increased from \$10 per share to \$18 per share. The factors we considered in connection with estimating the fair value of our common stock for the period from April 2009 through December 2009 were the consummation of our acquisitions of CLC Group, Inc. and ReD Fuel Cards (Europe) Limited in April 2009 and August 2009, respectively. These acquisitions coupled with modest organic growth contributed to increasing revenues and profitability measures during this period. Additionally, in December 2009, we began to consider certain strategic alternatives, including a liquidity event, which resulted in us having further discussions with third parties regarding our enterprise value. Based on these factors we estimated the fair value of our common stock had increased significantly during the period from April 2009 through December 2009. The Company completed its initial public offering at December 15, 2010 at a price of \$23 per share.

Recent accounting pronouncements

Off balance sheet arrangements

Prior to 2010, we utilized an off-balance sheet arrangement in the ordinary course of business to finance a portion of our accounts receivable. Our off-balance sheet activity utilizes a qualified special-purpose entity, or QSPE, in the form of a limited liability company. The QSPE raises funds by issuing debt to third-party investors. The QSPE holds trade accounts receivable whose cash flows are the primary source of repayment for the

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liabilities of the QSPE. Investors only have recourse to the assets held by the QSPE. Our involvement in these arrangements takes the form of originating accounts receivable and providing servicing activities.

In June 2009, the FASB issued authoritative guidance limiting the circumstances in which a financial asset may be derecognized when the transferor has not transferred the entire financial asset or has continuing involvement with the transferred asset. The concept of a qualified special-purpose entity, which had previously facilitated sale accounting for certain asset transfers, is removed by this standard. This guidance was effective for us as of January 1, 2010. As a result of the adoption of such guidance, effective January 1, 2010, we consolidated the QSPE and the securitization of accounts receivable related to the QSPE is accounted for as a secured borrowing rather than as a sale. Accordingly, we recorded accounts receivable and short-term debt related to the securitization facility as assets and liabilities on our balance sheet. In addition, subsequent to the adoption, our statements of income no longer include securitization activities in revenue. Rather, we report a provision for bad debts and interest expense associated with the debt securities issued by the QSPE.

Contractual obligations

The table below summarizes the estimated dollar amounts of payments under contractual obligations identified below as of December 31, 2010 for the periods specified:

(in millions)	Total	Payments due by period(a)			
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
Operating leases	\$ 11.3	\$ 4.6	\$ 5.6	\$ 0.9	\$ 0.2
2005 Credit Facility	270.4	3.0	267.4		
CCS Credit Facility	52.8	6.8	13.6	32.4	
Seller financing notes	1.6	1.6			
Securitization facility(b)	144.0		144.0		
Total	\$ 480.1	\$ 16.0	\$ 430.6	\$ 33.3	\$ 0.2

- (a) Deferred income tax liabilities as of December 31, 2010 were approximately \$83.3 million. Refer to Note 11 to our audited consolidated financial statements. This amount is not included in the total contractual obligations table because we believe this presentation would not be meaningful. Deferred income tax liabilities are calculated based on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their respective book bases, which will result in taxable amounts in future years when the liabilities are settled at their reported financial statement amounts. The results of these calculations do not have a direct connection with the amount of cash taxes to be paid in any future periods. As a result, scheduling deferred income tax liabilities as payments due by period could be misleading, because this scheduling would not relate to liquidity needs.
- (b) As further described in Footnote 2, Recent Accounting Pronouncements, in the notes to condensed consolidated financial statements effective January 1, 2010 consolidated the special-purpose entity utilized in its securitization facility. As a result, we now include securitized debt. We have reflected this securitized debt as if we had consolidated the special-purpose entity as of December 31, 2009 above.

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ITEM 7A. QUANTATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Foreign currency risk

Our International segment exposes us to foreign currency exchange rate changes that can impact translations of foreign-denominated assets and liabilities into U.S. dollars and future earnings and cash flows from transactions denominated in different currencies. Revenue from our International segment was 33.7%, 35.8% and 39.8% of total revenue for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. We measure foreign currency exchange risk based on changes in foreign currency exchange rates using a sensitivity analysis. The sensitivity analysis measures the potential change in earnings based on a hypothetical 10% change in currency exchange rates. Exchange rates and currency positions as of December 31, 2010 were used to perform the sensitivity analysis. Such analysis indicated that a hypothetical 10% change in foreign currency exchange rates would have increased or decreased consolidated pretax income during the year ended December 31, 2010 by approximately \$6.8 million had the U.S. dollar exchange rate increased or decreased relative to the currencies to which we had exposure. When exchange rates and currency positions as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 were used to perform this sensitivity analysis, the analysis indicated that a hypothetical 10% change in currency exchange rates would have increased or decreased consolidated pretax income for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 by approximately \$5.4 million and \$7.7 million, respectively.

Interest rate risk

We are exposed to changes in interest rates on our cash investments and debt. We invest our excess cash either to pay down our securitization facility debt or in securities that we believe are highly liquid and marketable in the short term. These investments are not held for trading or other speculative purposes. Under the 2005 Credit Facility, we have a syndicated \$300.0 million term loan agreement with a syndicate of term loan B investors in the United States. The term loan bears interest, at our election, at the prime rate or LIBOR plus a margin based on our leverage position. As of December 31, 2010, the interest rate on the term loan was LIBOR plus 2.25%. The term loan expires in April 2013.

Under the 2005 Credit Facility, we also have a \$50 million unsecured revolving credit facility with a syndicate of banks based in the United States and Europe. The facility expires in April 2012, and borrowings bear a variable interest rate based at the prime rate or LIBOR plus a margin that varies according to our leverage position. As of December 31, 2010, there were no borrowings on this facility.

In addition, we have an \$83.8 million term loan under our CCS Credit Facility. This term loan bears interest on a base rate, PRIBOR, plus a margin and mandatory cost.

Based on the amounts and mix of our fixed and floating rate debt (exclusive of our asset securitization facility) at December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, if market interest rates had increased or decreased an average of 100 basis points, after considering the effect of our interest rate swap, our interest expense would have changed by \$1.9 million and \$1.7 million, respectively. We determined these amounts by considering the impact of the hypothetical interest rates on our borrowing costs and interest rate swap agreement. These analyses do not consider the effects of changes in the level of overall economic activity that could exist in such an environment.

Fuel price risk

Our fleet customers use our products and services primarily in connection with the purchase of fuel. Accordingly, our revenue is affected by fuel prices, which are subject to significant volatility. A decline in retail fuel prices could cause a change in our revenue from several sources, including fees paid to us based on a percentage of each customer's total purchase. Changes in the absolute price of fuel may also impact unpaid account balances and the late fees and charges based on these amounts. The impact of changes in fuel price is somewhat mitigated by our agreements with certain merchants, where the price paid to the merchant is equal to the lesser of the merchant's

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cost plus a markup or a percentage of the transaction purchase price. We do not enter into any fuel price derivative instruments.

Fuel-price spread risk

From our merchant and network relationships, we derive revenue from the difference between the price charged to a fleet customer for a transaction and the price paid to the merchant or network for the same transaction. The price paid to a merchant or network is calculated as the merchant's wholesale cost of fuel plus a markup. The merchant's wholesale cost of fuel is dependent on several factors including, among others, the factors described above affecting fuel prices. The fuel price that we charge to our customer is dependent on several factors including, among others, the fuel price paid to the fuel merchant, posted retail fuel prices and competitive fuel prices. We experience fuel-price spread contraction when the merchant's wholesale cost of fuel increases at a faster rate than the fuel price we charge to our customers, or the fuel price we charge to our customers decreases at a faster rate than the merchant's wholesale cost of fuel. Accordingly, if fuel-price spreads contract, we may generate less revenue, which could adversely affect our operating results. The impact of volatility in fuel spreads is somewhat mitigated by our agreements with certain merchants, where the price paid to the merchant is equal to the lesser of the merchant's cost plus a markup or a percentage of the transaction purchase price.

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ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

INCOME STATEMENTS

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income (loss), and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010. 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 consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement. We were not engaged to perform an audit of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Our audits included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and subsidiaries at December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, on January 1, 2010 the Company adopted the authoritative accounting guidance related to *Transfers and Servicing* and *Consolidation*.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Atlanta, Georgia

March 25, 2011

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FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(In Thousands, Except Share and Par Value Amounts)

	December 31	
	2010	2009
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 114,804	\$ 84,701
Restricted cash	62,341	67,979
Accounts receivable (less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$14,256 and \$14,764, respectively)	260,163	163,461
Securitized accounts receivable restricted for securitization investors	144,000	
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	33,191	24,113
Deferred income taxes	4,484	6,988
Total current assets	618,983	347,242
Property and equipment	83,013	72,091
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(56,195)	(44,868)
Net property and equipment	26,818	27,223
Goodwill	601,666	590,336
Other intangibles, net	193,861	197,430
Other assets	42,790	47,314
Total assets	\$ 1,484,118	\$ 1,209,545
Liabilities and stockholders equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 177,644	\$ 175,578
Accrued expenses	49,176	46,746
Customer deposits	78,685	75,796
Securitization facility	144,000	
Current portion of notes payable and other obligations	11,617	22,621
Total current liabilities	461,122	320,741
Notes payable and other obligations, less current portion	313,796	328,930
Deferred income taxes	83,255	85,825
Total noncurrent liabilities	397,051	414,755
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.001 par value; 25,000,000 shares authorized and no shares issued and outstanding at 2010		
Convertible preferred stock, \$.001 par value; no shares authorized, issued and outstanding at 2010; 1,919,135 shares authorized and issued and 1,668,449 shares outstanding for Series D-1 at 2009; 230,769 shares authorized and issued and 201,923 shares outstanding for Series D-2 at 2009; 3,995,413 shares authorized, issued and outstanding for Series D-3 at 2009; 8,164,281 shares authorized, issued and outstanding for Series D-4 at 2009; 3,400,000 shares authorized, issued and outstanding for Series E at 2009; and 1,000,000 shares		330,654

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authorized for blank check preferred stock and none issued at 2009 (aggregate liquidation preference of \$400,634)

Common stock, \$.001 par value; 475,000,000 shares authorized, 111,522,354 shares issued and 79,655,213 shares outstanding at 2010; and 130,000,000 shares authorized, 65,892,313 shares issued and 34,025,173 shares outstanding at 2009

	112	66
Additional paid-in capital	421,991	94,996
Retained earnings	387,163	235,726
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(8,101)	(12,173)
Less treasury stock (31,867,141 shares at 2010 and 2009)	(175,220)	(175,220)
Total stockholders' equity	625,945	474,049
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 1,484,118	\$ 1,209,545

See accompanying notes.

