

WORLD FUEL SERVICES CORP
Form 10-K
February 14, 2014

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UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10-K
(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013

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 1-9533

WORLD FUEL SERVICES CORPORATION
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Florida 59-2459427
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

9800 Northwest 41st Street, Suite 400
Miami, Florida 33178
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (305) 428-8000

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

Title of each class: Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share
Name of each exchange on which registered: 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 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

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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 is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-Accelerated filer Smaller Reporting Company

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

As of June 30, 2013, the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the market price at which the common equity was last sold was \$3,051,760,000.

As of February 5, 2014, the registrant had approximately 71,883,000 shares of outstanding common stock, par value \$0.01 per share.

Documents incorporated by reference:

Part III Specified Portions of the Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

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PART I

Item 1. Business

Overview

World Fuel Services Corporation (the "Company") was incorporated in Florida in July 1984 and along with its consolidated subsidiaries is referred to collectively in this Annual Report on Form 10-K ("2013 10-K Report") as "World Fuel," "we," "our" and "us."

We are a leading global fuel logistics company, principally engaged in the marketing, sale and distribution of aviation, marine, and land fuel and related products and services on a worldwide basis. We compete by providing our customers with value-added benefits, including single-supplier convenience, competitive pricing, the availability of trade credit, price risk management, logistical support, fuel quality control and fuel procurement outsourcing. We have three reportable operating business segments: aviation, marine, and land. We primarily contract with third parties for the delivery and storage of fuel products, however, in some cases we own storage and transportation assets for strategic purposes. In our aviation segment, we offer fuel and related products and services to major commercial airlines, second and third-tier airlines, cargo carriers, regional and low cost carriers, airports, fixed based operators, corporate fleets, fractional operators, private aircraft, military fleets and to the United States ("U.S.") and foreign governments. In our marine segment, we offer fuel, lubricants and related products and services to a broad base of marine customers, including international container and tanker fleets, commercial cruise lines, yachts and time-charter operators, as well as to the U.S. and foreign governments. In our land segment, we offer fuel, lubricants and related products and services to petroleum distributors operating in the land transportation market, retail petroleum operators, and industrial, commercial and government customers, as well as engage in crude oil marketing activities. In addition, we offer transaction management services which consist of card payment solutions and merchant processing services to customers in the aviation, marine and land transportation industries.

We have offices throughout the United States and in various foreign jurisdictions, including: the United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Germany, Greece, the United Arab Emirates, Russia, Taiwan, South Korea, Singapore, Japan, Hong Kong, Costa Rica, Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Mexico, Colombia, Puerto Rico, Canada, South Africa, Gibraltar, India and Australia. See "Item 2 Properties" for a list of principal offices by business segment and "Exhibit 21.1 Subsidiaries of the Registrant" included in this 2013 10-K Report for a list of our subsidiaries.

Financial information with respect to our business segments and the geographic areas of our business is provided in Note 11 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements included in this 2013 10-K Report.

Our principal executive office is located at 9800 Northwest 41st Street, Suite 400, Miami, Florida 33178 and our telephone number at this address is 305-428-8000. Our internet address is <http://www.wfscorp.com> and the investor relations section of our website is located at <http://ir.wfscorp.com>. We make available free of charge, on or through the investor relations section of our website, our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q ("10-Q Report"), Current Reports on Form 8-K, Proxy Statements and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with, or furnished to, the SEC. Also posted on our website are our Code of Corporate Conduct and Ethics ("Code of Conduct"), Board of Directors' committee charters and Corporate Governance Principles. Our internet website and information contained on our internet website are not part of this 2013 10-K Report and are not incorporated by reference in this 2013 10-K Report.

Aviation Segment

We market fuel and related products and services to major commercial airlines, second and third-tier airlines, cargo carriers, regional and low-cost carriers, airports, fixed based operators, corporate fleets, fractional operators, private aircraft, military fleets and to the U.S. and foreign governments. Our aviation-related services include fuel management, price risk management, arranging ground handling, providing 24/7 global dispatch services and arranging and providing international trip planning, including flight plans, weather reports and overflight permits. In addition, we offer card payment solutions and related processing services. Because fuel is a major component of an aircraft's operating costs, our customers require cost effective and professional fuel services. We have developed an extensive network of third-party suppliers and service providers that enables us to provide aviation fuel and related services throughout the world. We believe the breadth of our service offering combined with our global supplier network is a strategic differentiator that allows customers to secure fuel and high-quality services in any location worldwide on short notice.

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We purchase our aviation fuel from suppliers worldwide, which is then typically delivered into our customers' aircraft or designated storage directly from our suppliers pursuant to arrangements with them or from our fuel inventory pursuant to contracts with various third parties. Inventory is purchased at airport locations or shipped via pipelines and held at multiple locations for strategic reasons. We typically hedge inventory in pipelines in an effort to protect us against price risk. We also engage in both contract sales, which are sales made pursuant to fuel purchase contracts with customers who commit to purchasing fuel from us over the contract term, and spot sales, which are sales that do not involve continuing contractual obligations by our customers to purchase fuel from us. Our cost of fuel is generally tied to market-based formulas or is government controlled and our suppliers typically extend unsecured trade credit to us. We may prepay our fuel purchases when limited by the amount of credit extended to us by suppliers or as required to transact business in certain countries. We also enter into derivative contracts in order to mitigate the risk of market price fluctuations of certain of our transactions and to offer our customers fuel pricing alternatives to meet their needs.

During each of the years presented in the accompanying consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, none of our aviation customers accounted for more than 10% of total consolidated revenue.

Marine Segment

We market fuel, lubricants and related products and services to a broad base of marine customers, including international container and tanker fleets, commercial cruise lines, yachts and time-charter operators, as well as to the U.S. and foreign governments. Through our extensive network of offices, we provide our customers with real-time global market intelligence and rapid access to quality and competitively priced marine fuel 24 hours a day, every day of the year. In addition, we offer card payment solutions and related processing services. Our marine fuel related services include management services for the procurement of fuel, cost control through the use of price hedging instruments, quality control and claims management.

We primarily act as a reseller as we generally take delivery for fuel purchased from our supplier at the same place and time as the fuel is sold to our customer. We also sell fuel from our inventory, which we maintain in certain locations for strategic reasons in storage facilities that we own or lease and generally hedge in an effort to protect us against price risk. We also act as a broker and are paid a commission for negotiating the transaction by arranging the fuel purchase contract between the supplier and the end user and expediting the arrangements for the delivery of fuel. In addition, we enter into derivative contracts in order to mitigate the risk of market price fluctuations on certain of our transactions and to offer our customers fuel pricing alternatives to meet their needs.

The majority of our marine segment activity consists of spot sales. Our cost of fuel is generally tied to spot pricing or market-based formulas or is government controlled, and our suppliers typically extend unsecured trade credit to us. We also contract with third parties to provide various services for our customers, including fueling of vessels in port and at sea, and transportation and delivery of fuel and fuel products.

During each of the years presented in the accompanying consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, none of our marine customers accounted for more than 10% of total consolidated revenue.

Land Segment

In our land segment, we offer fuel, lubricants and related products and services to petroleum distributors operating in the land transportation market, retail petroleum operators, and industrial, commercial and government customers. Our land-related services include management services for the procurement of fuel and price risk management. Additionally, we engage in crude oil marketing activities. We primarily conduct these activities throughout most of the United States as well as parts of Brazil and the United Kingdom.

In addition, we offer transaction management services, which include card payment solutions, merchant processing services, payment solutions for tolls across Europe, government payment systems for global fuel procurement and commercial payment programs in the land transportation industry.

In connection with our fuel marketing activities, we act as a reseller as we purchase fuel from a supplier and contemporaneously resell it to our customers through spot sales and contract sales. In general, fuel is delivered to our customers directly or at designated tanker truck loading terminals commonly referred to as "racks," which are owned and operated by our suppliers or other third-parties, or directly to customer locations through third party carriers. We also maintain inventory in certain locations including pipelines and ship inventory via railcar. Inventory held in storage or being shipped is typically hedged in an effort to protect us against price risk. Our cost of fuel is generally tied to market-based formulas and our suppliers typically extend unsecured trade credit to us. We also enter into derivative contracts in order to mitigate the risk of market price fluctuations for certain of our transactions and to offer our customers fuel pricing alternatives to meet their needs.

During each of the years presented in the accompanying consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, none of our land customers accounted for more than 10% of total consolidated revenue.

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Competitors

Our competitors within the highly fragmented world-wide downstream markets of aviation, marine and land fuel are numerous, ranging from large multinational corporations, principally major oil producers, which have significantly greater capital resources, to relatively small and specialized firms. We compete with the major oil producers that market fuel directly to the large commercial airlines, shipping companies and petroleum distributors operating in the land transportation market as well as fuel resellers. We believe that our extensive market knowledge, worldwide presence, logistical expertise, extension of credit and use of derivatives to provide fuel pricing alternatives give us the ability to compete in the marketplace.

Employees

As of February 5, 2014, we employed 2,758 people worldwide.

Regulation

Our current and past activities are subject to substantial regulation by federal, state and local government agencies, inside and outside the United States, which enforce laws and regulations governing the transportation, sale, storage and disposal of fuel and the collection, transportation, processing, storage, use and disposal of hazardous substances and wastes, including waste oil and petroleum products. For example, U.S. federal and state environmental laws applicable to us include statutes that: (i) allocate the cost of remedying contamination among specifically identified parties and prevent future contamination; (ii) impose national ambient standards and, in some cases, emission standards, for air pollutants that present a risk to public health or welfare; (iii) govern the management, treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous wastes; and (iv) regulate the discharge of pollutants into waterways. International treaties also prohibit the discharge of petroleum products at sea. The penalties for violations of environmental laws include injunctive relief, recovery of damages for injury to air, water or property, and fines for non-compliance. See "Item 1A Risk Factors," and "Item 3 Legal Proceedings."

We may also be affected by new environmental laws and regulations that will apply to us or our customers in the future, some of which could reduce the demand for our products and services. For example, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has finalized rules requiring the reporting of greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions by petroleum product suppliers and facilities meeting certain annual emissions thresholds and to regulate emissions from major sources of GHGs under the Clean Air Act. In addition, a number of countries outside the U.S. have enacted or are considering GHG emission schemes. Although the ultimate impact of these or other future measures is difficult to accurately predict, they could affect our operations, earnings and competitive position.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements made in this report and the information incorporated by reference in it, or made by us in other reports, filings with the SEC, press releases, teleconferences, industry conferences or otherwise, are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The forward-looking statements include, without limitation, any statement that may predict, forecast, indicate or imply future results, performance or achievements, and may contain the words "believe," "anticipate," "expect," "estimate," "project," "could," "would," "will," "will be," "will continue," "will likely result," "plan," or words or phrases of similar meaning.

Forward-looking statements are estimates and projections reflecting our best judgment and involve risks, uncertainties or other factors relating to our operations and business environment, all of which are difficult to predict and many of which are beyond our control. The Company's actual results may differ materially from the future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. These statements are based on our management's expectations, beliefs and assumptions concerning future events affecting us, which in turn are based on currently available information.

Examples of forward-looking statements in this 2013 10-K Report include, but are not limited to, our expectations regarding our business strategy, business prospects, operating results, ability to collect outstanding accounts receivable, potential liabilities and the extent of any insurance coverage, the impact of litigation and other proceedings, effectiveness of internal controls to manage risk, working capital, liquidity, capital expenditure requirements and future acquisitions. Important assumptions relating to the forward-looking statements include, among others, assumptions regarding demand for our products, the cost, terms and availability of fuel from suppliers, pricing levels, the timing and cost of capital expenditures, outcome of pending litigation and other proceedings, competitive conditions, general economic conditions and synergies relating to acquisitions, joint ventures and alliances. These assumptions could prove inaccurate. Although we believe that the estimates and projections reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, our expectations may prove to be incorrect.

Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the results and events anticipated or implied by such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to:

customer and counterparty creditworthiness and our ability to collect accounts receivable and settle derivative contracts;

changes in the market price of fuel;

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changes in the political, economic or regulatory conditions generally and in the markets in which we operate;

our failure to effectively hedge certain financial risks and the use of derivatives;

non-performance by counterparties or customers to derivative contracts;

changes in credit terms extended to us from our suppliers;

non-performance of suppliers on their sale commitments and customers on their purchase commitments;

loss of, or reduced sales, to a significant government customer;

non-performance of third-party service providers;

adverse conditions in the industries in which our customers operate, including a continuation of the global economic instability and its impact on the airline and shipping industries;

currency exchange fluctuations;

failure of fuel and other products we sell to meet specifications;

our ability to manage growth;

our ability to effectively integrate and derive benefits from acquired businesses;

material disruptions in the availability or supply of fuel;

environmental and other risks associated with the storage, transportation and delivery of petroleum products;

the impact of the Lac-Mégantic derailment and related matters;

risks associated with operating in high risk locations;

uninsured losses;

the impact of natural disasters, such as hurricanes;

our failure to comply with the requirements, restrictions and covenants in our senior revolving credit facility ("Credit Facility") and our senior term loans ("Term Loans");

the liquidity and solvency of banks within our Credit Facility and Term Loans;

increases in interest rates;

declines in the value and liquidity of cash equivalents and investments;

our ability to retain and attract senior management and other key employees;

changes in U.S. or foreign tax laws or changes in the mix of taxable income among different tax jurisdictions;

our ability to comply with U.S. and international laws and regulations including those related to anti-corruption, economic sanction programs and environmental matters;

increased levels of competition;

the outcome of litigation and the costs associated in defending any actions; and

other risks, including those described in "Item 1A Risk Factors" and those described from time to time in our other filings with the SEC.

We operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risks emerge from time to time. It is not possible for us to predict all of those risks, nor can we assess the impact of all of those risks on our business or the extent to which any factor may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statement. The forward-looking statements in this 2013 10-K Report are based on assumptions management believes are reasonable. However, due to the uncertainties associated with forward-looking statements, you should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. Further, forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and unless required by law, we expressly disclaim any obligation or undertaking to publicly update any of them in light of new information, future events, or otherwise.

For these statements, we claim the protection of the safe harbor for forward-looking statements contained in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Exchange Act.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

We extend credit to most of our customers in connection with their purchases of fuel and services from us, and our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows will be adversely affected if we are unable to collect accounts receivable.

We extend credit to certain of our customers in connection with their purchases of fuel and services from us. Our success in attracting customers has been due, in part, to our willingness to extend credit on an unsecured basis to customers that would otherwise be required to prepay or post letters of credit with other suppliers of fuel and other services. While no single customer represents more than 10% of our total consolidated revenue, diversification of credit risk is limited because we sell primarily within the aviation, marine and land transportation industries.

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Our exposure to credit losses will depend on the financial condition of our customers and other factors beyond our control, such as deteriorating conditions in the world economy or in the aviation, marine or land transportation industries, political instability, terrorist activities, military action or natural disasters in our market areas. The overall volatility in the credit and financial markets over the past several years increases our potential exposure to customer credit risk because it can make it more difficult for our customers to access sufficient capital to meet their liquidity needs. This market volatility, coupled with a reduction of business activity generally, increases our risks related to our status as an unsecured creditor of most of our customers. Credit losses, if significant, would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Certain of our contracts with customers, suppliers and financial institutions expose us to heightened counterparty risk, which could have an adverse effect on our business.

As part of our price risk management services, we offer our customers various pricing structures for future purchases of fuel, including derivatives products designed to assist our customers with hedging their exposure to fluctuations in fuel prices. In the ordinary course of business, we enter into fixed forward pricing contracts ("fixed forward contracts") with our customers and suppliers under which we agree to sell or purchase, as the case may be, certain volumes of fuel at fixed prices. In addition, we may enter into swap transactions with a customer where we act as the counterparty in the customer's own attempt to mitigate their risk against price fluctuations. Furthermore, we may use derivatives to hedge price risks associated with our fuel inventories and purchase and sale commitments. We typically hedge our financial risk in any of the foregoing types of transactions by entering into commodity-based derivative instruments with financial institution counterparties (such as exchanges, broker/dealers, large energy companies and commercial and investment banks), often on an unsecured basis.

If we have not required a customer to post collateral in connection with a fixed forward contract or swap transaction, we will have effectively extended unsecured credit to that customer in an amount equal to the difference between the fixed price and the current market price multiplied by the applicable volumes of fuel. Based on the volatility of fuel prices, our counterparties may not be willing or able to fulfill their obligations to us under their fixed forward contracts or their swap transactions. For example, in the event the spot market price of fuel at the time of delivery is significantly less than the fixed price, a customer could decide to default on their purchase obligation to us and purchase the fuel at the current spot market rate from another supplier. Meanwhile, we may have already entered into a corresponding commitment with a supplier and/or entered into a swap contract with a financial counterparty in order to offer our customer specified pricing or terms. Our failure to honor any of these commitments could expose us to claims for damages, penalties or other costs.