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FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Income

(In Thousands, Except Share Amounts)

	2010	December 31 2009	2008
Revenues, net	\$ 433,841	\$ 354,073	\$ 341,053
Expenses:			
Merchant commissions	49,050	39,709	38,539
Processing	69,687	57,997	51,406
Selling	32,731	30,579	23,778
General and administrative	78,135	51,375	47,635
	204,238	174,413	179,695
Depreciation and amortization	33,745	28,368	27,240
Operating income	170,493	146,045	152,455
Other income, net	(1,319)	(933)	(2,488)
Interest expense, net	20,532	17,363	20,256
Total other expense	19,213	16,430	17,768
Income before income taxes	151,280	129,615	134,687
Provision for income taxes	43,384	40,563	37,405
Net income	107,896	89,052	97,282
Calculation of income attributable to common shareholders:			
Convertible preferred stock accrued dividends	(1,488)	(15,789)	(11,357)
Income attributable to common shareholders for basic earnings per share	\$ 106,408	\$ 73,263	\$ 85,925
Earnings per share:			
Basic earnings per share	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.17	\$ 2.60
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.34	\$ 1.13	\$ 1.35
Weighted average shares outstanding:			
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	\$ 35,434	\$ 33,802	\$ 33,033
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	\$ 80,751	\$ 78,854	\$ 71,913

See accompanying notes.

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FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

(In Thousands, Except Share Data)

	Convertible Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Notes for Preferred Stock	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
Balance at December 31, 2007	\$ 201,480	\$ 64	\$ 88,148	\$ 76,566	\$ (175,220)	\$ (195)	\$ 386	\$ 191,229
Net income				97,282				97,282
Fair value of interest rate swaps, net of tax of \$3,047							(4,969)	(4,969)
Other comprehensive income from currency exchange net of tax of \$0							(14,695)	(14,695)
Total comprehensive income								77,618
Issuance of restricted stock			1					1
Issuance of common stock		1	4,415					4,416
Accretion of convertible preferred stock	11,384			(11,384)				
Balance at December 31, 2008	212,864	65	92,564	162,464	(175,220)	(195)	(19,278)	273,264
Net income				89,052				89,052
Fair value of interest rate swaps, net of tax of (\$1,674)							2,731	2,731
Other comprehensive income from currency exchange, net of tax of \$500							4,374	4,374
Total comprehensive income								96,157
Payment of note for preferred stock						195		195
Issuance of common stock		1	2,930					2,931
Issuance of preferred stock	102,000							102,000
Preferred stock issuance costs			(498)					(498)
Accretion of convertible preferred stock	15,790			(15,790)				
Balance at December 31, 2009	330,654	66	94,996	235,726	(175,220)		(12,173)	474,049
Net income				107,896				107,896
Fair value of interest rate swaps, net of tax of \$2,425							3,957	3,957
Other comprehensive income from currency exchange, net of tax of \$3							115	115
Total comprehensive income								111,968
Payment of dividends on convertible preferred stock	(7,635)							(7,635)
Conversion of convertible preferred stock to common stock in connection with initial public offering	(323,019)	45	279,433	43,541				
Issuance of common stock		1	47,562					47,563

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Balance at December 31, 2010	\$	\$ 112	\$ 421,991	\$ 387,163	\$ (175,220)	\$	\$ (8,101)	\$ 625,945
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See accompanying notes.

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FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(In Thousands)

	Year Ended December 31		
	2010	2009	2008
Operating activities			
Net Income	\$ 107,896	\$ 89,052	\$ 97,282
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	11,261	9,648	8,608
Stock-based compensation	26,755	2,666	2,758
Provision for losses on accounts receivable	18,883	32,593	34,924
Amortization of deferred financing costs	2,016	1,842	1,123
Amortization of intangible assets	17,205	13,900	12,038
Amortization of premium on receivables	3,263	3,257	5,471
Deferred income taxes	(3,952)	4,395	8,728
Changes in operating assets and liabilities (net of acquisitions):			
Restricted cash	5,639	3,243	5,575
Accounts receivable	(38,960)	2,345	(9,372)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(3,506)	11,002	(13,317)
Other assets	63	(370)	(7,555)
Excess tax benefits related to stock-based compensation	(10,710)		(896)
Accounts payable, accrued expenses, and customer deposits	3,902	5,217	(87,278)
Net cash provided by operating activities	139,755	178,790	58,089
Investing activities			
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(10,022)	(231,097)	(55,924)
Purchases of property and equipment	(11,194)	(9,677)	(7,088)
Net cash used in investing activities	(21,216)	(240,774)	(63,012)
Financing activities			
Net proceeds from initial public offering	9,560		
Excess tax benefits related to stock-based compensation	10,710		896
Payments on securitization facility, net	(74,000)		
Deferred financing costs paid	(1,067)		(1,715)
Proceeds from notes payable			50,000
Payment of dividends on convertible preferred stock	(7,634)		
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	538	266	763
Proceeds from issuance of convertible preferred stock, net		93,696	
Principal payments on notes payable	(24,634)	(21,658)	(34,720)
Principal payments on other obligations	(17)	(66)	(293)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(86,544)	72,238	14,931
Effect of foreign currency exchange rates on cash	(1,892)	4,092	(8,517)
Net increase in cash	30,103	14,346	1,491
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	84,701	70,355	68,864

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Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 114,804	\$ 84,701	\$ 70,355
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Supplemental cash flow information

Cash paid for interest	\$ 21,409	\$ 22,242	\$ 37,474
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Cash paid for income taxes	\$ 45,998	\$ 28,094	\$ 38,756
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Adoption of new accounting guidance related to asset securitization facility	\$ 218,000	\$	\$
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Non-cash investing activity

Non-cash issuance of preferred stock	\$	\$ 8,000	\$
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See accompanying notes.

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FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Financial Statements

December 31, 2010

1. Description of Business

FleetCor Technologies Inc. and its subsidiaries (the Company) are leading independent global providers of specialized payment products and services to businesses, commercial fleets, major oil companies, lodging clients, petroleum marketers and government entities in 18 countries in North America, Europe, Africa and Asia. The Company provides payment products and services in a variety of combinations to create customized payment solutions for customers. The Company sells its products and services directly and indirectly through major oil companies and petroleum marketers with whom it has strategic relationships. The Company provides customers with various card products that function like a charge card to purchase fuel, lodging and related products and services at participating locations. The Company's payment programs enable businesses to better manage and control employee spending and provide card-accepting merchants with a high volume customer base that can increase their sales and customer loyalty. To support the payment products, the Company also provides a range of services, such as issuing and processing, as well as specialized information services that provide customers with value-added functionality and data. Customers can use this data to track important business productivity metrics, combat fraud and employee misuse, streamline expense administration and lower overall operating costs. The Company's reporting segments, North America and International, reflect the Company's global organization. Within its segments, services are provided to commercial fleets, major oil companies, and petroleum marketers. The Company also provides lodging and transportation management services in North America.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Revenue Recognition and Presentation

Revenue is derived from the Company's merchant and network relationships as well as from customers and partners. The Company recognizes revenue on fees generated through services to commercial fleets, major oil companies and petroleum marketers and is recorded net of the wholesale cost of the underlying products and services based on the following: (i) the Company is not the primary obligor in the fuel arrangement and is not responsible for fulfillment and the acceptability of the product; (ii) the Company has no inventory risk, does not bear the risk of product loss and does not make any changes to the fuel or have any involvement in the product specifications; (iii) the Company does not have significant latitude with respect to establishing the price for fuel and (iv) the amount the Company earns for its services is fixed.

Through the Company's merchant and network relationships the Company provides fuel, vehicle maintenance or lodging services to its customers. The Company derives its revenue from the Company's merchant and network relationships based on the difference between the price charged to a customer for a transaction and the price paid to the merchant or network for the same transaction. The Company's net revenue consists of margin on fuel sales and fees for technical support, processing, communications and reporting. The price paid to a merchant or network may be calculated as (i) the merchant's wholesale cost of fuel plus a markup; (ii) the transaction purchase price less a percentage discount; or (iii) the transaction purchase price less a fixed fee per unit. The difference between the price the Company pays to a merchant and the merchant's wholesale cost for the underlying products and services is considered a merchant commission and is recognized as expense when the transaction is executed. The Company recognizes revenue from merchant and network relationships when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, the services have been provided to the customer, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. The Company has entered into agreements with major oil companies and petroleum marketers that specify that a transaction is deemed to be captured when the Company has validated that the transaction has no errors and have accepted and posted the data to the Company's records. Revenue is recognized on lodging and transportation management services when the lodging stay or transportation service is completed.

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FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

The Company also derives revenue from customers and partners from a variety of program fees including transaction fees, card fees, network fees, report fees and other transaction-based fees which typically are calculated based on measures such as percentage of dollar volume processed, number of transactions processed, or some combination thereof. Such services are provided through proprietary networks or through the use of third-party networks. Transaction fees and other transaction-based fees generated from our proprietary networks and third-party networks are recognized at the time the transaction is captured. Card fees, network fees and program fees are recognized as the Company fulfills its contractual service obligations. In addition, the Company recognizes revenue from late fees and finance charges. Such fees are recognized net of a provision for estimated uncollectible amounts, at the time the fees and finance charges are assessed.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements were prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). The consolidated financial statements include all normal and recurring adjustments that are necessary for a fair presentation of the Company's financial position and operating results.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and all of its wholly owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Credit Risk and Reserve for Losses on Receivables

The Company controls credit risk by performing periodic credit evaluations of its customers. Payments from customers are generally due within 14 days of billing. The Company routinely reviews its accounts receivable balances and makes provisions for probable doubtful accounts based primarily on the aging of those balances. Accounts receivable are deemed uncollectible and removed from accounts receivable and the allowance for doubtful accounts when internal collection efforts have been exhausted and accounts have been turned over to a third-party collection agency.

Fair Value Measurements

The Company's financial instruments include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable, derivative instruments, notes payable and short and long-term debt. The carrying values for current financial assets and liabilities, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable, approximate their fair values due to the short maturity of such instruments. The fair values of the Company's derivative instruments are recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and are disclosed in Note 3. The fair values of certain of the Company's short and long-term debt approximate their carrying values as they bear interest at varying rates.

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FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Business Combinations

Business combinations completed by the Company have been accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. The cost of each acquired business is allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values and is disclosed in Note 6.