Although we have credit standards and perform credit evaluations of our customers and suppliers, our evaluations may be inaccurate and we cannot assure you that credit performance will not be materially worse than anticipated. Accordingly, should any counterparty fail to honor its obligations under our agreements with them, we could sustain significant losses that would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We may be subject to costs and liabilities as a result of the derailment of a train carrying our crude oil in Lac-Mégantic, Quebec in July 2013.

We, on behalf of DPTS Marketing, LLC ("DPM"), a crude oil marketing joint venture in which we own a 50% membership interest, purchased crude oil from various producers in the Bakken region of North Dakota. Dakota Petroleum Transport Solutions, LLC ("DPTS"), a crude oil transloading joint venture in which we also own a 50% membership interest, arranged for the transloading of the crude oil for DPM into tank cars at the joint venture's facility in New Town, North Dakota. We leased the tank cars used in the transloading from a number of third party lessors and subleased these tank cars to DPM. We, on behalf of DPM, contracted with Canadian Pacific Railway ("CPR") for the transportation of the tank cars and the crude oil from New Town, North Dakota to a customer in New Brunswick, Canada. CPR subcontracted a portion of that route to Montreal, Maine and Atlantic Railway ("MMA"). On July 6, 2013, the freight train operated by MMA with tank cars carrying approximately 50,000 barrels of crude oil derailed in Lac-Mégantic, Quebec. The derailment resulted in significant loss of life, damage to the environment from spilled crude oil and extensive property damage.

We, certain of our subsidiaries, DPM and DPTS, along with a number of third parties, including CPR, MMA and certain of its affiliates, several manufacturers and lessors of tank cars, as well as the intended purchaser and certain suppliers of the crude oil, were named as defendants in lawsuits and proceedings related to the incident. In addition, orders were issued by the government of Quebec against CPR, MMA and us, requiring CPR, MMA and us to recover the spilled crude oil caused by the incident and to otherwise fully remediate the impact of the incident on the environment. For a more detailed discussion of these proceedings, see "Legal Proceedings" under Part I Item 3 of this 2013 10-K Report.

As a result of the Lac-Mégantic derailment, the Canadian Transportation Safety Board is conducting an investigation into the cause of the derailment and the events surrounding it. In addition, the Quebec police are conducting a criminal investigation and are reported to be coordinating with Canadian and U.S. law enforcement authorities.

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Additional claims, lawsuits, proceedings, investigations and orders may be filed, commenced or issued with respect to the incident, which may involve civil claims for damages or governmental investigative, regulatory or enforcement actions against us. The adverse resolution of any proceedings related to these events could subject us and/or DPM or DPTS to monetary damages, fines and other costs, which could have a negative and material impact on our business, prospects, results of operations and financial condition.

While we and our joint ventures, DPM and DPTS, maintain insurance to mitigate the costs of environmental releases as well as other results of unexpected events, including loss of life, property damage and defense costs, there can be no guarantee that our insurance will be adequate to cover all liabilities that may be incurred as a result of this incident. However, we expect that substantially all of the legal costs we incur in defending against the proceedings described above will be covered by insurance.

We are also evaluating potential claims that we, DPM or DPTS may assert against third parties to recover costs and other liabilities that may be incurred as a result of this incident. We can provide no guarantee that any such claims, if brought by us, will be successful or, if successful, that the responsible parties will have the financial resources to address any such claims. Any losses not covered by insurance or otherwise not recoverable from third parties, if significant, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Our fuel storage and transportation operations have inherent risks that could negatively impact our stock price, results of operations and financial condition.

Operating fuel storage and distribution terminals and transporting fuel products involve inherent risks including:

- oil spills and other environmental mishaps;
- fires, collisions and other catastrophic disasters;
- loss of life;
- severe damage to and destruction of property and equipment; and
- loss of product and business interruption.

Damage arising from such occurrences may result in fines and third party lawsuits asserting large claims. We maintain insurance to mitigate these costs, but there can be no assurance that our insurance would be sufficient to cover the liabilities we might suffer from the occurrence of one or more of the risks described above.

In addition, if we are involved in a spill, leak, fire or other accident involving hazardous substances or if there are releases of fuel or fuel products we own or have custody of, our operations could be disrupted. We could also be subject to material liabilities, such as the cost of investigating and remediating contaminated properties or claims by customers, employees or others who may have been injured, or whose property may have been damaged. These liabilities, to the extent not covered by insurance, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Some environmental laws impose strict liability, which means we could have liability without regard to whether we were negligent or at fault. Any of these occurrences, and any resulting negative media coverage, could have a material adverse effect on our stock price and on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Information technology failures and data security breaches could harm our business.

We rely upon our information technology ("IT") and communications systems to support key business functions and the efficient operation of these systems is critical to our business. Our IT systems, including our back-up systems, could be damaged or interrupted by power outages, computer and telecommunications failures, viruses, security breaches, natural disasters, and/or errors by our employees. A significant disruption in the functioning of these systems could damage our reputation, our ability to conduct our business, impact our credit and risk exposure decisions, cause us to lose customers or revenues, subject us to litigation and/or require us to incur significant expense to address and remediate or otherwise resolve these issues, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We also have access to sensitive, confidential or personal data or information in certain of our businesses, some of which may be subject to privacy and security laws, regulations and customer-imposed controls. Despite our efforts to protect such information, our facilities and systems and those of our third-party service providers may be vulnerable to security breaches, theft, misplaced or lost data, programming and/or human errors that could potentially lead to the compromising of that information. We cannot be certain that advances in criminal capabilities (including cyber-attacks or cyber intrusions over the Internet, malware, computer viruses and the like), discovery of new vulnerabilities, physical system or network break-ins, inappropriate access, or other developments will not compromise or breach the technology protecting our networks that

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access and store sensitive information. The risk of a security breach or disruption, including by computer hackers, foreign governments and cyber terrorists, has increased as the number, intensity and sophistication of attempted attacks and intrusions from around the world have increased. Furthermore, there has been heightened legislative and regulatory focus on data security in the U.S. and abroad (particularly in the European Union). Significant changes in applicable regulations may require us to make costly changes to our systems. Although we have taken steps to address these concerns by implementing network security and internal control measures, there can be no assurance that a system failure or data security breach will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

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Businesses we have acquired or may acquire in the future, as well as strategic investments such as joint venture arrangements, expose us to increased operating risks.

As part of our growth strategy, we have been acquisitive and intend to continue to explore acquisition opportunities of fuel resellers, logistics companies and other service businesses. We cannot provide any assurance that we will find attractive acquisition candidates in the future, that we will be able to acquire such candidates on economically acceptable terms or that we will be able to finance acquisitions on economically acceptable terms. If we acquire new businesses in the future, we may incur substantial additional indebtedness and other expenses or we may complete potentially dilutive issuances of equity securities, which may affect the market price of our common stock, inhibit our ability to pay dividends or restrict our operations. We have also entered into joint venture arrangements and equity method investments intended to complement or expand our business. These types of transactions are subject to substantial risks and liabilities associated with their operations, as well as the risk that our relationships with our partners do not succeed in the manner that we anticipate.

These transactions involve significant challenges and risks, including:

- our ability to effectively integrate and manage acquired businesses or strategic investments, while maintaining uniform standards and controls;
- our ability to realize our investment and anticipated synergies in the acquired businesses or strategic investments;
- the diversion of management's time and attention from other business concerns, the potentially negative impact of changes in management on existing business relationships and other disruptions of our business;
- the risks associated with entering into businesses or markets in which we may have no or limited direct prior experience;
- the potential loss of key employees, customers or suppliers of the acquired businesses;
- the ability to integrate the IT systems of acquired businesses into our existing IT infrastructure and manage those systems that cannot be effectively integrated;
- the requirement to write-down acquired assets as a result of the acquired business being worth less than we paid for it;
- capital expenditure requirements exceeding our estimates;
- the risk that an acquisition or strategic investment could reduce our future earnings; and
- the assumption of material liabilities, exposure to litigation or unknown liabilities, and no or limited indemnities.

Insurance coverage for some of our operations may be insufficient to cover losses.

We maintain insurance to cover various risks associated with the operation of our business. Certain risks, however, such as environmental risks, are not fully insurable and our insurance coverage does not cover all potential losses, costs, or liabilities. Accordingly, our insurance policies may not adequately cover or may have exclusions of coverage for certain losses. Therefore, there can be no assurance that our insurance coverage will be available or will be adequate to cover claims that may arise.

Furthermore, our ability to obtain and maintain adequate insurance and the cost of such insurance may be affected by significant claims, such as the Lac-Mégantic derailment, and conditions in the insurance market over which we have no control. If the cost of insurance increases, we may decide to discontinue certain insurance coverage, reduce our level of coverage or increase our deductibles in order to offset the cost increase. In addition, our existing types and levels of insurance coverage could become difficult or impossible to obtain in the future. The occurrence of an event that is not fully covered by insurance, the loss of insurance coverage or a significant increase in the cost of insurance could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We are exposed to various risks in connection with our use of derivatives which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

We enter into financial derivative contracts in order to mitigate the risk of market price fluctuations in aviation, marine and land fuel, to offer our customers fuel pricing alternatives to meet their needs and to mitigate the risk of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. However, our efforts to hedge our exposure to fuel price and exchange rate fluctuations could be ineffective. For example, because there currently is no market for aviation jet fuel futures, we enter into hedging transactions with respect to our aviation business by trading in heating oil futures. If the price of aviation jet fuel and heating oil are not correlated, then it is more likely that our attempts to mitigate price risk associated with our aviation business would not be effective. For purposes of hedging, heating oil is not a perfect substitute for aviation jet fuel and short-term significant

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pricing differences may occur. There may be times where the change in the price of jet fuel increases or decreases based on market supply-and-demand fundamentals or disruptive events (e.g. hurricanes) while the change in the price of heating oil remains relatively constant.

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We also enter into proprietary derivative transactions, primarily intended to capitalize on arbitrage opportunities associated with basis or time spreads related to fuel products we sell. Proprietary derivative transactions, by their nature, entail exposure to adverse changes in commodity prices in relation to our proprietary position. Although we have established limits on such exposure, any such adverse changes could result in losses. The risks we face because of our use of financial derivatives can be exacerbated by volatility in the financial and other markets. In addition, we may fail to adequately hedge our risks or could otherwise incur losses if our employees fail to comply with our policies and procedures with respect to hedging or proprietary trading, for example by engaging in unauthorized trading activity or failing to hedge a specific financial risk or observe limits on exposure, which could subject us to financial losses that would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Finally, the majority of our derivatives are not designated as cash flow hedges for accounting purposes, and we therefore recognize changes in the fair market value of these derivatives as a component of revenue or cost of revenue (based on the underlying transaction type) in our consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. Since the fair value of these derivatives are marked to market at the end of each quarter, changes in the fair value of our derivative instruments as a result of gains or losses may cause our earnings to fluctuate from period to period.

If we fail to comply with laws or other government regulations applicable to our operations, we could suffer penalties or costs that could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We are required to comply with extensive and complex laws and other regulations at the international, federal, state and local government levels relating to, among other things:

the transportation and handling of fuel and fuel products;

the operation of fuel storage and distribution facilities;

workplace safety;

fuel spillage or seepage;

environmental protection;

consumer and data protection;

regulatory reporting requirements; and

hazardous waste disposal.

If we fail to comply with these laws or regulations, we could be subject to substantial fines or penalties or to civil or criminal liability. In addition, compliance with existing and future laws regulating the delivery of fuel by barge, truck or railcar, fuel storage terminals and underground storage tanks that we own or operate may require significant capital expenditures and increased operating and maintenance costs. Any significant fines and costs incurred as a result of such regulations could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Reduced sales to our government customers could adversely affect our profitability.

As a result of complex logistics and extended payment terms for our government customers, sales of products and services to such customers generally carry higher margins than sales to other customers. U.S. government budget constraints and the scheduled withdrawal of armed forces from Afghanistan are expected to result in a decrease in defense spending, which in turn could cause a significant reduction in sales and related profit in our government services business. Furthermore, profitability associated with our government services business may fluctuate significantly from time to time as a result of the commencement, extension or completion of existing and new government contracts. Accordingly, a decrease in government sales could contribute disproportionately to a reduction in our gross margin and profitability and such decrease could be sudden. Therefore, the loss of a significant government customer or a material reduction in sales to government customers could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our business is dependent on the ability to obtain financing to meet our capital requirements and fund our future growth, which may be particularly difficult to obtain if there is volatility in the credit or capital markets.

We rely on credit arrangements with banks, suppliers and other parties as a significant source of liquidity for capital requirements not satisfied by operating cash flow. Any inability to obtain credit as and when we need it on commercially reasonable terms or at all, such as in the event there is a substantial tightening of the global credit markets or a significant reduction in supplier trade credit, could have a negative impact on

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our business, financial condition, and cash flows, as well as our future development and growth. Furthermore, if we are unable to obtain debt financing and instead raise capital through an equity issuance, existing shareholders would be diluted. Even if we are able to obtain debt financing, the restrictions creditors may place on our operations and our increased interest expense and leverage could limit our ability to grow.

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Adverse conditions in the aviation, marine and land transportation industries may have an adverse effect on our business.

Our business is focused on the marketing of fuel and other related products and services to the aviation, marine and land transportation industries, which are generally affected by economic cycles. Therefore, weak economic conditions can have a negative impact on the business of our customers which may, in turn, have an adverse effect on our business. In addition, any political instability, natural disasters, terrorist activity or military action that disrupts shipping, flight operations or land transportation will adversely affect our customers and may reduce the demand for our products and services. Our business could also be adversely affected by increased merger activity in the aviation, marine or land transportation industries, which may reduce the number of customers that purchase our products and services, as well as the prices we are able to charge for such products and services.

In addition, the aviation, marine and land transportation industries are subject to continuing changes in laws and regulations, including environmental regulations mandating or incentivizing alternative energy sources or attempting to control or limit emissions and pollution. For example, recent amendments to the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, or MARPOL, established a phased reduction of the sulfur content in fuel oil and allows for stricter sulfur limits in designated emission control areas. Further changes in laws and regulations applicable to international and national maritime trade are expected over the coming years. Complying with these and other laws and regulations may require capital expenditures by our customers or otherwise increase our customers' operating costs, which could in turn, reduce the demand for our products and services. Although the ultimate impact of any regulations is difficult to predict accurately, they could have a material adverse effect on our business or on the businesses of our customers.

If the fuel and other products we purchase from our suppliers fails to meet the contractual specifications we have agreed to supply to our customers, our business could be adversely affected.

We purchase fuel and other products from suppliers and resell to customers. If the fuel and other products we sell fails to meet the specifications we have agreed to with customers, we could incur significant liabilities if a customer initiates a claim or a lawsuit for which we settle or results in a decision against us. In addition, our relationship with our customers could be adversely affected and adverse publicity about any allegations of contaminated products may negatively affect us, regardless of whether the allegations are true. Although in most cases we have recourse against our suppliers for products that fail to meet contractual specifications, such recourse cannot be assured and may be costly to enforce. For example, several of our supply agreements are with foreign entities, including foreign governments, and are governed by the laws of foreign jurisdictions. If a supplier breaches such agreement, then we may incur the additional costs of determining our rights and obligations under the agreement, under applicable foreign laws, and enforcing an agreement in a foreign jurisdiction. Any significant liability in excess of any applicable insurance coverage could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Changes in the market price of fuel may have a material adverse effect on our business.

Fuel prices have been extremely volatile in the past, may be volatile in the future and depend on factors outside of our control, such as:

global economic conditions;

changes in global crude oil and natural gas prices;

expected and actual supply and demand for fuel;

political conditions;

laws and regulations related to environmental matters, including those mandating or incentivizing alternative energy sources or otherwise addressing global climate change;

changes in pricing or production controls by various organizations and oil producing countries;

technological advances affecting energy consumption or supply;

energy conservation efforts;

price and availability of alternative fuels; and

weather.

As fuel prices increase, our customers may not be able to purchase as much fuel from us because of their credit limits with us and the resulting adverse impact on their business could cause them to be unable to make payments owed to us for fuel purchased on credit. They may also choose to reduce the amount of fuel they consume in their operations in order to reduce costs or comply with new environmental regulations to

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obtain associated incentives. For example, in the shipping industry an increasing number of container ships are sailing at reduced speeds, known as "slow-steaming," in order to conserve fuel and reduce carbon emissions. In any such event, there can be no assurance that the volume of orders from our customers will increase again or that we will be able to replace lost volumes with new customers. In addition, if fuel prices increase, our own credit limits could prevent us from purchasing enough fuel from our suppliers to meet our customers' demands or could require us to prepay for fuel purchases which would impair our liquidity.

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We also maintain fuel inventories for competitive reasons. Because fuel is a commodity, we have no control over the changing market value of our inventory. Our inventory is valued using the average cost methodology and is stated at the lower of average cost or market. While we attempt to mitigate these fluctuations through hedging, there can be no assurance that such hedges will be effective. A rapid decline in fuel prices could cause our inventory value to be higher than market, resulting in our inventory being marked down to market or the inventory itself sold at lower prices. Accordingly, if the market value of our inventory is less than our average cost, we would record a write-down of inventory and a non-cash charge to cost of revenue, which would adversely impact our earnings.

Economic, political and other risks associated with international sales and operations could adversely affect our business and future operating results.

Because we offer fuel products and services on a worldwide basis, our business is subject to risks associated with doing business internationally. Our business and future operating results could be harmed by a variety of factors, including:

trade protection measures and import or export licensing requirements, which could increase our costs of or prevent us from doing certain business internationally;

the costs of hiring and retaining senior management for overseas operations;

difficulty in staffing and managing widespread operations, which could reduce our productivity;

unexpected changes in regulatory requirements, which may be costly and require significant time to implement;

laws restricting us from repatriating profits earned from our activities within foreign countries, including the payment of distributions;

governmental actions that may result in the deprivation of our contractual rights or the inability to obtain or retain authorizations required to conduct our business;

political risks specific to foreign jurisdictions; and

terrorism, war, civil unrest and natural disasters.

In particular, we operate in certain international markets which have been plagued by corruption and have uncertain regulatory environments, either of which could have a negative impact on our operations there. Furthermore, many countries in which we operate have historically been, and may continue to be, susceptible to recessions or currency devaluation.

We also operate in certain high risk locations that have been experiencing military action or continued unrest which could disrupt the supply of fuel or otherwise disrupt our operations in those areas. In these high risk locations, we may also incur substantial operating costs, including maintaining the safety of our personnel. Furthermore, we cannot guarantee the safety of our personnel in these locations and there is a risk of serious injury or loss of life of employees or subcontractors.

Our international operations require us to comply with applicable U.S and international laws and regulations.

Doing business on a worldwide basis requires us to comply with the laws and regulations of the U.S. government and various international jurisdictions. These regulations place restrictions on our operations, trade practices and partners and investment decisions. In particular, our international operations are subject to U.S. and foreign anti-corruption laws and regulations, such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act ("FCPA") and the U.K. Anti-Bribery Act, and economic sanction programs administered by the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC"). The FCPA prohibits us from providing anything of value to foreign officials for the purposes of influencing official decisions or obtaining or retaining business and the U.K. Anti-Bribery Act prohibits bribery both in the United Kingdom and internationally, as well as bribery across public and private sectors. As part of our business, we regularly deal with state-owned business enterprises, the employees of which are considered foreign officials for purposes of the FCPA. In addition, some of the international locations in which we operate lack a developed legal system and have higher than normal levels of corruption. Economic sanctions programs restrict our business dealings with certain countries and individuals. From time to time, certain of our subsidiaries have limited business dealings in countries subject to comprehensive OFAC-administered sanctions, specifically Cuba, Iran, Syria and Sudan. These business dealings, which represent an insignificant amount of our consolidated revenues and income, generally consist of the purchase of overflight permits and the provision of flight support and fuel services pursuant to licenses issued by OFAC or as otherwise permitted by U.S. sanctions regulations. As a result of the above activities, we are exposed to a heightened risk of violating anti-corruption laws and OFAC regulations. Violations of these regulations are punishable by civil penalties, including fines, denial of export privileges, injunctions, asset seizures, debarment from government contracts and revocations or restrictions of licenses, as well as criminal fines and imprisonment.

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We have established policies and procedures designed to assist with our compliance with applicable U.S. and international laws and regulations. However, there can be no assurance that our policies and procedures will effectively prevent us from violating these regulations in every transaction in which we may engage, and such a violation could adversely affect our reputation, business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. In addition, various state and municipal governments, universities and other investors maintain prohibitions or restrictions on investments in companies that do business with sanctioned countries, which could adversely affect the market for our securities.

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On December 8, 2009, we received an administrative subpoena from OFAC requesting information regarding our transactions involving Sudanese overflight payments since June 30, 2008. We responded to the subpoena and identified a small number of sanctioned country-related transactions which took place after our license had expired that may have resulted in violations of U.S. sanctions regulations or our OFAC-issued license. In our response to OFAC, we noted that the transactions we identified as potential violations resulted in very small amounts of revenue to us. We have also taken various remedial actions to further strengthen our compliance related policies and procedures. Nevertheless, should OFAC determine that these activities constituted violations of U.S. sanctions regulations, civil penalties, including fines, could be assessed against us. Additionally, in the course of its ongoing review, OFAC could request additional information from us, in the form of additional subpoenas or otherwise, and we intend to fully cooperate with any such additional subpoenas or requests. We cannot predict the ultimate outcome of the OFAC review, the total costs to be incurred in response to this review, the potential impact on our personnel, the effect of implementing any further measures that may be necessary to ensure full compliance with U.S. sanctions regulations or to what extent, if at all, we could be subject to fines, sanctions or other penalties.

If we are unable to retain our senior management and key employees, our business and results of operations could be harmed.

Our ability to maintain our competitive position is largely dependent on the services of our senior management and key personnel. Although we have employment agreements with certain of our key executive officers, the employment agreements do not prevent those officers from ceasing their employment with us at any time. If we are unable to retain existing senior management and key personnel, or to attract other qualified senior management and key personnel on terms satisfactory to us, our business will be adversely affected. While we maintain key man life insurance with respect to certain members of senior management, our coverage levels may not be sufficient to offset any losses we may incur and there is no assurance that we will continue to maintain key man life insurance in the future.

Our failure to comply with the requirements of our Credit Facility and Term Loans could adversely affect our operating flexibility.

We have the ability to borrow money pursuant to a Credit Facility and Term Loans that impose certain operating and financial covenants on us, such as limiting or prohibiting our ability to (i) pay dividends, (ii) incur additional debt, (iii) create liens, (iv) make restricted payments, (v) sell assets and (vi) engage in mergers or acquisitions. Our failure to comply with the requirements of these facilities, including meeting certain financial ratios, could result in an event of default. An event of default, if not cured or waived, would permit acceleration of any outstanding indebtedness under these facilities, could trigger cross-defaults under other agreements to which we are a party, such as certain derivative contracts and promissory notes issued in connection with acquisitions, and would impair our ability to obtain working capital advances and letters of credit, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Our operations may be adversely affected by legislation as well as competition from other energy sources and new or advanced technology.

Fuel competes with other sources of energy, some of which are less costly on an equivalent energy basis. There are significant governmental incentives and consumer pressures to increase the use of alternative fuels in the United States. A number of automotive, industrial and power generation manufacturers are developing more fuel efficient engines, hybrid engines and alternative clean power systems using fuel cells or clean burning gaseous fuels. The more successful these alternatives become as a result of governmental incentives or regulations, technological advances, consumer demand, improved pricing or otherwise, the greater the potential negative impact on pricing and demand for our products and services and accordingly, our profitability.

In addition, federal, state and/or foreign governments may enact legislation or regulations that attempt to control or limit GHGs such as carbon dioxide. Such laws or regulations could impose costs tied to carbon emissions, operational requirements or restrictions, or additional charges to fund energy efficiency activities. They could also provide a cost advantage to alternative energy sources, result in other costs or requirements, such as costs associated with the adoption of new infrastructure and technology to respond to new mandates, or impose costs or restrictions on end users of fuel. For example, some of our customers in the transportation industry may be required to purchase allowances or offsets or incur other costs to comply with existing or future requirements relating to GHG. Finally, the focus on climate change could also negatively impact the reputation of fuel products or services such as those we offer. The occurrence of the foregoing events could put upward pressure on the cost of fuel relative to other energy sources, increase our costs and the prices we charge to customers, reduce the demand for our products, and therefore adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Third parties who fail to provide services to us or our customers as agreed could harm our business.

We use third parties to provide various services to our customers, including into-plane fueling at airports, fueling of vessels in port and at sea and delivering land-based fuel. The failure of these third parties to perform these services in accordance with contractual terms for any reason, such as an interruption of their business because of weather, environmental or labor difficulties or political unrest, could affect our relationships with our customers and subject us to claims and other liabilities that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

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To the extent that we use third parties in our operations in foreign markets, we are also subject to the risk that we would be held accountable for the failure of these third parties to comply with the laws and regulations of the U.S. and various international jurisdictions.

Current and proposed derivatives legislation and rulemaking could have an adverse effect on our business.

The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Transparency and Accountability Act of 2010 (the "Act") provides for federal regulation of the over-the-counter swaps market both for commodities and securities, and gives the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission ("CFTC") and the SEC broad authority to regulate the swaps market and its principal participants. This includes, among others, derivative transactions linked to crude oil, refined products and natural gas prices. The CFTC and the SEC are continuing to consider, finalize and implement rules governing, among other things, where swaps are transacted (on exchange versus off exchange); how they are transacted (cleared versus uncleared; margined versus unmargined); the differing responsibilities of those who participate in over-the-counter derivatives (end users, swap dealers, major swap participants); and the application of cross-border rules in the global derivatives market. Regulations setting limits on the size of a party's derivative positions in major energy markets were adopted by the CFTC but vacated after a successful challenge in Federal court. In November 2013, the CFTC proposed a new position limits rule which would limit trading in options, futures, and swaps contracts related to certain agricultural, metal, and energy commodities, including energy commodities in which we currently engage in derivative transactions. We cannot currently predict whether or when the proposed rule will be adopted or the effect of the final rule on our business. Furthermore, certain of the other requirements under the Act have taken effect and other regulations that could have a significant impact on us are expected to be finalized in the near future.

In addition, various foreign jurisdictions have adopted or are in the process of adopting legislation regulating the use of derivatives, including Singapore and Europe, where we currently conduct certain derivatives related activities.

As regulations are finalized, adopted and implemented, we continue to evaluate how legislation will impact our ability to conduct our business. In particular, the Act and any new (or newly implemented) regulations and international legislation could significantly increase the cost of our derivative contracts (including through requirements to post collateral, which could adversely affect our cash flows and liquidity, or subject us directly or indirectly to reporting requirements), materially alter the terms of our derivative contracts, reduce our ability to offer derivative and other price management products to our customers, reduce the demand for our price risk management services, reduce the availability of derivatives to protect against risks we encounter, increase price volatility in commodities we buy and sell (and derivatives related to those commodities), reduce our ability to monetize or restructure our existing commodity price contracts, and increase our exposure to less creditworthy counterparties. If the increased cost of derivative contracts is significant or we reduce or limit our derivatives activities as a result of the legislation, our profitability and results of operations could be adversely affected. Any of these consequences could have a material adverse effect on us, our financial condition, and our results of operations and cash flows.

Increased governmental regulation of shipments by rail of crude oil and other fuel products may lead to additional costs.

We rely in part on rail shipments to transport crude oil and other fuel products in both the United States and Canada. Recent rail incidents have led and are likely to continue to lead to additional governmental regulation of rail shipments of crude oil and other fuel products in Canada and the United States and to increased safety standards for the tank cars that transport these products. We cannot predict with any certainty what form any additional regulations may take. Any increased regulation could result in higher operating costs, which could adversely affect our operating results.

Material disruptions in the availability or supply of fuel would adversely affect our business.

The success of a significant portion of our business depends on our ability to purchase, sell and coordinate delivery of fuel and fuel-related services to our customers. Our business would be adversely affected to the extent that political instability, natural disasters, terrorist activity, military action or other conditions disrupt the availability or supply of fuel. In addition, we rely on a single or limited number of suppliers for the provision of fuel and related products and services in certain markets. These parties may have significant negotiating leverage over us, and if they are unable or unwilling to supply us on commercially reasonable terms, our business would be adversely affected.

Our cash equivalents and investments are subject to risks that may cause illiquidity and losses from declines in value.

Our cash equivalents, principally consisting of overnight investments, bank money market accounts and bank time deposits are subject to credit, liquidity, market and interest rate risk, which can be exacerbated by volatility in the capital markets. Adverse changes in this respect can result in the decline of the fair value of our cash equivalents and therefore our liquidity, which could materially affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

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Current and future litigation could have an adverse effect on us.

We are currently involved in legal proceedings that have arisen in the ordinary course of our business. Lawsuits and other administrative or legal proceedings can involve substantial costs, including the costs associated with investigation, litigation and possible settlement, judgment, penalty or fine. Although we generally maintain insurance to mitigate certain costs, there can be no assurance that costs associated with lawsuits or other legal proceedings will not exceed the limits of insurance policies. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows could be adversely affected if a judgment, penalty or fine is not fully covered by insurance.

Fluctuations in foreign exchange rates could materially affect our reported results.

The majority of our business transactions are denominated in U.S. dollars. In certain markets, however, payments to some of our fuel suppliers and from some of our customers are denominated in local currency. We also have certain liabilities, primarily for local operations, including income and transactional taxes, that are denominated in foreign currencies. This subjects us to foreign currency exchange risk. Although we use hedging strategies to manage and minimize the impact of foreign currency exchange risk, at any given time, only a portion of this risk may be hedged, and our exposure to this risk may be substantial. As a result, fluctuations in foreign exchange rates could adversely affect our profitability.

In addition, many of our customers are based outside of the U.S. and may be required to purchase U.S. dollars to pay for our products and services. A rapid depreciation or devaluation in currency that affects our customers could have an adverse effect on their operations and their ability to convert local currency to U.S. dollars in order to make required payments to us. This could, in turn, increase our credit losses and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

We face intense competition and, if we are not able to effectively compete in our markets, our revenues and profits may decrease.

Competitive pressures in our markets could adversely affect our competitive position, leading to a possible loss of market share or a decrease in prices, either of which could result in decreased revenues and profits. Our competitors are numerous, ranging from large multinational corporations, which have significantly greater capital resources than us, to relatively small and specialized firms. In addition to competing with fuel resellers, we also compete with the major oil producers that market fuel directly to the large commercial airlines, shipping companies and petroleum distributors operating in the land transportation market. Although many major oil companies have been divesting their downstream assets, some continue to compete with us in certain markets while others may decide to re-enter the market in the future. Our business could be adversely affected because of increased competition from these oil companies, who may choose to increase their direct marketing in order to compete with us or provide less advantageous price and credit terms to us than to our fuel reseller competitors.

Changes in U.S. or foreign tax laws could adversely affect our business and future operating results.

We are affected by various U.S. and foreign taxes, including income taxes and taxes imposed on the purchase and sale of aviation, marine and land fuel products, such as sales, excise, value added tax, energy, environmental and other taxes. From time to time, we may also benefit from special tax concessions in certain jurisdictions. Changes in U.S. and foreign tax laws, our failure to comply with such laws or the loss of tax concessions could adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Furthermore, significant judgment is required in determining our worldwide provision for income taxes. In the ordinary course of our business, there are many transactions and calculations where the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. We are regularly under audit by tax authorities and, although we believe our tax estimates are reasonable, the final determination of tax audits and any related litigation could be materially different from our historical income tax provisions and accruals. The results of an audit or litigation could have a material effect on our financial statements in the period or periods for which that determination is made.

Finally, we earn a significant amount of our operating income from outside the U.S., and any repatriation of funds currently held in foreign jurisdictions to the U.S. may result in higher effective income tax rates for the Company. In addition, there have been proposals to change U.S. income tax laws that would significantly impact how U.S. multinational corporations are taxed on foreign earnings. Although we cannot predict whether or in what form any proposed legislation may pass, if enacted it could have a material adverse impact on our income tax expense, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

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Item 2. Properties

The following table sets forth our principal properties, all of which are leased, as of February 5, 2014. We consider all of our properties and facilities to be suitable and adequate for our present needs and do not anticipate that we will experience difficulty in renewing or replacing those leases that expire in 2014 in any material respect.