These estimates are revised during an allocation period as necessary when, and if, information becomes available to further define and quantify the value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The allocation period does not exceed one year from the date of the acquisition. To the extent additional information to refine the original allocation becomes available during the allocation period, the allocation of the purchase price is adjusted. Should information become available after the allocation period, those items are included in operating results. The direct costs of the acquisition were recorded as operating expenses for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. Prior to 2009, the costs of an enterprise acquired in a business combination included the direct cost of the acquisition. Some of the 2008 and earlier acquisitions include additional contingent consideration related to future earnouts based on the growth of the market. When the contingencies are resolved and additional consideration is distributable, the Company will record the consideration issued as additional cost of the acquired company, or goodwill. The operating results of entities acquired are included in the Consolidated Statements of Income from the completion date of the applicable transaction. Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair values of the tangible and intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and Intangibles

The Company tests its long-lived assets for impairment in accordance with relevant authoritative guidance. The Company evaluates if impairment indicators related to its property, plant and equipment and other long-lived assets are present. These impairment indicators may include a significant decrease in the market price of a long-lived asset or asset group, a significant adverse change in the extent or manner in which a long-lived asset or asset group is being used or in its physical condition, or a current-period operating or cash flow loss combined with a history of operating or cash flow losses or a forecast that demonstrates continuing losses associated with the use of a long-lived asset or asset group. If impairment indicators are present, the Company estimates the future cash flows for the asset or group of assets. The sum of the undiscounted future cash flows attributable to the asset or group of assets is compared to its carrying amount. The cash flows are estimated utilizing various projections of revenues and expenses, working capital and proceeds from asset disposals on a basis consistent with the strategic plan. If the carrying amount exceeds the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows, the Company determines the assets' fair value by discounting the future cash flows using a discount rate required for a similar investment of like risk and records an impairment charge as the difference between the fair value and the carrying value of the asset group. Generally, the Company performs its testing of the asset group at the business-line level, as this is the lowest level for which identifiable cash flows are available.

The Company evaluates goodwill for impairment annually in the fourth quarter at the reporting unit level, which is one level below the operating segment level. The Company also tests for impairment if events and circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is below its carrying amount. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit is greater than the fair value, impairment may be present.

The Company's approach to estimating the fair value of the equity of the reporting units is based on the income approach. The income approach involves a discounted cash flow analysis for each of the reporting units. Estimates critical to the Company's fair value estimates include the discount rate, projected average revenue growth and financial performance of the reporting unit. The discount rate is based on guideline companies that operate in the same industry as the reporting units and face similar risks in the market.

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FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Based upon the Company's fourth quarter of 2010 impairment evaluation, no impairment was identified. If impairment is identified, the Company measures the amount of goodwill impairment based upon the estimated fair value of the underlying assets and liabilities of the reporting unit, including any unrecognized intangible assets, and estimates the implied fair value of goodwill. An impairment charge would be recognized to the extent the recorded goodwill exceeds the implied fair value of goodwill.

The Company also evaluates indefinite-lived intangible assets (primarily trademarks and trade names) for impairment annually. The Company also tests for impairment if events and circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that the fair value of an indefinite-lived intangible asset is below its carrying amount. Estimates critical to the Company's evaluation of indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment include the discount rate, royalty rates used in its evaluation of trade names, projected average revenue growth and projected long-term growth rates in the determination of terminal values. An impairment charge is recorded if the carrying amount of an indefinite-lived intangible asset exceeds the estimated fair value on the measurement date.

Property, Plant and Equipment and Definite-Lived Intangible Assets

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost (Note 8). Depreciation expense is calculated principally on the straight-line basis. Definite-lived intangible assets, consisting primarily of customer relationships, are stated at fair value. Definite-lived intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis. Customer relationship useful lives are estimated using historical customer attrition rates.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with relevant authoritative literature (Note 11). Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. 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 up on 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.

The Company does not provide deferred taxes for the undistributed earnings of the Company's foreign subsidiaries that are considered to be indefinitely reinvested outside of the United States in accordance with authoritative literature. The Company includes any estimated interest and penalties on tax related matters in income taxes payable and income tax expense.

The Company has adopted the provisions of relevant authoritative literature with respect to uncertainty in income taxes. This guidance clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in an entity's financial statements and prescribes threshold and measurement attributes for financial statement disclosure of tax positions taken or expected to be taken on a tax return. Under the relevant authoritative literature, the impact of an uncertain income tax position on the income tax return must be recognized at the largest amount that is more likely than not to be sustained upon audit by the relevant taxing authority. An uncertain income tax position will not be recognized if it has less than a 50 percent likelihood of being sustained.

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FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less when purchased. Restricted cash represents customer deposits repayable on demand.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative financial instruments are generally used to manage certain interest rate risks through the use of interest rate swaps. These instruments, when settled, impact the Company's cash flows from operations. On the date in which the Company enters into a derivative, the derivative is designated as a hedge of the identified exposure. The Company measures effectiveness of its hedging relationships both at hedge inception and on an ongoing basis.

Gains and losses on interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges, to the extent that the hedge relationship has been effective, are deferred in other comprehensive income and recognized in interest expense over the period in which the Company recognizes interest expense on the related debt instrument.

Any ineffectiveness on these instruments is immediately recognized in interest expense in the period that the ineffectiveness occurs. No significant ineffectiveness was recorded on designated hedges in the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

At December 31, 2010, all interest rate swaps had matured.

Foreign Currency Translation

Assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries are translated into U.S. dollars at the rates of exchange in effect at period-end. The related translation adjustments are made directly to accumulated other comprehensive income. Income and expenses are translated at the average monthly rates of exchange in effect during the year. Gains and losses from foreign currency transactions of these subsidiaries are included in net income. The company recognized foreign exchange gains for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 of \$0.5 million, \$0.9 million and \$1.4 million, respectively, which are classified within other income, net in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company accounts for employee stock options and restricted stock in accordance with relevant authoritative literature, which requires companies to recognize compensation cost for stock options and other stock-based awards based on the estimated fair value as measured on the grant date (Note 5). The Company has selected the Black-Scholes model for estimating the grant date fair value of share-based payments.

Stock-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the value of the award and is recognized as expense over the requisite service period based on the number of awards for which the requisite service is expected to be rendered. For performance-based restricted stock awards, the Company must also make assumptions regarding the likelihood of achieving performance goals. If actual results differ significantly from these estimates; stock-based compensation expense and the Company's results of operations could be materially affected.

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FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)**Deferred Financing Costs**

Costs incurred to obtain financing, net of accumulated amortization, are included in other long-term assets and are amortized over the term of the related debt. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company had net deferred financing costs of \$2.3 million and \$4.5 million, respectively.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is defined as the total of net income and all other changes in equity that result from transactions and other economic events of a reporting period other than transactions with owners. The Company discloses comprehensive income (loss) in the Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income (Loss). The Company's accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) includes foreign currency translation losses of \$(8.1) million, \$(8.2) million and \$(12.6) million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 and the unrealized loss on interest rate swaps of \$4.0 million and \$6.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Accounts Receivable

The Company maintains a \$500 million revolving trade accounts receivable securitization facility (the Facility). Pursuant to the terms of the Facility, the Company transfers certain of its domestic receivables, on a revolving basis, to FleetCor Funding LLC (Funding) a wholly-owned bankruptcy remote subsidiary. In turn, Funding sells, without recourse, on a revolving basis, up to \$500 million of undivided ownership interests in this pool of accounts receivable to a multi-seller, asset-backed commercial paper conduit (Conduit). Funding maintains a subordinated interest, in the form of over collateralization, in a portion of the receivables sold to the Conduit. Purchases by the Conduit are financed with the sale of highly-rated commercial paper. The Company utilizes proceeds from the sale of its accounts receivable as an alternative to other forms of debt, effectively reducing its overall borrowing costs. The Company has agreed to continue servicing the sold receivables for the financial institution at market rates, which approximates the Company's cost of servicing. The Company retains a residual interest in the accounts receivable sold as a form of credit enhancement. The residual interest's fair value approximates carrying value due to its short-term nature.

Funding determines the level of funding achieved by the sale of trade accounts receivable, subject to a maximum amount. Prior to the adoption of new accounting guidance on January 1, 2010, Funding retained a residual interest in the eligible receivables transferred, such that amounts payable in respect of such residual interest will be distributed to Funding upon payment in full of all amounts owed by Funding to the financial institutions.

The Company's accounts receivable and securitized accounts receivable include the following at December 31 (in thousands):

	2010	2009
Gross domestic retained receivables	\$ 160,641	\$ 36,583
Securitized gross accounts receivable	144,000	
Residual interest in eligible receivables sold to the Facility		33,184
Gross foreign receivables	113,778	108,458
Total gross receivables	418,419	178,225
Less allowance for doubtful accounts	(14,256)	(14,764)
Net accounts receivable	\$ 404,163	\$ 163,461

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FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

A rollforward of the Company's allowance for doubtful accounts related to accounts receivable for the years ended December 31 is as follows (in thousands):

	2010	2009	2008
Allowance for doubtful accounts beginning of year	\$ 14,764	\$ 10,407	\$ 6,180
Add:			
Provision for bad debts	18,883	32,593	34,924
Less:			
Write-offs	(19,391)	(28,236)	(30,697)
Allowance for doubtful accounts end of year	\$ 14,256	\$ 14,764	\$ 10,407

All foreign receivables are Company owned receivables and are not included in the Company's receivable securitization program. At December 31, 2010, there was \$144 million of short-term debt outstanding under the Company's accounts receivable securitization facility.

Purchase of Receivables

The Company recorded a premium on the purchase of receivables, which represented the amount paid in excess of the fair value of the receivables at the time of purchase. This premium is included in other long-term assets and is being amortized over its remaining useful life. At December 31, 2010 and 2009 the remaining net premium on the purchase of receivables was \$26.3 million and \$29.5 million, respectively.

Advertising

The Company expenses advertising costs as incurred. Advertising expense was \$8.2 million, \$9.8 million and \$6.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Concentrations

During 2010, one customer, a major oil company, accounted for 11% of the Company's consolidated revenue. Agreements with the major oil company partners typically have initial terms of five to ten years with current remaining terms ranging from less than one year up to ten years.

No single customer represented more than 10% of consolidated revenue in 2009 and 2008.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated using the weighted average of common stock and non vested restricted shares outstanding unadjusted for dilution and net income is adjusted for preferred stock accrued dividends to arrive at income attributable to common shareholders (Note 15).

Diluted earnings per share is calculated using weighted average shares outstanding and contingently issuable shares less weighted average shares recognized during the period. The net outstanding shares have been adjusted for the dilutive effect of common stock equivalents, which consist of outstanding stock options, unvested restricted stock units, and warrants for certain periods.

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FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

Initial Public Offering

On December 20, 2010, the Company completed an initial public offering of its common stock and issued 430,961 common shares and received net proceeds of \$9,560,000. Selling shareholders sold 14,145,289 common shares (including shares sold in connection with the Underwriter's overallotment option which was exercised on December 20, 2010), for which the Company received no proceeds from such sale. In connection with the initial public offering (i) all previously issued convertible preferred stock was converted into 43,575,148 shares of common stock, (ii) all cumulative dividends on the Company's convertible preferred stock, except for a portion of the dividends related to the Series D-3 convertible preferred stock where holders received cash dividends of approximately \$7.6 million, were forgiven, (iii) compensation expense of \$23.0 million was recorded related to 1,930,972 shares of restricted stock and stock options which vested upon the closing of the initial public offering, and (iv) a two and one-half for one stock split was effected on November 29, 2010. All common share and per common share amounts within the consolidated financial statements and footnotes have been adjusted for all periods to reflect the stock split.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2009, the FASB issued guidance limiting the circumstances in which a financial asset may be derecognized when the transferor has not transferred the entire financial asset or has continuing involvement with the transferred asset. The concept of a qualifying special purpose-entity, which had previously facilitated sale accounting for certain asset transfers, was removed by this guidance. In addition, the guidance also shifts the determination of which enterprise should consolidate a variable interest entity (VIE) to a current control approach, such that an entity that has both the power to make decisions and the right to receive benefits or absorb losses that could potentially be significant to the VIE will consolidate a VIE. The guidance also requires ongoing assessments related to who should consolidate the VIE. These updates were effective as of January 1, 2010.

The Company analyzed the impact of the changes to the accounting guidance and concluded that it would consolidate Funding. The Company concluded it would consolidate this VIE because the Company maintains significant decision-making rights, owns a variable interest that could be potentially significant to the VIE, and receives all the benefits or is required to absorb all the losses of Funding. Accordingly, effective January 1, 2010, the Company consolidated Funding. Using the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities of Funding as prescribed by the accounting guidance and any corresponding elimination of activity between Funding and the Company resulting from the consolidation on January 1, 2010, the Company recorded a \$218 million increase in total assets, a \$218 million increase in total liabilities and non-cash financing activities of \$218 million.

Beginning January 1, 2010, the Company's consolidated balance sheet and statement of income no longer reflect activity related to its retained residual interest in eligible accounts receivable sold to Funding, but instead reflect the activity related to its securitized accounts receivable and the corresponding securitized debt, including interest income, fees generated from late payments, provision for losses on accounts receivable and interest expense. Interest expense and the provision for losses on accounts receivable associated with the securitized accounts receivable are no longer included as a deduction from revenues, net in the consolidated statements of income, resulting in an increase of \$27.2 million of revenues, net for the year ended December 31, 2010 compared to the year ended December 31, 2009. The cash flows from borrowings and repayments, associated with the securitized debt, are now presented as cash flows from financing activities. The Company's consolidated statements of income and its consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 have not been retrospectively adjusted to reflect the adoption of this accounting guidance. Therefore, current period results and balances will not be comparable to prior period amounts, particularly with regard to accounts receivable, the securitization facility, the provision for losses on accounts receivable, interest expense and revenues, net.

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FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (continued)

On February 24, 2011, the Company extended the term of its asset securitization facility to February 23, 2012. The Company capitalized \$0.6 million in deferred financing fees in connection with this extension.

Fair Value Disclosures

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-06, *Improving Disclosures About Fair Value Measurements*, (ASU 2010-06) which amends ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, to add new requirements for disclosures about transfers into and out of Levels 1 and 2, along with the reasons for the transfers, of the fair value hierarchy and separate disclosures about purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements relating to Level 3 measurements within the fair value hierarchy. This ASU also clarifies existing fair value disclosures about the level of disaggregation and about inputs and valuation techniques used to measure fair value. This ASU was effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2010, except for the requirements to provide the Level 3 activity of purchases, sales, issuance, and settlements, if any, which will be effective for the Company beginning January 1, 2011. See fair value disclosures at Note 3.

Pending Adoption of New Accounting Standards

Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements

In October 2009, the FASB issued ASU 2009-13, *Multiple Revenue Arrangements a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force* (ASU 2009-13) which will supersede certain guidance in ASC 605-25, *Revenue Recognition-Multiple Element Arrangements*, (ASC 605-25) and will require an entity to allocate arrangement consideration to all of its deliverables at the inception of an arrangement based on their relative selling prices (i.e., the relative-selling-price method). The use of the residual method of allocation will no longer be permitted in circumstances in which an entity recognized revenue for an arrangement with multiple deliverables subject to ASC 605-25. ASU 2009-13 will also require additional disclosures. The Company will adopt the provisions of ASU 2009-13 on January 1, 2011. Based on the Company's current revenue arrangements, the adoption of ASU 2009-13 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's financial condition, results of operations, or cash flows.

Stock-Based Compensation

In April 2010, the FASB issued ASU 2010-13, *Compensation-Stock Compensation (Topic 718) Effect of Denominating the Exercise Price of a Share-Based Payment Award in the Currency of the Market in Which the Underlying Equity Security Trades a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force* (ASU 2010-13). ASU 2010-13 addresses whether an entity should classify a share-based payment award as equity or a liability if the award's exercise price is denominated in the currency in which the underlying security trades and that currency is different from the 1) entity's functional currency, 2) functional currency of the foreign operation for which the employee provides services, and 3) payroll currency of the employee. Under the existing guidance in ASC 718-10, *Compensation-Stock Compensation*, the Company does not classify any of its stock-based compensation as liabilities. ASU 2010-13 is effective for the Company on January 1, 2011. However, the adoption of ASU 2010-13 is not expected to change the Company's current accounting for its stock-based compensation plans as equity awards since ASU 2010-13's application contains an exception for share-based payments that, like the Company's, use exercise prices denominated in the currency of the market in which substantial portions of the entity's equity securities trade.

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FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

3. Fair Value Measurements

Accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. define fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants.

As such, fair value is a market-based measurement that should be determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. The authoritative guidance discusses valuation techniques, such as the market approach (comparable market prices), the income approach (present value of future income or cash flow), and the cost approach (cost to replace the service capacity of an asset or replacement cost). These valuation techniques are based upon observable and unobservable inputs. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect the Company's market assumptions.

As the basis for evaluating such inputs, a three-tier value hierarchy prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value as follows:

Level 1: Observable inputs such as quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2: Observable inputs other than quoted prices that are directly or indirectly observable for the asset or liability, including quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; quoted prices for similar or identical assets or liabilities in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations whose inputs are observable or whose significant value drivers are observable.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that reflect the reporting entity's own assumptions.

The Company's financial assets and liabilities adjusted to fair value at least quarterly are its money market fund investments included in cash and cash equivalents, and in prior years its residual interest in eligible receivables sold to the Facility included with net accounts receivable, and its derivative instruments, which are primarily included in accrued expenses. As the Company adjusts the value of its investments and derivative instruments to fair value each reporting period, no adjustment to retained earnings resulted from the adoption of the authoritative guidance on fair value in 2008. The Company determines the fair value of its money market fund investments based on quoted market prices.

Level 2 fair value determinations are derived from directly or indirectly observable (market based) information. Such inputs are the basis for the fair values of the Company's derivative instruments. The Company generally uses derivatives for hedging purposes pursuant to the relevant authoritative guidance, and the Company's derivatives are interest rate swaps.

Level 3 fair value determinations are derived from the Company's estimate of recovery based on historical collection trends. Activity related to Level 3 assets is not significant and as a result of the adoption of new accounting guidance effective January 1, 2010, there were no Level 3 assets which required fair value determinations.

The Company determines the fair value of its derivative instruments based on Level 2 inputs in the fair value hierarchy.

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FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

3. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

The following tables present the Company's financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair values on a recurring basis and that are subject to the disclosure requirements of the authoritative guidance as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 (in millions):

Description	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
December 31, 2010				
Assets:				
Money market fund investments	\$ 12.6	\$ 12.6	\$	\$
Total	\$ 12.6	\$ 12.6	\$	\$
December 31, 2009				
Assets:				
Money market fund investments	\$ 14.7	\$ 14.7	\$	\$
Residual interest in eligible receivables sold to the Facility	33.2			33.2
Total	\$ 47.9	\$ 14.7	\$	\$ 33.2
Liabilities:				
Interest rate swaps	\$ 6.4	\$	\$ 6.4	\$
Total	\$ 6.4	\$	\$ 6.4	\$

On January 1, 2009, the Company adopted the provisions of the fair value measurement accounting and disclosure guidance related to nonfinancial assets and liabilities recognized or disclosed at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. The Company's nonfinancial assets which are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis include property, plant and equipment, goodwill and other intangible assets. As necessary, the Company generally uses projected cash flows, discounted as necessary, to estimate the fair values of the assets using key inputs such as management's projections of cash flows on a held-and-used basis (if applicable), management's projections of cash flows upon disposition and discount rates. Accordingly, these fair value measurements fall in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. These assets and certain liabilities are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis as part of the Company's impairment assessments and as circumstances require.

At December 31, 2010, all interest rate swaps had matured.

4. Stock Transactions**Common Stock**

On November 29, 2010, the Company amended its certificate of incorporation to increase the authorized common stock to 130,000,000 shares, retain the par value of \$0.001 per share, and to provide for a two and one-half-for-one Common Stock split. All common share and per common share amounts within the consolidated financial statements and footnotes have been adjusted for all periods to reflect the stock split. On December 20, 2010, the Company amended its certificate of incorporation to increase the authorized common stock to 475,000,000 shares and to retain the par value of \$0.001 per share.

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FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

4. Stock Transactions (continued)**Preferred Stock**

At December 31, 2009, Convertible Preferred Stock consisted of the following (proceeds and cumulative dividends in thousands):

Series	Date of Issuance	Gross Proceeds	Net Proceeds	Shares Issued	Cumulative Dividends at December 31, 2009
D-1 through D-3	June 29, 2005	\$	\$	5,865,785	\$ 23,453
D-4	June 29, 2005			5,769,231	18,678
	September 7, 2006			575,854	1,368
	December 19, 2006			1,819,196	3,821
E	April 1, 2009	102,000	94,000	3,400,000	3,857
					\$ 51,177

All shares of preferred stock were converted to common stock upon the public offering during 2010 and the Company's amended certificate of incorporation authorizing 25,000,000 shares of preferred stock with a par value of \$0.001 per share.

Upon any conversion of shares of Series D and Series E Preferred Stock into shares of common stock, all unpaid accrued dividends are forgiven, except with respect to Series D-3 and Series E which could be converted into shares of common stock in a Public Offering. Upon this occurrence, with regard to Series D-3, the Company is obligated to pay three-eighths of all unpaid Series D-3 prior accruing dividends. With regard to Series E, the Company is obligated to convert at the greater of the Series E liquidation value divided by the offering price or \$18 divided by the offering price if the public offering price is below a predetermined minimum value. Assuming the Series E Preferred Stock liquidation value is less than \$18 per share (such per share amount as adjusted for the stock split, stock dividends and share combinations) at the time of a public offering, the Company would be obligated to issue 112.5, 11.25, 4.5, or 2.55 shares of common stock for each share of Series E Preferred Stock if the public offering price was \$0.4, \$4, \$10 or \$17.60 per common share, respectively. Upon conversion of the Series E Preferred Stock into shares of common stock, all unpaid accrued dividends are forgiven. Further, where the offering price is equal to or greater than \$45 (such per share amount as adjusted for stock splits, stock dividends and share combinations), each share of Series E Preferred Stock is convertible into one share of common stock.