WORLD FUEL SERVICES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**PROPERTIES**

Location	Principal Use	Lease Expiration
9800 Northwest 41st Street Miami, FL 33178, USA	Executive, administrative, operations and sales office for corporate, aviation, marine and land segments	May 2021
3340 S. Harlem Avenue Riverside, IL 60546, USA	Administrative, operations and sales office for land segment	June 2018
62 Buckingham Gate London, UK SW1E 6AJ	Administrative, operations and sales office for aviation, marine and land segments	June 2023
Kingfisher House North Park Gatwick Road Crawley, West Sussex, UK RH102XN	Administrative, operations and sales office for aviation and land segments	September 2015
238A Thompson Road #17-03 Novena Square Tower A Singapore 307684	Administrative, operations and sales office for aviation and marine segments	December 2015
Office No. 2003, Swiss Tower Plot No. Y3, Jumeirah Lakes Towers Dubai, United Arab Emirates	Sales and marketing office for aviation and marine segments	March 2017
Av. Rio Branco 181/3602 Parte, Centro Rio de Janeiro, Brazil 20040 007	Administrative, operations and sales office for aviation, marine and land segments	December 2016
Calle Francisco Sarabia No. 34 B Colonia Penon de los Banos Delegación Venustiano Carranza C.P. 15520, Mexico D.F.	Administrative, operations and sales office for aviation segment	October 2014
Forum 2, Building N, Level 4, Radial Santa Ana Belén (Lindoral), Pozos, Santa Ana San José, Costa Rica	Administrative, operations and sales office for aviation and marine segments	March 2018
555 West Brown Deer Road, Suite 200 Milwaukee, WI 53224, USA	Administrative, operations and sales office for land segment	January 2015
605 North Highway 169, Suite 1100 & 1200 Plymouth, MN 55441, USA	Administrative, operations and sales office for land segment	June 2018
One Mill Street	Administrative, operations and sales office	December 2015

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Parish, NY 13131, USA	for aviation segment	
Virkelyst 10 DK-9400 Nr. Sundby, Denmark	Administrative, operations and sales office for aviation and land segments	August 2015
6000 Metcalf Ln Shawnee Mission, KS 66202, USA	Administrative, operations and sales office for land segment	April 2017
8650 College Blvd Overland Park, KS 66210, USA 14	Administrative, operations and sales office for aviation, marine and land segments	December 2014

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Item 3. Legal Proceedings

Lac-Mégantic, Quebec

As described in Note 7 to the Consolidated Financial Statements Commitments and Contingencies Lac-Mégantic, Quebec, various lawsuits have been filed against us and other third parties related to the Lac-Mégantic incident. In 2013, we, certain of our subsidiaries, DPM and DPTS, along with a number of third parties, including MMA and certain of its affiliates, as well as several manufacturers and lessors of tank cars, were named as defendants in twenty complaints filed in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois. The complaints generally allege wrongful death and negligence in the failure to provide for the proper and safe transportation of crude oil and seek economic and compensatory damages, as well as costs. The actions were removed to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois (the "IL District Court") and subsequently reassigned to a single judge in the IL District Court (other than one action that was remanded to state court prior to reassignment and another that was voluntarily dismissed by the plaintiffs). The plaintiffs subsequently filed a motion to have these actions remanded to state court. We filed a motion in the United States District Court for the District of Maine (the "ME District Court"), where MMA's bankruptcy is pending, to transfer all of these actions to that court. The motion to transfer is currently pending before the ME District Court and the IL District Court has stayed all rulings in the actions, including the motion to remand, until after the Maine court has ruled on the motion to transfer. We believe these claims against us, certain of our subsidiaries, DPM and DPTS are without merit and intend to vigorously defend against such claims and pursue any and all defenses available.

In 2013, we, certain of our subsidiaries, DPM and DPTS, along with a number of other third parties, including CPR, MMA and certain of its affiliates, several manufacturers and lessors of tank cars, as well as the intended purchaser and certain suppliers of the crude oil, were named as defendants in a motion filed in Quebec Superior Court to authorize the bringing of a class-action lawsuit seeking economic, compensatory and punitive damages, as well as costs. The motion generally alleges wrongful death and negligence in the failure to provide for the proper and safe transportation of crude oil. We believe these claims against us, certain of our subsidiaries, DPM and DPTS are without merit and intend to vigorously defend against such claims and pursue any and all defenses available.

In 2013, the Quebec Minister for Sustainable Development, Environment, Wildlife and Parks (the "Minister") issued an order requiring MMA and us to recover the spilled crude oil caused by the incident and to otherwise fully remediate the impact of the incident on the environment. The Minister subsequently issued a modified order, to which CPR was added as a party. The requirements of the modified order with respect to us are not materially different from the initial order (the initial order and modified order are hereinafter collectively referred to as the "Order"). We have filed a contestation of the Order before the Tribunal administratif du Québec, an administrative body responsible for hearing such contestations, that challenges the legality and validity of the Order on various grounds.

As a result of the Lac-Mégantic derailment, the Canadian Transportation Safety Board is conducting an investigation into the cause of the derailment and the events surrounding it. In addition, the Quebec police are conducting a criminal investigation and are reported to be coordinating with Canadian and U.S. law enforcement authorities.

Additional claims, lawsuits, proceedings, investigations and orders may be filed, commenced or issued with respect to the incident, which may involve civil claims for damages or governmental investigative, regulatory or enforcement actions against us.

Cathay Pacific Litigation

On April 11, 2012, Cathay Pacific Airways Limited ("Cathay") filed a writ in the High Court of the Republic of Singapore against one of our subsidiaries, World Fuel Services (Singapore) Pte Ltd. ("WFSS") alleging property damage and bodily injuries arising out of the emergency landing of a Cathay aircraft in Hong Kong on April 13, 2010, which Cathay alleged was caused by contaminated fuel supplied by WFSS. Cathay also alleged that WFSS supplied contaminated fuel to a Cathay flight originating from the same airport on April 12, 2010. On November 16, 2012, Cathay filed a Statement of Claim in the High Court of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region against WFSS and PT Pertamina (Persero) ("Pertamina"), the party that supplied the subject fuel to WFSS, alleging breach of contract and negligence. Although not specified in either the writ or the claim, Cathay was asserting damages relating to the incident of approximately \$34.0 million. Effective December 24, 2013, Cathay, WFSS and Pertamina entered into a settlement agreement whereby Cathay, in consideration of payments from each of WFSS and Pertamina, agreed to release and forever discharge any and all claims it may have against WFSS and Pertamina arising out of these incidents without any admission of liability by WFSS or Pertamina. The amount due to Cathay from WFSS under the settlement agreement was not significant and fully covered by insurance. The parties jointly filed a Notice of Discontinuance dismissing the Singapore case in January 2014 and the settlement agreement requires that the parties take similar action to have the Hong Kong case dismissed.

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Other Matters

We are a party to various claims, complaints and proceedings arising in the ordinary course of our business operations including, but not limited to: (i) commercial and governmental contract claims, such as property damage, demurrage, billing and fuel quality claims, (ii) environmental claims and (iii) bankruptcy preference claims. We are not currently a party to any such claim, complaint or proceeding that we expect to have a material adverse effect on our business or financial condition. However, any adverse resolution of one or more such claims, complaints or proceedings during a particular reporting period could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial statements or disclosures for that period.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

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Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Shareholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol INT. As of February 5, 2014, there were 320 shareholders of record of our common stock and the closing price of our stock on the NYSE was \$42.81. The following table sets forth, for each quarter in 2013 and 2012, the high and low closing sales prices of our common stock as reported by the NYSE.

	Price	
	High	Low
2013		
First quarter	\$45.11	\$37.84
Second quarter	41.88	37.03
Third quarter	41.62	35.00
Fourth quarter	43.21	36.79
2012		
First quarter	\$48.94	\$40.09
Second quarter	44.32	35.40
Third quarter	41.03	34.58
Fourth quarter	41.68	34.00

Cash Dividends

The following table sets forth the amount, the declaration date, record date and payment date for each quarterly cash dividend declared in 2013 and 2012.

	Per Share	Declaration Date	Record Date	Payment
	Amount			Date
2013				
First quarter	\$0.0375	March 8, 2013	March 22, 2013	April 5, 2013
Second quarter	0.0375	May 31, 2013	June 21, 2013	July 5, 2013
Third quarter	0.0375	August 23, 2013	September 20, 2013	October 4, 2013
Fourth quarter	0.0375	November 26, 2013	December 13, 2013	January 3, 2014
2012				
First quarter	\$0.0375	March 6, 2012	March 23, 2012	April 6, 2012
Second quarter	0.0375	June 12, 2012	June 22, 2012	July 6, 2012
Third quarter	0.0375	August 24, 2012	September 14, 2012	October 5, 2012
Fourth quarter	0.0375	November 20, 2012	December 14, 2012	January 4, 2013

Our Credit Facility and Term Loans restrict the payment of cash dividends to a maximum of the sum of (i) \$50.0 million plus (ii) 50% of the cumulative consolidated net income for each fiscal quarter beginning with the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2010, plus (iii) 100% of the net proceeds of all equity issuances made after October 2013. For additional information regarding our Credit Facility and Term Loans, see Note 6 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, included herein, and "Liquidity and Capital Resources" in "Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

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Stock Performance

This graph compares the total shareholder return on our common stock with the total return on the Russell 2000 Index and the S&P Energy Index for the five-year period from December 31, 2008 through December 31, 2013. The cumulative return includes reinvestment of dividends.

Comparison of 5 Year Cumulative Total Return
Among World Fuel, the Russell 2000 Index, and the S&P Energy Index
\$100 invested on 12/31/08 in stock or index, including reinvestment of dividends.

Fiscal year ending December 31.

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Equity Compensation Plans

The following table summarizes securities authorized for issuance related to outstanding restricted stock units ("RSUs") and stock-settled stock appreciation rights ("SSAR Awards") under our equity compensation plan (which was approved by our shareholders) and available for future issuance under our equity compensation plan as of December 31, 2013 (in thousands, except weighted average price data):

Plan name or description	(a) Maximum number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding RSUs and SSAR Awards	(b) Weighted average price of outstanding RSUs and SSAR Awards	(c) Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plan (excluding securities reflected in column (a))
2006 Omnibus Plan	1,019	\$10.07	3,495

There are no outstanding warrants to purchase our common stock.

Table of Contents**Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

The following table presents information with respect to repurchases of common stock made by us during the quarterly period ended December 31, 2013 (in thousands, except average price per share):

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased (1)	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (2)
10/1/13-10/31/13		\$		\$30,016
11/1/13-11/30/13	390	38.49	389	15,028
12/1/13-12/31/13				15,028
Total	390	\$38.49	389	\$15,028

- (1) These amounts include shares purchased as part of our publicly announced programs and shares owned and tendered by employees to satisfy the required withholding taxes related to share-based payment awards, which are not deducted from shares available to be purchased under publicly announced programs.
- (2) In October 2008, our Board of Directors authorized a \$50.0 million common stock repurchase program (the "Repurchase Program"). The program does not require a minimum number of shares of common stock to be purchased and has no expiration date but may be suspended or discontinued at any time. As of December 31, 2013, approximately \$15.0 million remains available for repurchases under this program. The timing and amount of shares of common stock to be repurchased under the program will depend on market conditions, share price, securities law and other legal requirements and factors.

For information on repurchases of common stock for the first three quarters of 2013, see the corresponding 10-Q Report for each such quarter.

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Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following selected consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto and Part II, Item 7 of this report appearing under the caption, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and other financial data and "Risk Factors" included elsewhere in this 2013 10-K Report. The historical results are not necessarily indicative of the operating results to be expected in the future. All financial information presented has been prepared in U.S. dollars and in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States.

WORLD FUEL SERVICES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
SELECTED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL DATA

(In thousands, except earnings and dividends per share data)

	For the Year ended December 31,				
	2013 (1)	2012 (2)	2011 (3)	2010 (4)	2009 (5)
Revenue	\$ 41,561,947	\$ 38,945,338	\$ 34,622,854	\$ 19,131,147	\$ 11,295,177
Cost of revenue	40,809,189	38,271,891	33,987,851	18,689,006	10,919,586
Gross profit	752,758	673,447	635,003	442,141	375,591
Operating expenses (6)	488,400	416,424	378,031	261,275	221,596
Income from operations	264,358	257,023	256,972	180,866	153,995
Non-operating expenses, net	(17,693)	(17,428)	(18,769)	(3,336)	(4,086)
Income before income taxes	246,665	239,595	238,203	177,530	149,909
Provision for income taxes	39,505	38,244	39,001	31,027	32,346
Net income including noncontrolling interest	207,160	201,351	199,202	146,503	117,563
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	4,085	12,006	5,173	(362)	424
Net income attributable to World Fuel	\$ 203,075	\$ 189,345	\$ 194,029	\$ 146,865	\$ 117,139
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 2.85	\$ 2.66	\$ 2.74	\$ 2.36	\$ 1.99
Basic weighted average common shares	71,224	71,154	70,687	62,168	59,003
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 2.83	\$ 2.64	\$ 2.71	\$ 2.31	\$ 1.96
Diluted weighted average common shares	71,800	71,817	71,510	63,441	59,901
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.15

As of December 31,

2013 (1) 2012 (2) 2011 (3) 2010 (4) 2009 (5)

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Cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments	\$ 292,061	\$ 172,740	\$ 205,415	\$ 272,893	\$ 306,943
Accounts receivable, net	2,538,642	2,193,866	2,160,561	1,386,700	951,398
Total current assets	3,815,501	3,281,377	3,122,227	2,067,867	1,467,947
Total assets	4,739,277	4,107,751	3,697,246	2,566,450	1,747,995
Total current liabilities	2,514,515	2,149,298	2,026,142	1,358,484	951,711
Total long-term liabilities	545,868	416,829	324,386	81,402	63,035
Total equity (7)	1,678,894	1,541,624	1,346,718	1,126,564	733,249

- (1) In 2013, we completed three acquisitions which were not material individually or in the aggregate. The financial position and results of operations of these acquisitions have been included in our consolidated financial statements since their respective acquisition dates.
- (2) In 2012, we acquired i) certain assets of CarterEnergy Corporation, including the assets comprising its wholesale motor fuel distribution business (the "CarterEnergy business") on September 1st, ii) certain assets of Multi Service Corporation, including the assets comprising its transaction management business, and all of the outstanding stock of its foreign subsidiaries (the "Multi Service business") on December 31st and iii) completed three additional acquisitions which were not material individually or in the aggregate. The financial position and results of operations of these acquisitions have been included in our consolidated financial statements since their respective acquisition dates.
- (3) In 2011, we acquired i) all of the outstanding stock of Nordic Camp Supply ApS and certain affiliates ("NCS") and ii) all of the outstanding stock of Ascent Aviation Group, Inc. ("Ascent") on March 1st and April 1st, respectively, and completed six additional acquisitions which were not material individually or in the aggregate. The financial position and results of operations of these acquisitions have been included in our consolidated financial statements since their respective acquisition dates.

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- (4) In 2010, we acquired i) certain assets of Lakeside Oil Company, Inc., including the assets comprising its wholesale motor fuel distribution business (the "Lakeside business") on July 1st, ii) all of the outstanding stock of Western Petroleum Company ("Western") on October 1st, iii) all of the outstanding stock of The Hiller Group Incorporated, Air Petro Corp. and all of the outstanding membership interests of HG Equipment, LLC and AHT Services, LLC (collectively, "Hiller") on December 31st and iv) completed two additional acquisitions which were not material individually or in the aggregate. The financial position and results of operations of these acquisitions have been included in our consolidated financial statements since their respective acquisition dates.
- (5) In April 2009, we acquired i) all of the outstanding stock of Henty Oil Limited, Tank and Marine Engineering Limited and Henty Shipping Services Limited (collectively, "Henty") and ii) certain assets of TGS Petroleum, Inc., including the assets comprising its wholesale motor fuel distribution business (the "TGS business"). The financial position and results of operations of these acquisitions have been included in our consolidated financial statements since April 1, 2009.
- (6) Included in operating expenses are total non-cash compensation costs associated with share-based payment awards of \$16.7 million for 2013, \$14.1 million for 2012, \$11.0 million for 2011, \$10.1 million for 2010 and \$6.5 million for 2009 and intangible amortization expense of \$22.4 million for 2013, \$18.1 million for 2012, \$25.0 million for 2011, \$9.8 million for 2010 and \$8.3 million for 2009.
- (7) In 2013, we repurchased 926,000 shares of our common stock for an aggregate value of \$35.0 million pursuant to the Repurchase Program. In 2010, we completed a public offering of 9,200,000 shares of our common stock and received net proceeds of \$218.8 million.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with "Item 6 Selected Financial Data," and with the accompanying consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this 2013 10-K Report. The following discussion may contain forward-looking statements, and our actual results may differ significantly from the results suggested by these forward-looking statements. Some factors that may cause our results to differ materially from the results and events anticipated or implied by such forward-looking statements are described in "Item 1A Risk Factors."