In the event of any liquidation, before payment of any amount shall be made in respect of any class or series of stock, the holder of each share of Series E Preferred Stock shall be entitled to the greater of the applicable initial liquidation preference or the amount per share that would have been payable if converted to common stock immediately prior to such liquidation. After the distribution to the holders of the Series E but before any payment of any amount shall be made in respect of the common stock, the holder of each share of Series D Preferred Stock shall be entitled to the greater of the applicable initial liquidation preference or the amount per share that would have been payable if converted to common stock immediately prior to such liquidation, plus any accrued unpaid dividends.

5. Share Based Compensation

The Company accounts for stock-based compensation pursuant to relevant authoritative guidance, which requires measurement of compensation cost for all stock awards at fair value on the date of grant and recognition of compensation, net of estimated forfeitures, over the requisite service period for awards expected to vest.

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FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

5. Share Based Compensation (continued)

The Company has Stock Incentive Plans (the Plans) pursuant to which the Company's board of directors may grant stock options or restricted stock to key employees. The Company is authorized to issue grants of restricted stock and stock options to purchase up to 26,963,150 shares for the year ended December 31, 2010 and 20,213,150 shares for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008. There were 2,584,486 additional options available for grant under the Plans at December 31, 2010.

Stock Options

Stock options are granted with an exercise price estimated to be greater than or equal to the fair market value on the date of grant. Options granted have vesting provisions ranging from two to six years. Stock option grants are generally subject to forfeiture if employment terminates prior to vesting. All options were granted at estimated fair market value as authorized by the Company's board of directors.

Restricted Stock

Awards of restricted stock and restricted stock units are independent of stock option grants and are generally subject to forfeiture if employment terminates prior to vesting. Prior to the initial public offering, the vesting of the shares granted in 2010 were contingent on the sale of the Company or a public offering of the Company's common stock, subject to certain other conditions.

The table below summarizes the expense related to share-based payments for the years ended December 31 (in thousands):

	2010	2009	2008
Stock options	\$ 3,775	\$ 2,666	\$ 2,757
Restricted stock	22,980		1
Stock-based compensation	\$ 26,755	\$ 2,666	\$ 2,758

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding at December 31, 2010 (shares in thousands):

		Options		Weighted Average		Options	
Exercise Price		Outstanding		Remaining Vesting Life in Years		Exercisable	
\$0.15		161				161	
1.20	1.56	892				892	
2.00	2.31	1,233				1,233	
5.20		966				966	
6.55		175				175	
10.00	10.07	1,396		1.38		688	
12.00	14.00	1,669		0.99		1,025	
18.00		112		2.96		28	
20.00		443		4.28			

23.00

3,182

4.34

10,229

5,168

81

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FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

5. Share Based Compensation (continued)

The fair value of stock option awards granted was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions for the years ended December 31 as follows:

	2010	2009	2008
Risk-free interest rate	1.93%	2.61%	2.55%
Dividend yield			
Expected volatility	44.53%	31.14%	29.27%
Expected life (in years)	4.19	3.33	3.72

The Company considered the retirement and forfeiture provisions of the options and utilized its historical experience to estimate the expected life of the options.

We estimate the volatility of the share price of the Company's common stock by considering the historical volatility of the stock of similar public entities. In determining the appropriateness of the public entities included in the volatility assumption we considered a number of factors, including the entity's life cycle stage, size, financial leverage, and products offered.

The following summarizes the changes in the number of shares of common stock under option for the following periods (shares and aggregate intrinsic value in thousands):

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Options Exercisable at End of Year	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Exercisable Options	Weighted Average Fair Value of Options Granted During the Year	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2007	6,905	\$ 4.75	3,345	2.80		\$ 91,507
Granted	1,513	14.00			\$ 3.62	
Exercised	(398)	1.19				6,672
Forfeited	(425)	8.80				
Outstanding at December 31, 2008	7,595	6.55	4,375	3.82		76,629
Granted	1,375	11.46			2.96	
Exercised	(215)	1.23				3,608
Forfeited	(693)	7.42				
Outstanding at December 31, 2009	8,062	7.45	5,523	5.15		70,958
Granted	3,724	22.56			9.19	
Exercised	(143)	5.04				3,697
Forfeited	(729)	11.95				
Tendered	(685)	5.63				
Outstanding at December 31, 2010	10,229	12.79	5,168	6.06		128,472

Vested and expected to vest at December 31,
2010

10,229 \$ 12.79

The weighted-average remaining contractual life for options outstanding was 1.92 years as of December 31, 2010.

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FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

5. Share Based Compensation (continued)

The following table summarizes the changes in the number of shares of restricted stock and restricted stock units for the following periods (shares in thousands):

	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2007	3,145	\$ 1.87
Granted	80	14.00
Outstanding at December 31, 2008	3,225	2.17
Granted	853	11.35
Cancelled	(63)	14.00
Outstanding at December 31, 2009	4,015	4.41
Granted	1,475	22.68
Cancelled	(263)	15.24
Sold/issued	(3,977)	4.40
Outstanding at December 31, 2010	1,250	\$ 21.93

The following table summarizes the Company's total unrecognized compensation cost related to stock-based compensation as of December 31, 2010 (in millions):

	Unrecognized Compensation Cost	Weighted Average Period of Expense Recognition (in Years)
Stock options	\$ 33.4	3.30
Restricted stock	21.4	
Total	\$ 54.8	

In connection with making fair value estimates related to the Company's stock option and restricted stock grants prior to the initial public offering, management considered various factors including third-party equity transactions and certain commonly used valuation techniques. The Company sold convertible preferred stock to third parties in 2005, 2006 and 2009. In addition, in 2007 the Company repurchased common stock and preferred stock from the holders at a negotiated value which the Company believed represented fair value. These third-party transactions served as a basis for determining the fair value of our common stock at various dates. In situations where the Company sold preferred stock that included conversion and dividend features the Company considered such features in those instruments and the fact that such instruments could not be freely traded in determining a fair value for its common stock. Generally, the Company concluded that the fair value of its common stock

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was 10% to 25% less than the preferred stock at the date of such third-party transactions due to the features attributable to the preferred stock holders. In periods prior to third-party transactions and in intervening periods subsequent to the third-party transactions the Company utilized various earnings and revenue multiples to estimate the fair value of its common stock or to serve as an additional factor in determining fair value.

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FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

6. Acquisitions

2010 Acquisitions

During 2010, the Company completed several foreign acquisitions with an aggregate purchase price of \$11.2 million.

2009 Acquisitions

On April 1, 2009, the Company acquired all of the outstanding stock of CLC Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries (CLC). The purpose of the transaction was to expand the Company's service offerings to include lodging and transportation management services. The results of CLC are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements from the date of the acquisition. The total consideration for this acquisition was \$169.1 million, consisting of cash paid of \$161.1 million and the issuance of \$8 million of Series E Preferred Stock.

On August 13, 2009, the Company acquired all of the outstanding stock of ReD Fuel Cards (Europe) Limited (ReD). The purpose of the transaction was to expand the Company's European commercial fleet card offerings. The results of ReD are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements from the date of the acquisition. The total consideration for this acquisition was cash of \$62.9 million.

The following table summarizes the allocation of the purchase price for the acquisitions for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 (in thousands):

	2010 Acquisitions	2009 Acquisitions
Trade and other receivables	\$ 914	\$ 40,072
Prepaid expenses and other	5,378	6,708
Property and equipment	70	6,793
Goodwill	11,330	182,899
Other intangible assets	13,502	99,820
Notes and other liabilities assumed	(20,361)	(103,855)
Purchase price	\$ 10,833	\$ 232,437

The purchase price is net of cash and cash equivalents acquired totaling \$1.9 million and \$3.0 million for the 2010 and 2009 acquisitions, respectively. Included within goodwill, are \$1.5 million and \$39.2 million, respectively, of deferred income tax liabilities recorded as part of the purchase price allocation. At December 31, 2010, approximately \$237 million of the Company's goodwill is deductible for tax purposes.

Intangible assets allocated in connection with the purchase price allocations consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Weighted Average Useful Lives (in Years)	2010 Acquisitions	2009 Acquisitions
Customer relationships	9 20	\$ 11,461	\$ 80,863
Trade names and trademarks indefinite	N/A		5,926
Merchant network	5 15	2,041	7,930
Non compete agreements	2 5		581

Software	3	10		4,520
			\$ 13,502	\$ 99,820

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FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

6. Acquisitions (continued)

The following unaudited pro forma statements of income for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 have been prepared to give effect to the CLC acquisition described above assuming that it occurred on January 1 of each fiscal year presented. The pro forma statements of income are presented for illustrative purposes only and are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations that would have been obtained had this transaction actually occurred at the beginning of the periods presented, nor do they intend to be a projection of future results of operations. The pro forma statements of income have been prepared from the Company's and CLC's historical audited consolidated statements of income for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

The pro forma information is based on estimates and assumptions that have been made solely for purposes of developing such pro forma information, including without limitations, purchase accounting adjustments. The pro forma financial information presented below also includes depreciation and amortization based on the valuation of CLC's tangible and intangible assets resulting from the acquisition. The pro forma financial information does not include any synergies or operating cost reductions that may be achieved from the combined operations.

	Pro forma statements of income for the year ended December 31 (unaudited) (in thousands except per share data)	
	2009	2008
Income statement data:		
Revenues, net	\$ 370,381	\$ 399,668
Income before income taxes	137,092	159,828
Net income	93,413	112,225
Earnings per share:		
Basic	\$ 2.33	\$ 2.97
Diluted	1.15	1.40
Weighted average shares outstanding:		
Basic	33,802	33,033
Diluted	80,979	80,413

7. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Other intangible assets consisted of the following at December 31 (in thousands):

		2010			2009		
	Useful Lives (Years)	Gross Carrying Amounts	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amounts	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Customer and vendor agreements	5 to 20	\$ 218,250	\$ (43,184)	\$ 175,066	\$ 204,617	\$ (27,741)	\$ 176,876
Trade names and trademarks indefinite lived	N/A	12,626		12,626	12,626		12,626
Trade names and trademarks other	3 to 15	3,160	(980)	2,180	3,160	(754)	2,406
Software	3 to 10	5,530	(2,283)	3,247	5,530	(1,111)	4,419
Non compete agreements	2 to 5	1,871	(1,129)	742	1,871	(768)	1,103

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Total other intangibles	\$ 241,437	\$ (47,576)	\$ 193,861	\$ 227,804	\$ (30,374)	\$ 197,430
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FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

7. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (continued)

Amortization expense related to intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 was \$17.2 million, \$13.9 million, and \$12.0 million, respectively.

The future estimated amortization of intangibles at December 31, 2010 is as follows (in thousands):

2011	\$ 17,863
2012	17,664
2013	17,251
2014	16,209
2015	15,884
Thereafter	96,364

A summary of changes in the Company's goodwill by reportable business segment is as follows (in thousands):

Segment	December 31, 2009	Acquisitions	Purchase Price Adjustments	Foreign Currency	December 31, 2010
North America	\$ 274,929	\$	\$ 1,000	\$	\$ 275,929
International	315,407	1,514	9,150	(334)	325,737
	\$ 590,336	\$ 1,514	\$ 10,150	\$ (334)	\$ 601,666

Segment	December 31, 2008	Acquisitions	Purchase Price Adjustments	Foreign Currency	December 31, 2009
North America	\$ 153,033	\$ 120,353	\$ 1,543	\$	\$ 274,929
International	254,404	53,255	6,572	1,176	315,407
	\$ 407,437	\$ 173,608	\$ 8,115	\$ 1,176	\$ 590,336

Goodwill adjustments in 2010 represent earnouts of \$1.0 million related to acquisitions in 2005, plus adjustments of \$9.2 million related to prior year foreign acquisitions. Goodwill adjustments in 2009 represent earnouts of \$1.5 million related to acquisitions in 2004 and 2005, plus adjustments of \$6.6 million related to prior year foreign acquisitions.

8. Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment, net consisted of the following at December 31 (in thousands):

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	Estimated Useful Lives (in Years)	2010	2009
Computer hardware and software	3 to 7	\$ 65,419	\$ 55,255
Card-reading equipment	5	6,695	8,316
Furniture, fixtures, and vehicles	3 to 6	5,619	4,269
Buildings and improvements	10 to 30	5,280	4,251
Less: accumulated depreciation		83,013	72,091
Property, plant and equipment, net		(56,195)	(44,868)
		\$ 26,818	\$ 27,223

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FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

8. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Depreciation expense related to property and equipment for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008 was \$11.3 million, \$9.6 million, and \$8.6 million, respectively. Depreciation expense includes \$3.9 million, \$3.7 million, and \$3.4 for capitalized computer software costs for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company had unamortized computer software costs of \$11.4 million and \$10.6 million, respectively.

9. Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses consisted of the following at December 31 (in thousands):

	2010	2009
Accrued bonuses	\$ 4,397	\$ 3,759
Accrued interest	580	1,267
Accrued taxes	26,333	16,502
Interest rate swap		6,383
Other	17,866	18,835
	\$ 49,176	\$ 46,746

10. Debt

The Company's debt instruments at December 31, 2010 and 2009, consist primarily of term notes and a securitization facility as follows (in thousands):

	2010	2009
Term note payable domestic(a)	\$ 270,350	\$ 276,250
Term note payable foreign(b)	52,830	61,576
Other debt	2,233	13,725
Total notes payable	325,413	351,551
Securitization facility(c)	144,000	
Total notes payable, credit agreements and securitization facility	\$ 469,413	\$ 351,551

- (a) The Company entered into a \$130 million term loan and a \$30 million revolving line of credit on June 2, 2005. On April 30, 2007, the Company amended and restated the facility increasing the term loan to \$250 million, increasing the revolving line of credit facility to \$50 million and entering into a \$50 million delayed draw term loan facility. In April 2008, the Company borrowed the additional \$50 million from the delayed draw term loan facility. The revolving line of credit facility is comprised of a \$30 million US tranche and a \$20 million global tranche and is collateralized by the assets and operations of the respective country where the borrowings are incurred.

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At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company had no borrowings on the revolving line of credit facility. Interest on the term loan is payable at a rate per annum equal to the sum of the Base Rate plus 1.25% or the Eurodollar Rate plus 2.25% beginning. Interest on the line of credit ranges from the sum of the Base Rate plus 1.00% to 1.50% or the Eurodollar Rate plus 2.00% to 2.50%. The term loan is payable in quarterly installments of .25% of the initial aggregate principal amount of the loans and is due on the last business day of each March, June, September, and December with the final principal payment due in April 2013. Principal payments of \$5.9 million and \$14.0 million were made on the term loan during 2010 and 2009, respectively.

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FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

10. Debt (continued)

- (b) On December 7, 2006, one of the Company's foreign subsidiaries entered into foreign term loans in the Czech Republic denominated in Czech Koruna. The Facility A term loan was for \$47 million and the Facility B term loan was for \$33 million. Interest on the Facility A term loan is payable at a rate per annum equal to the sum of PRIBOR (Prague Interbank Offered Rate) plus 1.75% to .95% (2.16% and 2.71% at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively). Interest on the Facility B term loan is payable at a rate per annum equal to the sum of PRIBOR plus 2.9% to 2% (3.01% and 3.56% at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively). The Facility A term loan is payable in semiannual payments in June and December of each year beginning in June 2007 and ending in December 2013. Principal payments of \$6.5 million and \$7.0 million were made in 2010 and 2009, respectively. The Facility B term loan is payable in a lump sum in December 2014. The outstanding balance of the note payable decreased \$2.3 million in 2010 and increased \$1.7 million in 2009 due to the change in translation in the exchange rate. The term loans have financial covenants, one of which requires the Company to maintain cash and cash equivalents to satisfy a specific liquidity ratio.
- (c) The Company is party to a receivables purchase agreement (securitization facility) that was amended and restated for the fourth time as of October 29, 2007 and which has been amended four times since then to add or remove purchasers and to extend the facility termination date. The current purchase limit under the securitization facility is \$500 million and the facility termination date is February 23, 2012. Interest on the securitization facility is payable at a rate per annum equal to 1.47% as of December 31, 2010. The unused facility fee is payable at a rate of .60% per annum as of December 31, 2010. The securitization facility provides for certain termination events, upon the occurrence of which the administrator may declare the facility termination date to have occurred, may exercise certain enforcement rights with respect to the receivables, and may appoint a successor servicer, among other things. Termination events include nonpayment, noncompliance with covenants, default under any indebtedness in excess of \$10.0 million, the failure to maintain certain ratios related to defaults, delinquencies and dilution, change in control, failure to maintain a leverage ratio of not greater than 2.25 to 1 through December 31, 2010 and 2.00 to 1 for the periods thereafter (measured quarterly), failure to maintain an interest coverage ratio of not less than 4.00 to 1 (measured quarterly) and failure to perform under a performance guaranty.

The Company was in compliance with all financial covenants at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The contractual maturities of the Company's notes payable at December 31, 2010 are as follows (in thousands):

2011	\$ 11,617
2012	10,041
2013	271,313
2014	32,442
Thereafter	

In 2005, the Company entered into an interest rate collar agreement with a notional value of \$45 million which matured in October 2008. In November 2007, the Company also entered into an interest rate swap agreement with a notional value of \$175 million which matured in November 2010. Both agreements converted a portion of the Company's variable rate debt exposure to a fixed rate.

The Company records any differences paid or received on these interest rate agreements as adjustments to interest expense over the lives of the agreements. These interest rate agreements have been designated as cash flow hedges and the changes in the fair value of the agreements are recorded to accumulated other

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FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

10. Debt (continued)

comprehensive income. During the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, no gains or losses were recognized on these instruments and there was no effect on income from hedge ineffectiveness. The net difference between interest paid and interest received related to these agreements resulted in \$6 million, \$7 million and \$3 million of increases in interest expense for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

11. Income Taxes

Income before the provision for income taxes is attributable to the following jurisdictions (in thousands) for years ended December 31:

	2010	2009	2008
United States	\$ 92,979	\$ 83,561	\$ 84,773
Foreign	58,301	46,054	49,914
Total	\$ 151,280	\$ 129,615	\$ 134,687

The provision (benefit) for income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 consists of the following (in thousands):

	2010	2009	2008
Current:			
Federal	\$ 31,337	\$ 16,636	\$ 22,610
State	2,545	1,321	1,145
Foreign	13,496	13,355	13,806
Total current	47,378	31,312	37,561
Deferred:			
Federal	(1,308)	10,558	2,075
State	(93)	900	391
Foreign	(2,593)	(2,207)	(2,622)
Total deferred	(3,994)	9,251	(156)
Total provision	\$ 43,384	\$ 40,563	\$ 37,405

The provision for income taxes differs from amounts computed by applying the U.S. federal tax rate of 35% to income before income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 due to the following (in thousands):

2010	2009	2008
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Computed expected tax expense	\$ 52,948	35.00%	\$ 45,365	35.00%	\$ 47,140	35.00%
Changes resulting from:						
Foreign income tax differential	(7,074)	(4.68)	(6,025)	(4.65)	(6,238)	(4.63)
State taxes net of federal benefits	1,279	0.85	1,490	1.15	999	0.74
Foreign-sourced non taxable income	(3,873)	(2.56)	(2,825)	(2.18)	(5,236)	(3.89)
Other	104	0.07	2,558	1.98	740	0.55
Provision for income taxes	\$ 43,384	28.68%	\$ 40,563	31.30%	\$ 37,405	27.77%

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FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

11. Income Taxes (continued)

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31 are as follows (in thousands):

	2010	2009
Deferred tax assets:		
Accounts receivable, principally due to the allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 3,201	\$ 2,897
Interest rate derivatives		2,746
Accrued expenses not currently deductible for tax	1,284	1,345
Stock based compensation	6,070	1,516
Foreign Tax Credit	177	177
Net operating loss carryforwards	2,865	1,831
Other	217	98
Deferred tax assets before valuation allowance	13,814	10,610
Valuation allowance	(1,784)	(902)
Deferred tax assets, net	12,030	9,708
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property and equipment, principally due to differences between book and tax depreciation	(2,297)	(2,405)
Intangibles including goodwill	(88,504)	(86,140)
Deferred tax liabilities	(90,801)	(88,545)
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$ (78,771)	\$ (78,837)

The Company's deferred tax balances are classified in its balance sheets based on net current items and net non-current items as of December 31 as follows (in thousands):

	2010	2009
Current deferred tax assets and liabilities:		
Current deferred tax assets	\$ 4,484	\$ 6,988
Long term deferred tax assets and liabilities:		
Long term deferred tax assets	7,546	2,720
Long term deferred tax liabilities	(90,801)	(88,545)
Net long term deferred tax liabilities	(83,255)	(85,825)
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$ (78,771)	\$ (78,837)

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We reduce federal and state income taxes payable by the tax benefits associated with the exercise of certain stock options. To the extent realized tax deductions for options exceed the amount previously recognized as deferred tax benefits related to share-based compensation for these option awards, we record an excess tax benefit in stockholders' equity. We recorded excess tax benefits of \$10.7 million and \$0.9 million in 2010 and 2008, respectively, and none in 2009.

At December 31, 2010, U.S. taxes were not provided on earnings of the Company's foreign subsidiaries. The Company's intent is for such earnings to be reinvested by the subsidiaries or to be repatriated only when it would be tax effective through the utilization of foreign tax credits. If in the future these earnings are repatriated to the U.S, or if the Company determines that the earnings will be remitted in the foreseeable future, an additional tax

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FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

11. Income Taxes (continued)

provision and related liability may be required. If such earnings were distributed, U.S. income taxes would be partially reduced by available credits for taxes paid to the jurisdictions in which the income was earned. Cumulative undistributed earnings of non-U.S. subsidiaries for which U.S. taxes have not been provided are included in consolidated retained earnings in the amount of approximately \$197.9 million, \$139.5 million, and \$93.4 million at December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively.