Overview

We are a leading global fuel logistics company, principally engaged in the marketing, sale and distribution of aviation, marine, and land fuel and related products and services on a worldwide basis. We compete by providing our customers with value-added benefits, including single-supplier convenience, competitive pricing, the availability of trade credit, price risk management, logistical support, fuel quality control and fuel procurement outsourcing. We have three reportable operating business segments: aviation, marine, and land. We primarily contract with third parties for the delivery and storage of fuel products, however, in some cases we own storage and transportation assets for strategic purposes. Additionally, we offer transaction management services which consist of card payment solutions and merchant processing services to customers in the aviation, marine and land transportation industries. In our aviation segment, we offer fuel and related products and services to major commercial airlines, second and third-tier airlines, cargo carriers, regional and low cost carriers, airports, fixed based operators, corporate fleets, fractional operators, private aircraft, military fleets and to the U.S. and foreign governments. In our marine segment, we offer fuel, lubricants and related products and services to a broad base of marine customers, including international container and tanker fleets, commercial cruise lines, yachts and time-charter operators, as well as to the U.S. and foreign governments. In our land segment, we offer fuel, lubricants and related products and services to petroleum distributors operating in the land transportation market, retail petroleum operators, and industrial, commercial and government customers and we engage in crude oil marketing activities.

In our aviation and land segments, we primarily purchase and resell fuel and other products, and we do not act as brokers. Profit from our aviation and land segments is primarily determined by the volume and the gross profit achieved on fuel resales and a percentage of card payment and processing revenue. In our marine segment, we primarily purchase and resell fuel and also act as brokers for others. Profit from our marine segment is determined primarily by the volume and gross profit achieved on fuel resales and by the volume and commission rate of the brokering business. Our profitability in our segments also depends on our operating expenses, which may be significantly affected to the extent that we are required to provide for potential bad debt.

Our revenue and cost of revenue are significantly impacted by world oil prices, as evidenced in part by our revenue and cost of revenue fluctuations in previous fiscal years, while our gross profit is not necessarily impacted by changes in world oil prices. However, significant movements in fuel prices during any given financial period can have a significant impact on our gross profit, either positively or negatively

depending on the direction, volatility and timing of such price movements.

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We may experience decreases in future sales volumes and margins as a result of the ongoing deterioration in the world economy, the decline of the transportation industry, natural disasters and continued conflicts and instability in the Middle East, Asia and Latin America, as well as potential future terrorist activities and possible military retaliation. In addition, because fuel costs represent a significant part of our customers' operating expenses, volatile and/or high fuel prices can adversely affect our customers' businesses, and, consequently, the demand for our services and our results of operations. Our hedging activities may not be effective to mitigate volatile fuel prices and may expose us to counterparty risk. See "Item 1A Risk Factors" of this 2013 10-K Report.

Reportable Segments

We have three reportable operating segments: aviation, marine and land. Corporate expenses are allocated to each segment based on usage, where possible, or on other factors according to the nature of the activity. We evaluate and manage our business segments using the performance measurement of income from operations. Financial information with respect to our business segments is provided in Note 11 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements included in this 2013 10-K Report.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this 2013 10-K Report, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires management to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including those related to unbilled revenue and related costs of sales, bad debt, share-based payment awards, derivatives, goodwill and identifiable intangible assets and certain accrued liabilities. We base our estimates on historical experience and on other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

We have identified the policies below as critical to our business operations and the understanding of our results of operations. For a detailed discussion on the application of these and other significant accounting policies, see Note 1 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements included in this 2013 10-K Report.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from the sale of fuel is recognized when the sales price is fixed or determinable, collectability is reasonably assured and title passes to the customer, which is when the delivery of fuel is made to our customer directly from us, the supplier or a third-party subcontractor. Our fuel sales are generated as a fuel reseller as well as from on-hand inventory supply. When acting as a fuel reseller, we generally purchase fuel from the supplier, and contemporaneously resell the fuel to the customer, normally taking delivery for purchased fuel at the same place and time as the delivery is made to the customer. We record the gross sale of the fuel as we generally take inventory risk, have latitude in establishing the sales price, have discretion in the supplier selection, maintain credit risk and are the primary obligor in the sales arrangement.

Revenue from fuel-related services is recognized when services are performed, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. We record the sale of fuel-related services on a gross basis as we generally have latitude in establishing the sales price, have discretion in supplier selection, maintain credit risk and are the primary obligor in the sales arrangement.

Commission from fuel broker services is recognized when services are performed and collectability is reasonably assured. When acting as a fuel broker, we are paid a commission by the supplier.

Revenue from card payment and processing transactions is recognized at the time the purchase is made by the customer using the charge card. Revenue from charge card transactions is generated from processing fees.

Share-Based Payment Awards

We account for share-based payment awards on a fair value basis. Under fair value accounting, the grant-date fair value of the share-based payment award is amortized as compensation expense, on a straight-line basis, over the vesting period for both graded and cliff vesting awards. Annual compensation expense for share-based payment awards is reduced by an expected forfeiture amount on the outstanding share-based payment awards.

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The estimated fair value of stock awards, such as restricted stock and RSUs is based on the grant-date market value of our common stock, as defined in the respective plans under which the awards were granted. To determine the estimated fair value of SSAR Awards, we use the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The estimation of the fair value of SSAR Awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model is affected by our stock price as well as assumptions regarding a number of complex and subjective variables. These variables include our expected stock price volatility over the term of the awards, actual and projected employee stock option exercise behaviors, risk-free interest rates and expected dividends. The expected term of SSAR Awards represents the estimated period of time from grant until exercise or conversion and is based on vesting schedules and expected post-vesting, exercise and employment termination behavior. Expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of our common stock over the period that is equivalent to the award's expected life. Any adjustment to the historical volatility as an indicator of future volatility would be based on the impact to historical volatility of significant non-recurring events that would not be expected in the future. Risk-free interest rates are based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve at the time of grant for the period that is equivalent to the award's expected life. Dividend yields are based on the historical dividends of World Fuel over the period that is equivalent to the award's expected life, as adjusted for stock splits.

Cash flows from income tax benefits resulting from income tax deductions in excess of the compensation cost recognized for share-based payment awards (excess income tax benefits) are classified as financing cash flows. These excess income tax benefits are credited to capital in excess of par value.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Bad Debt

Credit extension, monitoring and collection are performed for each of our business segments. Each segment has a credit committee that is responsible for approving credit limits above certain amounts, setting and maintaining credit standards, and managing the overall quality of the credit portfolio. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers and adjust credit limits based upon payment history and the customer's current creditworthiness, as determined by our review of our customer's credit information. We extend credit on an unsecured basis to most of our customers. Accounts receivable are deemed past due based on contractual terms agreed to with our customers.

We continuously monitor collections and payments from our customers and maintain a provision for estimated credit losses based upon our historical experience with our customers, current market and industry conditions affecting our customers and any specific customer collection issues that we have identified. Historical payment trends may not be a useful indicator of current or future credit worthiness of our customers, particularly in these difficult economic and financial markets. Accounts receivable are reduced by an allowance for bad debt.

If credit losses exceed established allowances, our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows may be adversely affected. For additional information on the credit risks inherent in our business, see "Item 1A Risk Factors" in this 2013 10-K Report.

Inventories

Inventories are valued using the average cost methodology and are stated at the lower of average cost or market. Components of inventory include fuel purchase costs, the related transportation costs and changes in the estimated fair market values for inventories included in a fair value hedge relationship.

Derivatives

We enter into financial derivative contracts in order to mitigate the risk of market price fluctuations in aviation, marine and land fuel, to offer our customers fuel pricing alternatives to meet their needs and to mitigate the risk of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. We also enter into proprietary derivative transactions, primarily intended to capitalize on arbitrage opportunities related to basis or time spreads related to fuel products we sell. We have applied the normal purchase and normal sales exception ("NPNS"), as provided by accounting guidance for derivative instruments and hedging activities, to certain of our physical forward sales and purchase contracts. While these contracts are considered derivative instruments under the guidance for derivative instruments and hedging activities, they are not recorded at fair value, but rather are recorded in our consolidated financial statements when physical settlement of the contracts occurs. If it is determined that a transaction designated as NPNS no longer meets the scope of the exception, the fair value of the related contract is recorded as an asset or liability on the consolidated balance sheets and the difference between the fair value and the contract amount is immediately recognized through earnings.

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Our derivatives that are subject to the accounting guidance for derivative instruments are recognized at their estimated fair market value in accordance with the accounting guidance for fair value measurements. If the derivative does not qualify as a hedge or is not designated as a hedge, changes in the estimated fair market value of the derivative are recognized as a component of revenue, cost of revenue or other (expense) income, net (based on the underlying transaction type) in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. Derivatives which qualify for hedge accounting may be designated as either a fair value or cash flow hedge. For our fair value hedges, changes in the estimated fair market value of the hedge instrument and the hedged item are recognized in the same line item as a component of either revenue or cost of revenue (based on the underlying transaction type) in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. For our cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the changes in the fair market value of the hedge is recognized as a component of other comprehensive income in the shareholders' equity section of the consolidated balance sheets and subsequently reclassified into the same line item as the forecasted transaction when both are settled, while the ineffective portion of the changes in the estimated fair market value of the hedge is recognized as a component of other (expense) income, net in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. Cash flows for our hedging instruments used in our hedges are classified in the same category as the cash flow from the hedged items. If for any reason hedge accounting is discontinued, then any cash flows subsequent to the date of discontinuance shall be classified in a manner consistent with the nature of the instrument.

To qualify for hedge accounting, as either a fair value or cash flow hedge, the hedging relationship between the hedging instruments and hedged items must be highly effective over an extended period of time in achieving the offset of changes in fair values or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk at the inception of the hedge. We use a regression analysis based on historical spot prices in assessing the qualification for our fair value hedges. However, our measurement of hedge ineffectiveness for our fair value inventory hedges utilizes spot prices for the hedged item (inventory) and forward or future prices for the hedge instrument. Therefore, the excluded component (forward or future prices) in assessing hedge qualification, along with ineffectiveness, is included as a component of cost of revenue in earnings. Adjustments to the carrying amounts of hedged items are discontinued in instances where the related fair value hedging instrument becomes ineffective and any previously recorded fair market value changes are not adjusted until the fuel is sold.

Goodwill and Identifiable Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the future earnings and cash flow potential of acquired businesses in excess of the fair values that are assigned to all other identifiable assets and liabilities. Goodwill arises because the purchase price paid reflects numerous factors, including the strategic fit and expected synergies these acquisitions bring to existing operations and the prevailing market value for comparable companies. Goodwill is not subject to periodic amortization; instead, it is reviewed annually at year-end (or more frequently under certain circumstances) for impairment. We assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of any individual reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. In performing the qualitative assessment, we assess relevant events and circumstances that may impact the fair value of our reporting units, including the following: (i) macroeconomic conditions, (ii) industry and market considerations, (iii) earnings quality/sustainability, (iv) overall financial performance, (v) events affecting a reporting unit, (vi) share price and (vii) recent fair value calculation for our reporting units, if available. After assessing the above described events and circumstances, if we determine that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is greater than its carrying value, then no further testing is required. Otherwise, we would perform the first step of quantitative testing for goodwill impairment.

From time to time, we may perform the first step of quantitative testing for goodwill impairment in lieu of performing a qualitative assessment. The first step of the goodwill impairment test compares the estimated fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying value. We estimate the fair value of a reporting unit using discounted cash flows and market capitalization methodologies.

In connection with our acquisitions, we record identifiable intangible assets existing at the date of the acquisitions for customer relationships, supplier and non-compete agreements, developed technology and trademark/trade name rights. Identifiable intangible assets subject to amortization are amortized over their estimated useful lives and are reviewed for impairment and appropriate remaining useful lives whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable based on market factors and operational considerations. For identifiable intangible assets not subject to amortization, we first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that an asset has been impaired. After assessing qualitative factors, if we determine that it is more likely than not that the fair value of an asset is greater than its carrying value, then no further testing is required. Otherwise, we would review for impairment by comparing the fair value of the intangible asset to its carrying value.

Extinguishment of Liability

In the normal course of business, we accrue liabilities for fuel and services received for which invoices have not yet been received. These liabilities are derecognized, or extinguished, if either (i) payment is made to relieve our obligation for the liability or (ii) we are legally released from our obligation for the liability, such as when our legal obligations with respect to such liabilities lapse or otherwise no longer exist. We derecognized vendor liability accruals due to the legal release of our obligations in the amount of \$8.5 million, \$11.2 million and \$8.3 million during 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, which is reflected as a reduction of cost of revenue in the accompanying consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

Table of Contents**Results of Operations**

The results of operations include the results of (i) the Multi Service business (aviation, marine, and land segments) commencing on December 31, 2012, (ii) the CarterEnergy business (land segment) commencing on September 1, 2012, (iii) Ascent (aviation segment) commencing on April 1, 2011 and (iv) NCS (aviation and land segments) commencing on March 1, 2011.

2013 compared to 2012

Revenue. Our revenue for 2013 was \$41.6 billion, an increase of \$2.6 billion, or 6.7%, as compared to 2012. Our revenue during these periods was attributable to the following segments (in thousands):

	2013	2012	\$ Change
Aviation segment	\$ 16,087,611	\$ 14,692,042	\$ 1,395,569
Marine segment	14,790,342	14,750,425	39,917
Land segment	10,683,994	9,502,871	1,181,123
Total	\$ 41,561,947	\$ 38,945,338	\$ 2,616,609

Our aviation segment revenue for 2013 was \$16.1 billion, an increase of \$1.4 billion, or 9.5% as compared to 2012. Of the increase in aviation segment revenue, \$2.0 billion was due to increased volume attributable to new and existing customers, which was partially offset by \$0.6 billion due to a decrease in the average price per gallon sold as a result of lower average jet fuel prices in 2013 as compared to 2012.

Our marine segment revenue for 2013 and 2012 was \$14.8 billion. Of the increase in marine segment revenue, \$0.5 billion was due to increased volume attributable to new and existing customers, which was principally offset by a decrease in the average price per metric ton sold as a result of lower average marine fuel prices in 2013 as compared to 2012.

Our land segment revenue for 2013 was \$10.7 billion, an increase of \$1.2 billion, or 12.4%, as compared to 2012. The increase in land segment revenue was principally due to revenue from acquired businesses.

Gross Profit. Our gross profit for 2013 was \$752.8 million, an increase of \$79.3 million, or 11.8%, as compared to 2012. Our gross profit during these periods was attributable to the following segments (in thousands):

	2013	2012	\$ Change
Aviation segment	\$ 327,178	\$ 294,601	\$ 32,577
Marine segment	177,052	208,028	(30,976)
Land segment	248,528	170,818	77,710
Total	\$ 752,758	\$ 673,447	\$ 79,311

Our aviation segment gross profit for 2013 was \$327.2 million, an increase of \$32.6 million, or 11.1%, as compared to 2012. Of the increase in aviation segment gross profit, \$28.6 million was due to increased volume attributable to new and existing customers and \$10.9 million was due to gross profit from acquired businesses. These increases were partially offset by \$6.9 million in lower gross profit per gallon sold principally due to fluctuations in customer mix.

Our marine segment gross profit for 2013 was \$177.1 million, a decrease of \$31.0 million, or 14.9%, as compared to 2012. Of the decrease in marine segment gross profit, \$37.6 million was due to decreased gross profit per metric ton sold principally due to limited price volatility in 2013 and fluctuations in customer mix. This decrease was partially offset by \$6.6 million due to increased volume attributable to new and existing customers.

Our land segment gross profit for 2013 was \$248.5 million, an increase of \$77.7 million, or 45.5%, as compared to 2012. The increase in land segment gross profit was principally due to gross profit from acquired businesses.

Operating Expenses. Total operating expenses for 2013 were \$488.4 million, an increase of \$72.0 million, or 17.3%, as compared to 2012. The following table sets forth our expense categories (in thousands):

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	2013	2012	\$ Change
Compensation and employee benefits	\$ 288,021	\$ 237,362	\$ 50,659
Provision for bad debt	11,745	4,790	6,955
General and administrative	188,634	174,272	14,362
Total	\$ 488,400	\$ 416,424	\$ 71,976

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The \$50.7 million increase in compensation and employee benefits was principally due to the inclusion of expenses from acquired businesses. The \$7.0 million increase in provision for bad debt was principally due to an overall increase in the accounts receivable balance in 2013 as compared to 2012 and additional reserves for specific customers. The \$14.4 million increase in general and administrative expenses was due to \$26.2 million related to the inclusion of expenses from acquired businesses, which was partially offset by \$11.8 million in decreased expenses due to efforts to drive greater operational efficiencies.