The valuation allowance for deferred tax assets at December 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$1.8 million and \$0.9 million, respectively. The valuation allowance relates to foreign and state net operating loss carryforwards and foreign tax credit carryforwards. The net change in the total valuation allowance for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 was an increase of \$0.9 million.

During 2010, a valuation allowance was established for certain state net operating losses and certain foreign income net operating losses that, if realizable, would reduce future state taxes payable totaling \$0.2 million and future foreign income taxes payable totaling \$0.5 million. Additionally, a valuation allowance associated with certain foreign tax credits was established that, if realized, would reduce future federal income taxes payable totaling \$0.2 million.

As of December 31, 2010, the Company had net operating loss carryforwards for state income tax purposes of \$58.8 million that are available to offset future state taxable income through 2023. Additionally, the Company had \$1.7 million of net operating loss carryforwards for foreign income tax purposes that are available to offset future foreign taxable income. The foreign net operating loss carryforwards will not expire in future years.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties on unrecognized tax benefits (including interest and penalties calculated on uncertain tax positions on which the Company believes will ultimately prevail) within the provision for income taxes on continuing operations in the consolidated financial statements. This policy is a continuation of the Company's policy prior to adoption of the guidance regarding uncertain tax positions. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company had recorded accrued interest and penalties related to the unrecognized tax benefits of \$0.5 million and \$0.9 million, respectively.

The Company files numerous consolidated and separate income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various state and foreign jurisdictions. The statute of limitations for the Company's U.S. federal income tax returns has expired for years prior to 2007.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending balances of the total amounts of gross unrecognized tax benefits including interest for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008 is as follows (in thousands):

Unrecognized tax benefits at January 1, 2008	\$ 2,413
Additions based on tax provisions related to the current year	1,188
Unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2008	3,601
Additions based on tax provisions related to the current year	859
Deductions based on settlement/expiration of prior year tax positions	(417)
Unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2009	4,043
Additions based on tax provisions related to the current year	549
Deductions based on settlement/expiration of prior year tax positions	(680)
Unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2010	\$ 3,912

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FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

11. Income Taxes (continued)

It is not anticipated that there are any unrecognized tax benefits that will significantly increase or decrease within the next twelve months.

12. Leases

The Company enters into noncancelable operating lease agreements for equipment, buildings and vehicles. The minimum lease payments for the noncancelable operating lease agreements are as follows (in thousands):

2011	\$ 4,551
2012	3,296
2013	2,294
2014	684
2015	175
Thereafter	236

Rent expense for noncancelable operating leases approximated \$5.1 million, \$4.7 million, and \$3.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009, and 2008, respectively. The leases are generally renewable at the Company's option for periods of one to five years.

13. Commitments and Contingencies

In the ordinary course of business, the Company is involved in various pending or threatened legal actions. The Company has recorded reserves for certain legal proceedings. The amounts recorded are estimated and as additional information becomes available, the Company will reassess the potential liability related to its pending litigation and revise its estimate in the period that information becomes known. In the opinion of management, the amount of ultimate liability, if any, with respect to these actions will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or liquidity.

14. Related-Party Notes

The Company issued 1,325,000 shares of Series B preferred stock (subsequently reclassified to Series D-2 preferred stock as further discussed in Note 4) at \$0.20 per share in May 2002. The Company executed promissory notes with the holders, payable in seven years or within 120 days of termination of employment. The notes were paid in full as of December 31, 2009.

15. Earnings Per Share

The Company reports a dual presentation of basic and diluted EPS. Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income attributable to shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the reported period. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution related to equity-based incentives using the if-converted and treasury stock methods, where applicable.

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FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

15. Earnings Per Share (continued)

The calculation and reconciliation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the years ended December 31 (in thousands, except per share data):

	2010	2009	2008
Numerator for basic earnings per share:			
Net income	\$ 107,896	\$ 89,052	\$ 97,282
Convertible preferred stock accrued dividends	(1,488)	(15,789)	(11,357)
Earnings attributable to common shareholders for basic earnings per share	\$ 106,408	\$ 73,263	\$ 85,925
Numerator for diluted earnings per share:			
Income attributable to common shareholders for basic earnings per share	\$ 106,408	\$ 73,263	\$ 85,925
Effect of convertible preferred stock	1,488	15,789	11,357
Net earnings for diluted earnings per share	\$ 107,896	\$ 89,052	\$ 97,282
Denominator for basic and diluted earnings per share:			
Weighted-average shares outstanding	\$ 33,704	\$ 32,522	\$ 32,255
Share-based payment awards classified as participating securities	1,730	1,280	778
Denominator for basic earnings per share	35,434	33,802	33,033
Dilutive securities	3,055	3,602	3,488
Warrants			317
Convertible preferred stock	42,262	41,450	35,075
Denominator for diluted earnings per share	\$ 80,751	\$ 78,854	\$ 71,913
Basic earnings per share	\$ 3.00	\$ 2.17	\$ 2.60
Diluted earnings per share	1.34	1.13	1.35

16. Segments

The Company reports information about its operating segments in accordance with the authoritative guidance related to segments. The Company's reportable segments represent components of the business for which separate financial information is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in determining how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. The Company operates in two reportable segments, North America and International. The Company has identified these segments due to commonality of the products in each of their business lines having similar economic characteristics, services, customers and processes. There were no significant inter-segment sales.

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FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

16. Segments (continued)

The Company's segment results are as follows as of and for the years ended December 31 (in thousands):

	2010	2009	2008
Revenues, net:			
North America	\$ 287,794	\$ 227,373	\$ 205,468
International	146,047	126,700	135,585
	\$ 433,841	\$ 354,073	\$ 341,053
Operating income:			
North America	\$ 103,501	\$ 91,715	\$ 88,286
International	66,992	54,330	64,169
	\$ 170,493	\$ 146,045	\$ 152,455
Depreciation and amortization:			
North America	\$ 20,220	\$ 15,990	\$ 16,058
International	13,525	12,378	11,182
	\$ 33,745	\$ 28,368	\$ 27,240
Capital expenditures:			
North America	\$ 6,891	\$ 5,097	\$ 4,659
International	4,303	4,580	2,429
	\$ 11,194	\$ 9,677	\$ 7,088
		2010	2009
Long-lived assets (excluding goodwill):			
North America		\$ 113,192	\$ 121,519
International		150,277	150,448
		\$ 263,469	\$ 271,967

The table below presents certain financial information related to the Company's significant foreign operations as of and for the years ended December 31 (in millions):

2010 2009 2008

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Revenues, net:			
Czech Republic	\$ 52.9	\$ 48.6	\$ 54.6
United Kingdom	77.3	55.7	61.8

Long-lived assets (excluding goodwill):

Czech Republic	\$ 55.5	\$ 59.5	
United Kingdom	64.2	66.3	

For the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, two customers represented 30.8%, 25.1% and 20.5%, respectively, of the Company's net revenue in North America.

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FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Financial Statements (continued)

17. Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

Fiscal Quarters Year Ended December 31, 2010	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Revenues, net	\$ 104,202	\$ 111,437	\$ 111,655	\$ 106,547
Operating income	47,100	50,557	49,062	23,774
Net income	27,345	29,640	33,397	17,514
Earnings per share:				
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.74	\$ 0.85	\$ 0.43
Diluted earnings per share	0.34	0.37	0.41	0.22
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	34,011	33,988	34,076	39,612
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	80,489	80,701	80,880	80,931
Fiscal Quarters Year Ended December 31, 2009	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Revenues, net	\$ 68,076	\$ 88,110	\$ 100,575	\$ 97,312
Operating income	23,051	33,928	47,867	41,199
Net income	13,414	20,808	29,882	24,948
Earnings per share:				
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.31	\$ 0.49	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.61
Diluted earnings per share	0.19	0.26	0.37	0.31
Weighted average shares outstanding:				
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	33,766	33,767	33,792	33,883
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	71,690	80,463	81,687	81,575

The sum of the quarterly earnings per common share amounts for 2010 and 2009 do not equal the earnings per common share for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 due to rounding.

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ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we have evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as required by Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(b) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the company. Internal control over financial reporting is a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of our financial reporting for external purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Internal control over financial reporting includes maintaining records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect our transactions; providing reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary for preparation of our financial statements; providing reasonable assurance that receipts and expenditures of company assets are made in accordance with management authorization; and providing reasonable assurance that unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of company assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements would be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting is not intended to provide absolute assurance that a misstatement of our financial statements would be prevented or detected.

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2010 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

This report does not include a report of management's assessment regarding internal control over financial reporting or an attestation report of our independent registered public accounting firm due to a transition period established by the rules of the SEC for newly public companies.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Not applicable.

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PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

A list of our executive officers and biographical information appears in Part I, Item X of this Form 10-K. Information about our directors may be found under the caption **Nominees and Continuing Directors** in our Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held May 24, 2010 (the **Proxy Statement**). Information about our Audit Committee may be found under the caption **Board Committees** in the Proxy Statement. That information is incorporated herein by reference.

The information in the Proxy Statement set forth under the caption **Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance** is incorporated herein by reference.

We have adopted the FleetCor Code of Business Conduct and Ethics (the **code of ethics**), which applies to our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Accounting Officer and Corporate Controller, and other finance organization employees. The code of ethics is publicly available on our Web site at www.fleetcor.com under Investor Relations. If we make any substantive amendments to the code of ethics or grant any waiver, including any implicit waiver, from a provision of the code to our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, or Chief Accounting Officer, we will disclose the nature of the amendment or waiver on that Web site or in a report on Form 8-K.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information in the Proxy Statement set forth under the captions **Director Compensation**, **Named Executive Officer Compensation**, **Compensation Committee Report**, and **Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation** is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information in the Proxy Statement set forth under the captions **Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans**, **Information Regarding Beneficial Ownership of Principal Shareholders, Directors, and Management** and **Equity Compensation Plan Information** is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND

DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information set forth in the Proxy Statement under the captions **Director Independence** and **Certain Relationships and Related Transactions** is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Information concerning principal accountant fees and services appears in the Proxy Statement under the headings **Fees Billed by Ernst & Young** and **Policy on Audit Committee Pre-Approval of Audit and Permissible Non-Audit Services of Independent Auditor** and is incorporated herein by reference.

Table of Contents**PART IV****ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES****(a) Financial Statements and Schedules**

The financial statements are set forth under Item 8 of this Form 10-K, as indexed below. Financial statement schedules have been omitted since they either are not required, not applicable, or the information is otherwise included.