Income from Operations. Our income from operations for 2013 was \$264.4 million, an increase of \$7.3 million, or 2.9%, as compared to 2012. Income from operations during these periods was attributable to the following segments (in thousands):

	2013	2012	\$ Change
Aviation segment	\$ 150,886	\$ 128,153	\$ 22,733
Marine segment	73,770	103,229	(29,459)
Land segment	84,767	75,291	9,476
	309,423	306,673	2,750
Corporate overhead unallocated	45,065	49,650	(4,585)
Total	\$ 264,358	\$ 257,023	\$ 7,335

Our aviation segment income from operations for 2013 was \$150.9 million, an increase of \$22.7 million, or 17.7%, as compared to 2012. This increase resulted from \$32.6 million in higher gross profit, which was partially offset by \$9.9 million in increased operating expenses attributable to the inclusion of acquired businesses.

Our marine segment income from operations for 2013 was \$73.8 million, a decrease of \$29.5 million, or 28.5%, as compared to 2012. This decrease principally resulted from \$31.0 million in lower gross profit.

Our land segment income from operations for 2013 was \$84.8 million, an increase of \$9.5 million, or 12.6%, as compared to 2012. This increase resulted from \$77.7 million in higher gross profit, which was partially offset by increased operating expenses of \$68.2 million. Of the increase in land segment operating expenses, \$67.1 million was related to the inclusion of acquired businesses.

Corporate overhead costs not charged to the business segments for 2013 were \$45.1 million, a decrease of \$4.6 million, or 9.2%, as compared to 2012. The decrease in corporate overhead costs not charged to the business segments was attributable to decreases in general and administrative expenses, principally professional fees.

Non-Operating Expenses, net. For 2013, we had non-operating expenses, net of \$17.7 million, an increase of \$0.3 million, or 1.5%, as compared to 2012.

Income Taxes. For 2013, our effective income tax rate was 16.0% and our income tax provision was \$39.5 million, as compared to an effective income tax rate of 16.0% and an income tax provision of \$38.2 million for 2012. Although there was no net change in the overall effective income tax rate between 2013 and 2012, the rates continue to have various recurring components attributable to differences in the results of our subsidiaries in tax jurisdictions with different income tax rates and outstanding uncertain tax positions net of certain nonrecurring discrete tax items including statute lapses, audit settlements, and a change in estimate.

Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interest. For 2013, net income attributable to noncontrolling interest was \$4.1 million, a decrease of \$7.9 million, or 66.0%, as compared to 2012. The decrease was principally due to the results of our crude oil marketing joint venture.

Net Income and Diluted Earnings per Common Share. Our net income for 2013 was \$203.1 million, an increase of \$13.7 million, or 7.3%, as compared to 2012. Diluted earnings per common share for 2013 was \$2.83 per common share, an increase of \$0.19 per common share, or 7.2% as compared to 2012.

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Non-GAAP Net Income and Non-GAAP Diluted Earnings per Common Share. Our non-GAAP net income for 2013 was \$230.5 million, an increase of \$14.6 million, or 6.8%, as compared to 2012. Non-GAAP diluted earnings per common share for 2013 was \$3.22 per common share, an increase of \$0.21 per common share, or 7.0%, as compared to 2012. The following table sets forth the reconciliation between our net income and non-GAAP net income for 2013 and 2012 (in thousands):

	2013	2012
Net income attributable to World Fuel	\$ 203,075	\$ 189,345
Share-based compensation expense, net of income taxes of \$5,534 and \$4,442 for 2013 and 2012, respectively	11,182	9,637
Intangible asset amortization expense, net of income taxes of \$8,128 and \$4,090 for 2013 and 2012, respectively	14,448	14,037
Expenses related to certain acquisitions, net of income taxes of \$1,574 for 2012*	1,822	2,924
Non-GAAP net income attributable to World Fuel	\$ 230,527	\$ 215,943

*
The expenses incurred in 2013 relate to the anticipated 2014 acquisition of Watson Petroleum Limited. The 2012 expenses relate to the acquisition of the Multi Service business.

The following table sets forth the reconciliation between our diluted earnings per common share and our non-GAAP diluted earnings per common share for 2013 and 2012:

	2013	2012
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 2.83	\$ 2.64
Share-based compensation expense, net of income taxes	0.16	0.13
Intangible asset amortization expense, net of income taxes	0.20	0.20
Expenses related to certain acquisitions net of income taxes*	0.03	0.04
Non-GAAP diluted earnings per common share	\$ 3.22	\$ 3.01

*
The expenses incurred in 2013 relate to the anticipated 2014 acquisition of Watson Petroleum Limited. The 2012 expenses relate to the acquisition of the Multi Service business.

The non-GAAP financial measures exclude costs associated with share based compensation, amortization of acquired intangible assets and expenses related to certain acquisitions primarily because we do not believe they are reflective of the Company's core operating results. We believe the exclusion of share-based compensation from operating expenses is useful given the variation in expense that can result from changes in the fair value of our common stock, the effect of which is unrelated to the operational conditions that give rise to variations in the components of our operating costs. Also, we believe the exclusion of the amortization of acquired intangible assets, as well as the expenses related to the anticipated acquisition of Watson Petroleum Limited and the acquisition of the Multi Service business, are useful for purposes of evaluating operating performance of our core operating results and comparing them period-over-period. We believe that these non-GAAP financial measures, when considered in conjunction with our financial information prepared in accordance with GAAP, are useful to investors to further aid in evaluating the ongoing financial performance of the Company and to provide greater transparency as supplemental information to our GAAP results. Non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered in isolation from, or as a substitute for, financial information prepared in accordance with GAAP. In addition, our presentation of non-GAAP net income and non-GAAP diluted earnings per common share may not be comparable to the presentation of such metrics by other companies. Non-GAAP diluted earnings per common share is computed by dividing non-GAAP net income attributable to World Fuel and available to common shareholders by the sum of the weighted average number of shares of common stock, stock units, restricted stock entitled to dividends not subject to forfeiture and vested RSUs outstanding during the period and the number of additional shares of common stock that would have been outstanding if our outstanding potentially dilutive securities had been issued. Investors are encouraged to review the reconciliation of these non-GAAP measures to their most directly comparable GAAP financial measures.

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2012 compared to 2011

Revenue. Our revenue for 2012 was \$38.9 billion, an increase of \$4.3 billion, or 12.5%, as compared to 2011. Our revenue during these periods was attributable to the following segments (in thousands):

	2012	2011	\$ Change
Aviation segment	\$ 14,692,042	\$ 12,866,019	\$ 1,826,023
Marine segment	14,750,425	14,565,086	185,339
Land segment	9,502,871	7,191,749	2,311,122
Total	\$ 38,945,338	\$ 34,622,854	\$ 4,322,484

Our aviation segment revenue for 2012 was \$14.7 billion, an increase of \$1.8 billion, or 14.2% as compared to 2011. The increase in aviation segment revenue was principally due to increased volume attributable to new and existing customers.

Our marine segment revenue for 2012 was \$14.8 billion, an increase of \$0.2 billion, or 1.3%, as compared to 2011. The increase in marine segment revenue was principally due to an increase in the average price per metric ton sold as a result of higher world oil prices in 2012 as compared to 2011.

Our land segment revenue for 2012 was \$9.5 billion, an increase of \$2.3 billion, or 32.1%, as compared to 2011. The increase in land segment revenue was due to \$0.7 billion attributable to the inclusion of revenue from acquired businesses, \$0.7 billion in increased volume attributable to crude oil marketing activities and \$0.6 billion in increased volume attributable to new and existing customers. The remaining \$0.3 billion increase was due to an increase in the average price per gallon sold as a result of higher world oil prices in 2012 as compared to 2011.

Gross Profit. Our gross profit for 2012 was \$673.4 million, an increase of \$38.4 million, or 6.1%, as compared to 2011. Our gross profit during these periods was attributable to the following segments (in thousands):

	2012	2011	\$ Change
Aviation segment	\$ 294,601	\$ 306,112	\$ (11,511)
Marine segment	208,028	195,109	12,919
Land segment	170,818	133,782	37,036
Total	\$ 673,447	\$ 635,003	\$ 38,444

Our aviation segment gross profit for 2012 was \$294.6 million, a decrease of \$11.5 million, or 3.8%, as compared to 2011. The decrease in aviation segment gross profit was due to \$8.9 million in lower gross profit per gallon sold in our physical inventory business as a result of the volatility, timing and direction of jet fuel price movements in 2012 as compared to 2011. The remaining decrease in aviation gross profit of \$2.6 million was principally due to fluctuations in customer mix.

Our marine segment gross profit for 2012 was \$208.0 million, an increase of \$12.9 million, or 6.6%, as compared to 2011. The increase in marine segment gross profit was principally due to higher gross profit per metric ton sold due to fluctuations in customer mix.

Our land segment gross profit for 2012 was \$170.8 million, an increase of \$37.0 million, or 27.7%, as compared to 2011. Of the increase in land segment gross profit, \$30.3 million was due to gross profit from acquired businesses and \$23.2 million was due to increased volume attributable to crude oil marketing activities, which were partially offset by a decrease in land segment gross profit of \$16.5 million principally due to fluctuations in customer mix.

Operating Expenses. Total operating expenses for 2012 were \$416.4 million, an increase of \$38.4 million, or 10.2%, as compared to 2011. The following table sets forth our expense categories (in thousands):

	2012	2011	\$ Change
Compensation and employee benefits	\$ 237,362	\$ 215,275	\$ 22,087
Provision for bad debt	4,790	8,173	(3,383)

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General and administrative	174,272	154,583	19,689
Total	\$ 416,424	\$ 378,031	\$ 38,393

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The \$22.1 million increase in compensation and employee benefits was due to \$13.5 million in increased expenses to support our growing global business and \$8.6 million related to the inclusion of expenses from acquired businesses. We had a lower increase in our accounts receivable balance in 2012 as compared to 2011, resulting in a \$3.4 million decrease in provision for bad debt in 2012. The \$19.7 million increase in general and administrative expenses was due to \$10.3 million related to the inclusion of expenses from acquired businesses, \$4.9 million in increased expenses to support our growing global business and \$4.5 million in expenses related to the acquisition of the Multi Service business in December 2012.

Income from Operations. Our income from operations for 2012 was \$257.0 million. Income from operations during these periods was attributable to the following segments (in thousands):

	2012	2011	\$ Change
Aviation segment	\$ 128,153	\$ 146,411	\$ (18,258)
Marine segment	103,229	95,982	7,247
Land segment	75,291	62,049	13,242
	306,673	304,442	2,231
Corporate overhead unallocated	49,650	47,470	2,180
Total	\$ 257,023	\$ 256,972	\$ 51

Our aviation segment income from operations for 2012 was \$128.2 million, a decrease of \$18.3 million, or 12.5%, as compared to 2011. This decrease resulted from \$11.5 million in lower gross profit and \$6.8 million in increased operating expenses principally attributable to the inclusion of expenses from acquired businesses.

Our marine segment income from operations for 2012 was \$103.2 million, an increase of \$7.2 million, or 7.6%, as compared to 2011. This increase resulted from \$12.9 million in higher gross profit, which was partially offset by increased operating expenses of \$5.7 million.

Our land segment income from operations for 2012 was \$75.3 million, an increase of \$13.2 million, or 21.3%, as compared to 2011. This increase resulted from \$37.0 million in higher gross profit, which was partially offset by increased operating expenses of \$23.8 million. Of the increase in land segment operating expenses, \$16.6 million was related to the inclusion of expenses from acquired businesses and \$7.2 million was due to increased expenses to support our growing global business.

Corporate overhead costs not charged to the business segments for 2012 were \$49.7 million, an increase of \$2.2 million, or 4.6%, as compared to 2011.

Non-Operating Expenses, net. For 2012, we had non-operating expenses, net of \$17.4 million, a decrease of \$1.3 million, or 7.1%, as compared to 2011. This decrease was due to a \$2.8 million positive change related to foreign currency transaction gains and losses and a \$1.8 million positive change related to non-operating activities. This decrease was partially offset by a \$3.3 million increase in interest expense and other financing costs, net, as a result of higher average borrowings in 2012 as compared to 2011.

Income Taxes. For 2012, our effective income tax rate was 16.0% and our income tax provision was \$38.2 million, as compared to an effective income tax rate of 16.4% and an income tax provision of \$39.0 million for 2011. The lower effective income tax rate for 2012 resulted primarily from differences in the actual results of our subsidiaries in tax jurisdictions with different income tax rates as compared to 2011, the reduction of certain income tax reserves for uncertain tax positions due to a discrete item related to a change in estimate, statutes of limitation lapses and the settlement of an income tax audit.

Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interest. For 2012, net income attributable to noncontrolling interest was \$12.0 million, an increase of \$6.8 million as compared to 2011. The increase was principally due to the results of our crude oil marketing joint venture.

Net Income and Diluted Earnings per Common Share. Our net income for 2012 was \$189.3 million, a decrease of \$4.7 million, or 2.4%, as compared to 2011. Diluted earnings per common share for 2012 was \$2.64 per common share, a decrease of \$0.07 per common share, or 2.6%, as compared to 2011.

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Non-GAAP Net Income and Non-GAAP Diluted Earnings per Common Share. Our non-GAAP net income for 2012 was \$215.9 million, a decrease of \$5.2 million, or 2.3%, as compared to 2011. Non-GAAP diluted earnings per common share for 2012 was \$3.01 per common share, a decrease of \$0.08 per common share, or 2.6%, as compared to 2011. The following table sets forth the reconciliation between our net income and our non-GAAP net income for 2012 and 2011 (in thousands):

	2012	2011
Net income attributable to World Fuel	\$ 189,345	\$ 194,029
Share-based compensation expense, net of income taxes of \$4,442 and \$3,480 for 2012 and 2011, respectively	9,637	7,558
Intangible asset amortization expense, net of income taxes of \$4,090 and \$5,465 for 2012 and 2011, respectively	14,037	19,546
Expenses related to the acquisition of the Multi Service business, net of income taxes of \$1,574	2,924	
Non-GAAP net income attributable to World Fuel	\$ 215,943	\$ 221,133

The following table sets forth the reconciliation between our diluted earnings per common share and our non-GAAP diluted earnings per common share for 2012 and 2011:

	2012	2011
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 2.64	\$ 2.71
Share-based compensation expense, net of income taxes	0.13	0.11
Intangible asset amortization expense, net of income taxes	0.20	0.27
Expenses related to the acquisition of the Multi Service business, net of income taxes	0.04	
Non-GAAP diluted earnings per common share	\$ 3.01	\$ 3.09

The non-GAAP financial measures exclude costs associated with share based compensation, amortization of acquired intangible assets and expenses related to certain acquisitions primarily because we do not believe they are reflective of the Company's core operating results. We believe the exclusion of share-based compensation from operating expenses is useful given the variation in expense that can result from changes in the fair value of our common stock, the effect of which is unrelated to the operational conditions that give rise to variations in the components of our operating costs. Also, we believe the exclusion of the amortization of acquired intangible assets, as well as the expenses related to the acquisition of the Multi Service business, are useful for purposes of evaluating operating performance of our core operating results and comparing them period-over-period. We believe that these non-GAAP financial measures, when considered in conjunction with our financial information prepared in accordance with GAAP, are useful to investors to further aid in evaluating the ongoing financial performance of the Company and to provide greater transparency as supplemental information to our GAAP results. Non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered in isolation from, or as a substitute for, financial information prepared in accordance with GAAP. In addition, our presentation of non-GAAP net income and non-GAAP diluted earnings per common share may not be comparable to the presentation of such metrics by other companies. Non-GAAP diluted earnings per common share is computed by dividing non-GAAP net income attributable to World Fuel and available to common shareholders by the sum of the weighted average number of shares of common stock, stock units, restricted stock entitled to dividends not subject to forfeiture and vested RSUs outstanding during the period and the number of additional shares of common stock that would have been outstanding if our outstanding potentially dilutive securities had been issued. Investors are encouraged to review the reconciliation of these non-GAAP measures to their most directly comparable GAAP financial measures.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Flows

The following table reflects the major categories of cash flows for 2013, 2012 and 2011. For additional details, please see the consolidated statements of cash flows in the consolidated financial statements.

	2013	2012	2011
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 264,302	\$ 145,791	\$ (142,536)
Net cash used in investing activities	(174,560)	(246,622)	(144,632)

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Net cash provided by financing activities	29,509	66,858	222,566
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2013 compared to 2012

Operating Activities. For 2013, net cash provided by operating activities was \$264.3 million as compared to \$145.8 million for 2012. The \$118.5 million increase in operating cash flows was principally due to favorable year-over-year changes in working capital.