Index to Financial Statements

	Page
<u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	64
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets at December 31, 2010 and 2009</u>	65
<u>Consolidated Statements of Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008</u>	66
<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008</u>	67
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008</u>	68
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	69

Financial statement schedules have been omitted since they either are not required, not applicable, or the information is otherwise included.

(b) Exhibit Listing**Exhibit**

no.	
2.1	Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of April 1, 2009, among FleetCor Technologies Operating Company, LLC, CLC Group, Inc., and the entities and individuals identified on the signature pages thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to Amendment No. 1 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on May 20, 2010).
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of FleetCor Technologies, Inc.
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of FleetCor Technologies, Inc.
4.1	Form of Stock Certificate for Common Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Amendment No. 3 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on June 29, 2010).
10.1*	Form of Indemnity Agreement entered into between FleetCor and its directors and executive officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Amendment No. 3 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on June 29, 2010).
10.2*	FleetCor Technologies, Inc. Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Amendment No. 1 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on May 20, 2010).
10.3*	First Amendment to FleetCor Technologies, Inc. Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Amendment No. 1 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on May 20, 2010).
10.4*	Second Amendment to FleetCor Technologies, Inc. Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Amendment No. 1 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on May 20, 2010).

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10.5*	Third Amendment to FleetCor Technologies, Inc. Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to Amendment No. 1 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on May 20, 2010).
10.6*	Fourth Amendment to FleetCor Technologies, Inc. Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to Amendment No. 1 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on May 20, 2010)
10.7*	Form of Incentive Stock Option Award Agreement pursuant to the FleetCor Technologies, Inc. Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to Amendment No. 1 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on May 20, 2010).
10.8*	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Award Agreement pursuant to the FleetCor Technologies, Inc. Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 to Amendment No. 1 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on May 20, 2010).
10.9*	Form of Performance Share Restricted Stock Agreement pursuant to the FleetCor Technologies, Inc. Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to Amendment No. 1 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on May 20, 2010).
10.10*	Form of FleetCor Technologies, Inc. 2010 Equity Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to Amendment No. 2 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on June 8, 2010).
10.11*	FleetCor Technologies, Inc. Annual Executive Bonus Program (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to Amendment No. 2 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on June 8, 2010).
10.12*	Employee Noncompetition, Nondisclosure and Developments Agreement, dated September 25, 2000, between Fleetman, Inc. and Ronald F. Clarke (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 to Amendment No. 2 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on June 8, 2010).
10.13*	Offer Letter, dated September 20, 2002, between FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Eric R. Dey (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to Amendment No. 2 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on June 8, 2010).
10.14*	Offer Letter, dated March 17, 2009, between FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Todd W. House (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to Amendment No. 2 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on June 8, 2010).
10.15*	Service Agreement, dated July 9, 2007, between FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Andrew R. Blazye (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to Amendment No. 2 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on June 8, 2010).
10.16	Sixth Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement, dated April 1, 2009, between FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and each of the stockholders party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to Amendment No. 2 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on June 8, 2010).
10.17	First Amendment to Sixth Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement.

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- 10.18 Credit Agreement, dated June 29, 2005, among FleetCor Technologies Operating Company, LLC, as Borrower, FleetCor Technologies, Inc., as Parent, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, Collateral Agent and L/C Issuer, PNC Bank, National Association, as Syndication Agent, the other lenders party thereto, and J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. and PNC Capital Markets, Inc. as Co-Lead Arrangers and Joint Bookrunners (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to Amendment No. 1 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on May 20, 2010).
- 10.19 Fourth Amended and Restated Receivables Purchase Agreement, dated October 29, 2007, among FleetCor Funding LLC, as Seller, FleetCor Technologies Operating Company, LLC, as Servicer, the various purchaser groups from time to time party thereto and PNC Bank, National Association, as Administrator (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 to Amendment No. 1 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on May 20, 2010).
- 10.20 First Amendment to the Fourth Amended and Restated Receivables Purchase Agreement, dated July 8, 2008, among FleetCor Funding LLC, as Seller, FleetCor Technologies Operating Company, LLC, as Servicer, the various purchaser groups from time to time party thereto and PNC Bank, National Association, as Administrator (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to Amendment No. 1 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on May 20, 2010).
- 10.21 Assignment, Assumption Agreement and Second Amendment to the Fourth Amended and Restated Receivables Purchase Agreement, dated November 10, 2008, among FleetCor Funding LLC, as Seller, FleetCor Technologies Operating Company, LLC, as Servicer, Market Street Funding LLC, as conduit purchaser assignor and as related committed purchaser assignor, Atlantic Asset Securitization LLC, as a conduit purchaser and assignee, Calyon New York Branch, as a related committed purchaser assignee and the purchaser agent for the Atlantic Purchaser Group, the various purchaser agents, conduit purchasers and related committed purchasers listed on the signature pages thereto, and PNC Bank, National Association, as purchaser agent for the Market Street Purchaser Group and Administrator (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to Amendment No. 1 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on May 20, 2010).
- 10.22 Third Amendment to the Fourth Amended and Restated Receivables Purchase Agreement, dated February 25, 2010, among FleetCor Funding LLC, as Seller, FleetCor Technologies Operating Company, LLC, as Servicer, the various purchaser groups from time to time party thereto and PNC Bank, National Association, as Administrator (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to Amendment No. 1 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on May 20, 2010).
- 10.23 Fourth Amendment to the Fourth Amended and Restated Receivables Purchase Agreement, dated February 24, 2011, among FleetCor Funding LLC, FleetCor Technologies Operating Company, LLC, the various purchaser agents, conduit purchasers and related committed purchasers listed on the signature pages thereto, and PNC Bank, National Association, as administrator, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the registrant's Current Report on form 8-K, filed on March 1, 2011).
- 10.24 Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated December 20, 2004, among various entities listed on Schedule I thereto, as originators, and FleetCor Funding LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to Amendment No. 1 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on May 20, 2010).
- 10.25 First Amendment to Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated February 3, 2005, among FleetCor Funding LLC and each originator party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to Amendment No. 1 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on May 20, 2010).
- 10.26 Second Amendment to Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated March 28, 2005, among FleetCor Funding LLC and each originator party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 to Amendment No. 1 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on May 20, 2010).

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10.27	Third Amendment to Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated August 1, 2005, among FleetCor Funding LLC and each remaining originator listed on Schedule I thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.26 to Amendment No. 1 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on May 20, 2010).
10.28	Fourth Amendment to Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated October 29, 2007, among FleetCor Funding LLC and each originator listed on the signature pages thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27 to Amendment No. 1 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on May 20, 2010).
10.29	Fifth Amendment to Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated July 8, 2008, among FleetCor Funding LLC and each originator listed on the signature pages thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.28 to Amendment No. 1 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on May 20, 2010).
10.30	Performance Guaranty, dated December 20, 2004, among FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and FleetCor Technologies Operating Company, LLC, in favor of PNC Bank, National Association (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.29 to Amendment No. 1 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on May 20, 2010).
10.31	First Amendment to Performance Guaranty, dated March 19, 2010, among FleetCor Technologies, Inc., FleetCor Technologies Operating Company, LLC, PNC Bank, National Association and Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank New York Branch (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.30 to Amendment No. 1 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on May 20, 2010).
10.32	Second Amendment to Performance Guaranty, dated February 24, 2011, among FleetCor Technologies, Inc., FleetCor Technologies Operating Company, LLC, PNC Bank, National Association, and Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the registrant's Current Report on form 8-K, filed on March 1, 2011).
10.33	Credit Facilities Agreement, dated December 7, 2006, among FENIKA, s.r.o., CCS Česká společnost pro platební karty a.s. and Bank Austria Creditanstalt AG, as Arranger (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.31 to Amendment No. 1 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on May 20, 2010).
10.34	First Amendment to Credit Facilities Agreement, dated March 25, 2008, among CCS Česká společnost pro platební karty s.r.o., as Borrower, FleetCor Luxembourg Holding 3 S.à r.l., as Guarantor, Bank Austri Creditanstalt AG, as Facility Agent, and Unicredit Bank Czech Republic, A.S., as lender (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.32 to Amendment No. 1 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on May 20, 2010).
10.35	Payment Undertaking dated December 7, 2006, among FleetCor Technologies, Inc., CCS Česká společnost pro platební karty a.s., Bank Austria Creditanstalt AG, as Arranger, Original Lender and Facility Agent, and HVB Bank Czech Republic a.s., as Security Agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.33 to Amendment No. 1 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on May 20, 2010).
10.36	Form of Indemnity Agreement to be entered into between FleetCor and representatives of its major stockholders (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.37 to Amendment No. 3 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on June 29, 2010).
10.37	Form of Director Restricted Stock Grant Agreement pursuant to the FleetCor Technologies, Inc. 2010 Equity Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.38 to Amendment No. 6 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on November 30, 2010).

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10.38*	Form of Employee Performance Share Restricted Stock Agreement pursuant to the FleetCor Technologies, Inc. 2010 Equity Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.39 to Amendment No. 6 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on November 30, 2010).
10.39*	Form of Employee Incentive Stock Option Award Agreement pursuant to the FleetCor Technologies, Inc. 2010 Equity Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.40 to Amendment No. 6 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on November 30, 2010).
10.40*	Form of Employee Non-Qualified Stock Option Award Agreement pursuant to the FleetCor Technologies, Inc. 2010 Equity Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.41 to Amendment No. 6 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on November 30, 2010).
10.41	Form of Director Non-Qualified Stock Option Award Agreement pursuant to the FleetCor Technologies, Inc. 2010 Equity Compensation Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.42 to Amendment No. 6 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on November 30, 2010).
10.42*	Amended and Restated Employee Noncompetition, Nondisclosure and Developments Agreement, dated November 29, 2010, between FleetCor Technologies, Inc. and Ronald F. Clarke (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.43 to Amendment No. 6 to the registrant's Registration Statement on form S-1, file number 333-166092, filed on November 30, 2010).
21.1	List of subsidiaries of FleetCor Technologies, Inc.
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906

* Identifies management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned; thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Atlanta, State of Georgia, on March 25, 2011.

FleetCor Technologies, Inc.

By: /s/ Ronald F. Clarke
 Ronald F. Clarke
President and Chief Executive Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of Registrant and in the capacities indicated on March 25, 2011.

Signature	Title
/s/ Ronald F. Clarke	President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors
Ronald F. Clarke	(Principal Executive Officer)
/s/ Eric R. Dey	Chief Financial Officer
Eric R. Dey	(Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)
/s/ Andrew B. Balson	
Andrew B. Balson	Director
/s/ John R. Carroll	
John R. Carroll	Director
/s/ Bruce R. Evans	
Bruce R. Evans	Director
/s/ Mark A. Johnson	
Mark A. Johnson	Director
/s/ Richard Macchia	
Richard Macchia	Director
/s/ Glenn W. Marschel	
Glenn W. Marschel	Director
/s/ Steven T. Stull	
Steven T. Stull	Director