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Investing Activities. For 2013, net cash used in investing activities was \$174.6 million as compared to \$246.6 million for 2012. The \$72.0 million decrease in cash used in investing activities was principally due to a \$140.8 million reduction in cash used for acquisitions and other investments in 2013 as compared to 2012, which was partially offset by a \$54.3 million increase in capital expenditures for the upgrade and expansion of certain inventory storage and transloading facilities in 2013.

Financing Activities. For 2013, net cash provided by financing activities was \$29.5 million as compared to \$66.9 million for 2012. The \$37.4 million decrease in cash provided by financing activities was principally due to purchases of common stock of \$35.0 million.

2012 compared to 2011

Operating Activities. For 2012, net cash provided by operating activities was \$145.8 million as compared to net cash used in operating activities of \$142.5 million for 2011. The \$288.3 million increase in operating cash flows was principally due to favorable year-over-year changes in working capital.

Investing Activities. For 2012, net cash used in investing activities was \$246.6 million as compared to \$144.6 million for 2011. The \$102.0 million increase in cash used in investing activities was principally due to an increase in cash used for the acquisition of businesses in 2012 as compared to 2011.

Financing Activities. For 2012, net cash provided by financing activities was \$66.9 million as compared to \$222.6 million for 2011. The \$155.7 million decrease in financing cash flows was principally due to borrowings under our Credit Facility of \$100.5 million in 2012 as compared to Term Loan borrowings of \$250.0 million in 2011.

Other Liquidity Measures

Cash and Cash Equivalents. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, we had cash and cash equivalents of \$292.1 million and \$172.7 million, respectively, of which \$39.7 million and \$172.7 million, respectively, was available for use by our U.S. subsidiaries without incurring additional costs. Our primary uses of cash and cash equivalents are to fund accounts receivable, purchase inventory and make strategic investments, primarily acquisitions. We are usually extended unsecured trade credit from our suppliers for our fuel purchases; however, certain suppliers require us to either prepay or provide a letter of credit. Increases in oil prices can negatively affect liquidity by increasing the amount of cash needed to fund fuel purchases as well as reducing the amount of fuel which we can purchase on an unsecured basis from our suppliers.

Credit Facility and Term Loans. We have a Credit Facility which permits borrowings of up to \$1.1 billion with a sublimit of \$400.0 million for the issuance of letters of credit and bankers' acceptances. Under the Credit Facility, we have the right to request increases in available borrowings up to an additional \$150.0 million, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions. The Credit Facility matures in October 2018. We had outstanding borrowings under our Credit Facility totaling \$200.0 million and \$100.5 million as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Our issued letters of credit under the Credit Facility totaled \$7.4 million and \$47.4 million as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. We also had \$242.5 million and \$247.5 million in Term Loans outstanding as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Our liquidity consisting of cash and cash equivalents and availability under the Credit Facility fluctuates based on a number of factors, including the timing of receipts from our customers and payments to our suppliers as well as commodity prices. Our Credit Facility and our Term Loans contain certain financial covenants with which we are required to comply. Our failure to comply with the financial covenants contained in our Credit Facility and our Term Loans could result in an event of default. An event of default, if not cured or waived, would permit acceleration of any outstanding indebtedness under the Credit Facility and our Term Loans, trigger cross-defaults under other agreements to which we are a party and impair our ability to borrow and issue letters of credit, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. As of December 31, 2013, we were in compliance with all financial covenants contained in our Credit Facility and our Term Loans.

Other Credit Lines. Additionally, we have other uncommitted credit lines primarily for the issuance of letters of credit, bank guarantees and bankers' acceptances. These credit lines are renewable on an annual basis and are subject to fees at market rates. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, our outstanding letters of credit and bank guarantees under these credit lines totaled \$150.6 million and \$184.2 million, respectively. We also have Receivables Purchase Agreements ("RPAs") that allow for the sale of up to an aggregate of \$325.0 million of our accounts receivable. As of December 31, 2013, we had sold accounts receivable of \$95.7 million under the RPAs.

Short-Term Debt. As of December 31, 2013, our short-term debt of \$14.6 million represents the current maturities (within the next twelve months) of certain promissory notes related to acquisitions, capital lease obligations and Term Loan borrowings.

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We believe that available funds from existing cash and cash equivalents and our Credit Facility, together with cash flows generated by operations, remain sufficient to fund our working capital and capital expenditure requirements for at least the next twelve months. In addition, to further enhance our liquidity profile, we may choose to raise additional funds which may or may not be needed for additional working capital, capital expenditures or other strategic investments. Our opinions concerning liquidity are based on currently available information. To the extent this information proves to be inaccurate, or if circumstances change, future availability of trade credit or other sources of financing may be reduced and our liquidity would be adversely affected. Factors that may affect the availability of trade credit or other forms of financing include our financial performance (as measured by various factors, including cash provided from operating activities), the state of worldwide credit markets, and our levels of outstanding debt. Depending on the severity and direct impact of these factors on us, financing may be limited or unavailable on terms favorable to us.

Contractual Obligations and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Our significant contractual obligations and off-balance sheet arrangements are set forth below. For additional information on any of the following and other contractual obligations and off-balance sheet arrangements, see Notes 6 and 7 in the notes to the consolidated financial statements in Item 15 of this 2013 10-K Report.

Contractual Obligations

As of December 31, 2013, our contractual obligations were as follows (in thousands):

	Total	< 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	> 5 years
Debt and interest obligations	\$ 529,388	\$ 28,720	\$ 49,626	\$ 451,042	\$
Operating lease obligations	160,872	31,649	54,562	34,259	40,402
Employment agreement obligations	15,643	8,188	7,455		
Derivatives obligations	20,139	19,637	502		
Purchase commitment obligations	13,880	13,880			
Other obligations	7,653	2,673	4,586	394	
Total	\$ 747,575	\$ 104,747	\$ 116,731	\$ 485,695	\$ 40,402

Debt and Interest Obligations. These obligations include principal and interest payments on fixed-rate and variable-rate, fixed-term debt based on the expected payment dates.

Other Obligations. These obligations primarily consist of deferred compensation arrangements.

Unrecognized Income Tax Liabilities. As of December 31, 2013, our liabilities for unrecognized income tax benefits ("Unrecognized Tax Liabilities") were \$36.2 million. The timing of any settlement of our Unrecognized Tax Liabilities with the respective taxing authority cannot be reasonably estimated.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Letters of Credit and Bank Guarantees. In the normal course of business, we are required to provide letters of credit to certain suppliers. A majority of these letters of credit expire within one year from their issuance, and expired letters of credit are renewed as needed. As of December 31, 2013, we had issued letters of credit and bank guarantees totaling \$158.0 million under our Credit Facility and other uncommitted credit lines. For additional information on our Credit Facility and other credit lines, see the discussion in "Liquidity and Capital Resources" above.

Surety Bonds. In the normal course of business, we are required to post bid, performance and garnishment bonds, primarily in our aviation and land segments. As of December 31, 2013, we had \$34.1 million in outstanding bonds that were arranged in order to satisfy various security requirements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Information regarding recent accounting pronouncements is included in Note 1 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements included in this 2013 10-K Report.

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Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Derivatives

The following describes our derivative classifications:

Cash Flow Hedges. Includes certain of our foreign currency forward contracts we enter into in order to mitigate the risk of currency exchange rate fluctuations. As of December 31, 2013, there were no outstanding cash flow hedges. As of December 31, 2012, we recorded a net gain of \$0.1 million associated with our outstanding cash flow hedges.

Fair Value Hedges. Includes derivatives we enter into in order to hedge price risk associated with our inventory and certain firm commitments relating to fixed price purchase and sale contracts. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, we recorded net gains of \$0.7 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, related to the ineffectiveness between our derivative hedging instruments and hedged items on the respective dates.

Non-designated Derivatives. Includes derivatives we primarily enter into in order to mitigate the risk of market price fluctuations in aviation, marine and land fuel in the form of swaps or futures as well as certain fixed price purchase and sale contracts and proprietary trading. In addition, non-designated derivatives are also entered into to hedge the risk of currency rate fluctuations. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, we recorded net gains of \$2.9 million and \$9.8 million, respectively, associated with our outstanding non-designated derivatives.

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As of December 31, 2013, our derivative instruments, at their respective fair value positions were as follows (in thousands, except weighted average fixed price and weighted average mark-to-market amount):

Hedge Strategy	Settlement Period	Derivative Instrument	Notional	Unit	Weighted Average		Fair Value Amount
					Fixed Price	Mark-to-Market Amount	
Fair Value Hedge	2014	Commodity contracts for inventory hedging (long)	829	BBL	\$ 97.07	\$ 0.731	\$ 606
	2014	Commodity contracts for inventory hedging (short)	2,408	BBL	120.21	(0.588)	(1,415)
							\$ (809)
Non-Designated	2014	Commodity contracts (long)	21,201	BBL	\$ 76.85	\$ 1.536	\$ 32,558
	2014	Commodity contracts (short)	22,110	BBL	81.56	(1.208)	(26,703)
	2015	Commodity contracts (long)	855	BBL	66.61	2.743	2,345
	2015	Commodity contracts (short)	711	BBL	96.45	(2.745)	(1,952)
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (long)	7,306	AUD	0.93	(0.045)	(332)
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	14,846	AUD	0.92	0.031	463
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (long)	5,163	BRL	2.35	0.002	10
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	6,143	CAD	1.05	(0.011)	(69)
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (long)	16,455	CAD	1.05	0.022	367
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	3,623,136	CLP	526.58	0.000	5
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (long)	2,050,646	CLP	522.03	0.000	88
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	22,377,451	COP	1,919.11	(0.000)	(71)
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (long)	21,721,361	COP	1,924.54	0.000	40
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	68,422	DKK	5.49	0.002	133
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	37,000	DKK	5.51	(0.003)	(105)
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (long)	9,380	EUR	1.36	0.012	108
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	32,640	EUR	1.36	(0.013)	(414)
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (long)	135,817	GBP	1.62	0.040	5,433
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	201,321	GBP	1.61	(0.046)	(9,242)
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (long)	18,569	INR	62.00	0.000	
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	111,367	INR	63.39	(0.000)	(38)
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (long)	393,196	JPY	100.37	(0.001)	(214)
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	480,270	JPY	100.70	0.001	336
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (long)	1,247,152	MXN	13.12	0.000	78
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	1,074,000	MXN	13.06	0.000	70
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	42,500	NOK	6.14	0.002	83
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	41,041	NOK	6.09	0.001	35
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (long)	2,558	PLN	3.09	(0.009)	(23)
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	17,409	RON	3.29	(0.003)	(55)
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	29,931	SGD	1.25	(0.006)	(171)
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	24,708	SGD	1.25	0.009	222
2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	40,000	ZAR	9.95	(0.005)	(200)	
2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	115,020	ZAR	10.21	0.003	293	
2015	Foreign currency contracts (short)	2,900	GBP	1.59	(0.051)	(147)	
							\$ 2,931

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Interest Rate

Borrowings under our Credit Facility and Term Loans related to base rate loans or eurodollar rate loans bear floating interest rates plus applicable margins. As of December 31, 2013, the applicable margins for base rate loans and eurodollar rate loans were 1.0% and 2.0%, respectively. As of December 31, 2013, we had \$200.0 million of outstanding borrowings under our Credit Facility and borrowings of \$242.5 million under our Term Loans. As of December 31, 2013, the aggregate outstanding balance of our promissory notes issued in connection with our acquisitions was \$13.4 million, which bear interest at annual rates ranging from 1.2% to 6.0%. The remaining outstanding debt of \$7.8 million as of December 31, 2013 primarily relates to capital leases and loans payable to noncontrolling shareholders of a consolidated subsidiary, which bear interest at annual rates ranging from 2.0% to 6.3%. The weighted average interest rate on our short-term debt was 2.1% and 2.4% as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. A 1.0% fluctuation in the interest rate on our outstanding debt would result in a \$4.6 million change in interest expense during the next twelve months.

Foreign Currency

We analyzed our assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than their respective functional currencies to identify consolidated currency exposures as of December 31, 2013, including derivatives utilized to hedge such exposures. For these assets and liabilities, we then assessed the effect of a hypothetical uniform 10% strengthening in the value of the U.S. dollar relative to these other currencies. This analysis indicated that the effect on our income before income taxes would not be significant.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The financial statements, together with the report thereon of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP dated February 14, 2014, and the Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited), are set forth in Item 15 of this 2013 10-K Report.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Management's Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and our Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required financial disclosure.

As of the end of the period covered by this report, we evaluated, under the supervision and with the participation of our CEO and CFO, the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e). Based upon this evaluation, the CEO and CFO concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at a reasonable assurance level as of December 31, 2013.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and our directors; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of the unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that

the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

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Management has assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013 using the framework specified in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on such assessment, management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2013.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered certified public accounting firm, as stated in their report appearing herein.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

As of December 31, 2013, we have included the CarterEnergy and Multi Service businesses, which were acquired in 2012, in our assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting.

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2013.

It should be noted that any system of controls, however well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the system will be met. In addition, the design of any control system is based in part upon certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events. Because of these and other inherent limitations of control systems, there is only the reasonable assurance that our controls will succeed in achieving their goals under all potential future conditions.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

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PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

We have adopted a Code of Conduct that applies to all of our employees, officers (including our principal executive, financial and accounting officers) and directors. The Code of Conduct is located on our website at <http://www.wfscorp.com> under "Investor Relations Corporate Governance Governance Documents." We intend to disclose any amendments to our Code of Conduct or waivers with respect to our Code of Conduct granted to our principal executive, financial and accounting officers on our website.

The remaining information regarding our directors, executive officers and corporate governance is incorporated herein by reference from our Definitive Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days after the close of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

Information on executive compensation is incorporated herein by reference from our Definitive Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days after the close of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Shareholder Matters

Information on security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management and related shareholder matters is incorporated herein by reference from our Definitive Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days after the close of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

Information on certain relationships and related transactions and director independence is incorporated herein by reference from our Definitive Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days after the close of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

Information on principal accounting fees and services is incorporated herein by reference from our Definitive Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days after the close of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013.

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Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

(a)(1) The following consolidated financial statements are filed as a part of this 2013 10-K Report:

(i)	<u>Report of Independent Registered Certified Public Accounting Firm.</u>	<u>41</u>
(ii)	<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2013 and 2012.</u>	<u>42</u>
(iii)	<u>Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income for 2013, 2012 and 2011.</u>	<u>43</u>
(iv)	<u>Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for 2013, 2012 and 2011.</u>	<u>44</u>
(v)	<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for 2013, 2012 and 2011.</u>	<u>45</u>
(vi)	<u>Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.</u>	<u>47</u>

(a)(2) Consolidated financial statement schedules have been omitted either because the required information is set forth in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto, or the information called for is not required.

(b) The exhibits set forth in the following index of exhibits are filed or incorporated by reference as a part of this 2013 10-K Report:

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1	Restated Articles of Incorporation (incorporated by reference herein to Exhibit 99.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 3, 2005).
3.2	Articles of Amendment to Restated Articles of Incorporation (incorporated by reference herein to Exhibit 3.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 23, 2009).
3.3	By-Laws, amended and restated as of August 26, 2011 (incorporated by reference herein to Exhibit 3.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 29, 2011).
10.1	Agreement between World Fuel Services Corporation and Paul H. Stebbins, dated March 14, 2008 (incorporated by reference herein to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 20, 2008). *
10.2	Amendment No. 1, dated August 26, 2011, to Agreement between World Fuel Services Corporation and Paul H. Stebbins (incorporated by reference herein to Exhibit 10.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 29, 2011). *
10.3	Agreement between World Fuel Services Corporation and Michael J. Kasbar, dated March 14, 2008 (incorporated by reference herein to Exhibit 10.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 20, 2008). *
10.4	Amendment No. 1, dated August 26, 2011, to Agreement between World Fuel Services Corporation and Michael J. Kasbar (incorporated by reference herein to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 29, 2011). *
10.5	Amendment No. 2, dated April 9, 2012, to Agreement between World Fuel Services Corporation and Michael J. Kasbar (incorporated by reference herein to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 13, 2012). *
10.6	Executive Severance Agreement between World Fuel Services Corporation and Ira M. Birns, dated April 16, 2007

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(incorporated by reference herein to Exhibit 10.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on April 16, 2007). *

- 10.7 Employment Agreement between World Fuel Services, Inc. and Michael S. Clementi, effective January 1, 2008 (incorporated by reference herein to Exhibit 10.3 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 20, 2008). *
- 10.8 Amendment to Employment Agreement between World Fuel Services, Inc. and Michael S. Clementi, dated May 20, 2011 (incorporated by reference herein to Exhibit 10.1 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2011 filed on August 2, 2011). *
- 10.9 1993 Non-Employee Directors Stock Option Plan, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference herein to Exhibit 4.1 to our Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed on December 20, 2005). *

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Exhibit No.	Description
10.10	1996 Employee Stock Option Plan (incorporated by reference herein to Exhibit A to our Schedule 14A filed on June 25, 1998). *
10.11	2001 Omnibus Plan, as amended and restated (incorporated by reference herein to Exhibit 4.2 to our Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed on December 20, 2005). *
10.12	2006 Omnibus Plan (incorporated by reference herein to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 7, 2006). *
10.13	First Amendment to the World Fuel Services Corporation 2006 Omnibus Plan, effective February 26, 2008 (incorporated by reference herein to Exhibit 10.2 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2008 filed on August 7, 2008). *
10.14	Second Amendment to the World Fuel Services Corporation 2006 Omnibus Plan, effective June 3, 2008 (incorporated by reference herein to Exhibit 10.2 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2008 filed on August 7, 2008). *
10.15	World Fuel Services Corporation 2013 Executive Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference herein to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 4, 2013). *
10.16	Form of Named Executive Officer Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreement under the 2006 Omnibus Plan (incorporated by reference herein to Exhibit 10.4 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2011 filed on August 2, 2011).
10.17	Form of Named Executive Officer Restricted Stock Agreement under the 2006 Omnibus Plan (incorporated by reference herein to Exhibit 10.5 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2011 filed on August 2, 2011). *
10.18	Form of Stock-Settled Stock Appreciation Right Agreement in connection with the 2006 Omnibus Plan (incorporated by reference herein to Exhibit 10.3 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 7, 2006). *
10.19	Form of Named Executive Officer Performance-Based Restricted Stock Grant Agreement under the 2006 Omnibus Plan (incorporated by reference herein to Exhibit 10.1 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2012 filed on November 1, 2012). *
10.20	Ira M. Birns Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreement, dated March 15, 2010 (incorporated by reference herein to Exhibit 10.19 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 filed on February 23, 2012). *
10.21	Amendment to March 15, 2010 Ira M. Birns Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreement, dated February 3, 2011 (incorporated by reference herein to Exhibit 10.20 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 filed on February 23, 2012). *
10.22	Amendment to 2009, 2010 and 2011 Michael S. Clementi Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreements, dated May 20, 2011 (incorporated by reference herein to Exhibit 10.2 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2011 filed on August 2, 2011). *
10.23	Amendment to 2009, 2010 and 2011 Michael S. Clementi Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreements, dated October 25, 2011 (incorporated by reference herein to Exhibit 10.1 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2011 filed on November 1, 2011). *
10.24	Form of Michael S. Clementi Restricted Stock Unit Grant Agreement under the 2006 Omnibus Plan (incorporated by reference herein to Exhibit 10.3 to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2011 filed on August 2, 2011). *
10.25	Form of 2013 Non-Employee Director Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement under the 2006 Omnibus Plan. *

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- 10.26 Form of Stock-Settled Stock Appreciation Right Agreement (Non-Employee Director) in connection with the 2006 Omnibus Plan (incorporated by reference herein to Exhibit 10.5 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on November 7, 2006). *
- 10.27 Fourth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of October 10, 2013, among World Fuel Services Corporation, World Fuel Services Europe, Ltd. and World Fuel Services (Singapore) Pte Ltd, as borrowers, Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent, and the financial institutions named therein as lenders (incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 11, 2013).
- 21.1 Subsidiaries of the Registrant.

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Exhibit No.	Description
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Certified Public Accounting Firm.
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a).
31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a).
32.1	Statement of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer under Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. Section 1350).
101	The following materials from World Fuel Services Corporation's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language); (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income, (iii) Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity, (iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (v) Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

*

Management contracts and compensatory plans or arrangements required to be filed as exhibits to this form, pursuant to Item 15(b).

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**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED CERTIFIED
PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of World Fuel Services Corporation:

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of World Fuel Services Corporation and its subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated 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 audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included 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. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Miami, Florida

February 14, 2014

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WORLD FUEL SERVICES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except per share data)

	As of December 31,	
	2013	2012
Assets:		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 292,061	\$ 172,740
Accounts receivable, net	2,538,642	2,193,866
Inventories	655,046	572,313
Prepaid expenses	120,205	158,909
Other current assets	209,547	183,549
Total current assets	3,815,501	3,281,377
Property and equipment, net	129,685	112,525
Goodwill	483,591	470,506
Identifiable intangible and other non-current assets	310,500	243,343
Total assets	\$ 4,739,277	\$ 4,107,751
Liabilities:		
Current liabilities:		
Short-term debt	\$ 14,647	\$ 26,065
Accounts payable	2,210,427	1,814,794
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	289,441	308,439
Total current liabilities	2,514,515	2,149,298
Long-term debt	449,064	354,253
Non-current income tax liabilities, net	82,532	50,879
Other long-term liabilities	14,272	11,697
Total liabilities	3,060,383	2,566,127
Commitments and contingencies		
Equity:		
World Fuel shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$1.00 par value; shares of 100 authorized, none issued		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; shares of 100,000 authorized, shares of 71,883 and 72,147 issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively	719	721
Capital in excess of par value	495,199	517,589
Retained earnings	1,207,299	1,014,882
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(29,319)	(16,018)
Total World Fuel shareholders' equity	1,673,898	1,517,174
Noncontrolling interest equity	4,996	24,450
Total equity	1,678,894	1,541,624
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 4,739,277	\$ 4,107,751

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

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WORLD FUEL SERVICES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(In thousands, except earnings per share data)

	For the Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Revenue	\$ 41,561,947	\$ 38,945,338	\$ 34,622,854
Cost of revenue	40,809,189	38,271,891	33,987,851
Gross profit	752,758	673,447	635,003
Operating expenses:			
Compensation and employee benefits	288,021	237,362	215,275
Provision for bad debt	11,745	4,790	8,173
General and administrative	188,634	174,272	154,583
	488,400	416,424	378,031
Income from operations	264,358	257,023	256,972
Non-operating expenses, net:			
Interest expense and other financing costs, net	(17,287)	(19,097)	(15,825)
Other (expense) income, net	(406)	1,669	(2,944)
	(17,693)	(17,428)	(18,769)
Income before income taxes	246,665	239,595	238,203
Provision for income taxes	39,505	38,244	39,001
Net income including noncontrolling interest	207,160	201,351	199,202
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	4,085	12,006	5,173
Net income attributable to World Fuel	\$ 203,075	\$ 189,345	\$ 194,029
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 2.85	\$ 2.66	\$ 2.74
Basic weighted average common shares	71,224	71,154	70,687
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 2.83	\$ 2.64	\$ 2.71
Diluted weighted average common shares	71,800	71,817	71,510
Comprehensive income:			
Net income including noncontrolling interest	\$ 207,160	\$ 201,351	\$ 199,202
Other comprehensive loss:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(13,189)	(9,606)	(11,277)
Cash flow hedges, net of income taxes of \$36 for 2013 and 2012, respectively	(112)	112	

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	(13,301)	(9,494)	(11,277)
Comprehensive income including noncontrolling interest	193,859	191,857	187,925
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interest	4,085	12,006	5,173
Comprehensive income attributable to World Fuel	\$ 189,774	\$ 179,851	\$ 182,752

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

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WORLD FUEL SERVICES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(In thousands)

	Common Share Amount	Common Stock Amount	Capital in Excess of Par Value	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	World Fuel Shareholders' Equity	Noncontrolling Interest (Deficit) Equity	Total Equity
Balance as of December 31, 2010	69,602	\$ 696	\$ 468,963	\$ 652,796	\$ 4,753	\$ 1,127,208	\$ (644)	\$ 1,126,564
Net income				194,029		194,029	5,173	199,202
Cash dividends declared				(10,603)		(10,603)		(10,603)
Initial noncontrolling interest upon consolidation of joint venture							614	614
Investment by noncontrolling interest							10,411	10,411
Distribution of noncontrolling interest							(1,797)	(1,797)
Amortization of share-based payment awards			8,906			8,906		8,906
Issuance of common stock related to share-based payment awards including income tax benefit of \$5,952	944	10	7,399			7,409		7,409
Issuance of common stock related to acquisitions	691	7	27,484			27,491		27,491
Purchases of common stock tendered by employees to satisfy the required withholding taxes related to share-based payment awards	(83)	(1)	(10,201)			(10,202)		(10,202)
Other comprehensive loss					(11,277)	(11,277)		(11,277)
Balance as of December 31, 2011	71,154	712	502,551	836,222	(6,524)	1,332,961	13,757	1,346,718

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Net income				189,345		189,345	12,006	201,351
Cash dividends declared				(10,685)		(10,685)		(10,685)
Distribution of noncontrolling interest							(1,313)	(1,313)
Amortization of share-based payment awards			13,610			13,610		13,610
Issuance of common stock related to share-based payment awards including income tax benefit of \$3,681	1,028	9	6,401			6,410		6,410
Purchases of common stock tendered by employees to satisfy the required withholding taxes related to share-based payment awards	(35)		(4,973)			(4,973)		(4,973)
Other comprehensive loss					(9,494)	(9,494)		(9,494)
Balance as of December 31, 2012	72,147	721	517,589	1,014,882	(16,018)	1,517,174	24,450	1,541,624
Net income				203,075		203,075	4,085	207,160
Cash dividends declared				(10,658)		(10,658)		(10,658)
Investment by noncontrolling interest							17,524	17,524
Distribution of noncontrolling interest							(15,489)	(15,489)
Deconsolidation of a land segment joint venture							(25,574)	(25,574)
Amortization of share-based payment awards			16,075			16,075		16,075
Issuance of common stock related to share-based payment awards including income tax benefit of \$3,301	678	7	3,294			3,301		3,301
Purchases of common stock tendered by employees to satisfy the required withholding taxes related to share-based payment awards	(16)		(6,768)			(6,768)		(6,768)
Purchases of common stock	(926)	(9)	(34,991)			(35,000)		(35,000)
Other comprehensive loss					(13,301)	(13,301)		(13,301)

Balance as of									
December 31, 2013	71,883	\$ 719	\$ 495,199	\$ 1,207,299	\$ (29,319)	\$ 1,673,898	\$ 4,996	\$ 1,678,894	

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

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WORLD FUEL SERVICES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(In thousands)

	For the Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income including noncontrolling interest	\$ 207,160	\$ 201,351	\$ 199,202
Adjustments to reconcile net income including noncontrolling interest to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	44,710	36,714	40,530
Provision for bad debt	11,745	4,790	8,173
Share-based payment award compensation costs	16,716	14,079	11,041
Deferred tax (benefit) provision	(8,243)	9,665	1,641
Extinguishment of liabilities	(8,538)	(11,199)	(8,348)
Other	4,384	(5,659)	3,431
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:			
Accounts receivable, net	(328,969)	97,297	(725,986)
Inventories	(77,754)	(90,847)	(222,445)
Prepaid expenses	30,755	(51,155)	(2,319)
Other current assets	(19,057)	(940)	(78,044)
Cash collateral with financial counterparties	9,920	(11,059)	4,957
Other non-current assets	(21,957)	4,793	4,237
Accounts payable	385,482	(45,179)	581,948
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	10,325	(4,718)	44,524
Non-current income tax, net and other long-term liabilities	7,623	(2,142)	(5,078)
Total adjustments	57,142	(55,560)	(341,738)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	264,302	145,791	(142,536)
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Acquisitions and other investments, net of cash acquired	(76,954)	(217,782)	(122,702)
Capital expenditures	(82,716)	(28,454)	(19,492)
Purchase of short-term investments	(21,588)		
Proceeds from the sale of short-term investments	21,588		
Issuance of notes receivable	(7,969)	(787)	(11,109)
Repayment of notes receivable		401	8,671
Decrease in cash due to deconsolidation of a land segment joint venture	(6,921)		
Net cash used in investing activities	(174,560)	(246,622)	(144,632)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Borrowings under senior revolving credit facility and senior term loans	4,550,500	4,050,500	5,019,594
Repayments under senior revolving credit facility and senior term loans	(4,456,000)	(3,952,500)	(4,769,594)
Borrowings of other debt	6,118		
Repayments of other debt	(20,304)	(13,460)	(12,876)
Dividends paid on common stock	(10,679)	(10,685)	(10,603)

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Investment by noncontrolling interest	17,519		10,000
Distribution of noncontrolling interest	(15,489)	(1,401)	(1,797)
Purchases of common stock	(35,000)		
Payment of assumed employee benefits related to acquisitions			(5,421)
Federal and state tax benefits resulting from tax deductions in excess of the compensation cost recognized for share-based payment awards	3,301	3,681	5,952
Purchases of common stock tendered by employees to satisfy the required withholding taxes related to share-based payment awards	(6,768)	(4,973)	(10,206)
Other	(3,689)	(4,304)	(2,483)
Net cash provided by financing activities	29,509	66,858	222,566
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	70	1,298	(2,876)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	119,321	(32,675)	(67,478)
Cash and cash equivalents, as of beginning of year	172,740	205,415	272,893
Cash and cash equivalents, as of end of year	\$ 292,061	\$ 172,740	\$ 205,415

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

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WORLD FUEL SERVICES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONTINUED)

(In thousands)

For the Year ended December 31,
2013 2012 2011

Supplemental Disclosures of Cash Flow Information

Cash paid during the year for:

Interest, net of capitalized interest	\$ 19,131	\$ 17,227	\$ 12,098
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Income taxes	\$ 34,557	\$ 26,529	\$ 51,096
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Supplemental Schedule of Noncash Investing and Financing Activities

Cash dividends declared, but not yet paid, were \$2.6 million as of December 31, 2013 and \$2.7 million as of December 31, 2012 and 2011.

As of December 31, 2013, we had accrued capital expenditures totaling \$1.8 million, which were recorded in accounts payable.

Due to a change in the operational control of a land segment joint venture from us to our joint venture partner, the aforementioned joint venture was deconsolidated effective December 31, 2013. We recorded a reduction of \$44.2 million and \$25.6 million in net assets and noncontrolling interest equity, respectively, and an increase of \$25.6 million in other investments.

In 2012, we granted equity awards to certain employees of which \$2.7 million was previously recorded in accrued expenses and other current liabilities.

In connection with our acquisitions, we issued promissory notes totaling \$3.0 million, \$7.2 million and \$9.0 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively and equity of \$27.5 million in 2011. During 2011, we recorded a \$1.4 million reduction to our promissory note payable to the sellers of an acquired business related to a purchase price adjustment.

In connection with an equity investment, we recorded a current liability and other investment of £10.0 million (\$16.3 million) in 2012 and £2.0 million (\$2.8 million) in 2013 related to contingent consideration. The aggregate amount of £12.0 million (\$19.1 million) was paid in 2013.

In connection with our acquisitions for the years presented, the following table presents the assets acquired, net of cash and liabilities assumed:

For the Year ended December 31,
2013 2012 2011

Assets acquired, net of cash	\$ 77,164	\$ 366,230	\$ 208,419
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Liabilities assumed	\$ 36,765	\$ 151,816	\$ 54,296
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

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WORLD FUEL SERVICES CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Nature of Business, Acquisitions, Significant Accounting Policies and Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Nature of Business

World Fuel Services Corporation (the "Company") was incorporated in Florida in July 1984 and along with its consolidated subsidiaries is referred to collectively as "World Fuel," "we," "our" and "us."

We are a leading global fuel logistics company, principally engaged in the marketing, sale and distribution of aviation, marine, and land fuel and related products and services on a worldwide basis. We compete by providing our customers value added benefits, including single supplier convenience, competitive pricing, the availability of trade credit, price risk management, logistical support, fuel quality control and fuel procurement outsourcing. We have three reportable operating business segments: aviation, marine, and land. We primarily contract with third parties for the delivery and storage of fuel products and in some cases own storage and transportation assets for strategic purposes. Additionally, we offer transaction management services which consist of card payment solutions and merchant processing services to customers in the aviation, marine and land transportation industries. In our aviation segment, we offer fuel and related products and services to major commercial airlines, second and third-tier airlines, cargo carriers, regional and low cost carriers, airports, fixed based operators, corporate fleets, fractional operators, private aircraft, military fleets and to the United States ("U.S.") and foreign governments. In our marine segment, we offer fuel, lubricants and related products and services to a broad base of marine customers, including international container and tanker fleets, commercial cruise lines, yachts and time-charter operators, as well as to the U.S. and foreign governments. In our land segment, we offer fuel, lubricants and related products and services to petroleum distributors operating in the land transportation market, retail petroleum operators, and industrial, commercial and government customers. Additionally, we engage in crude oil marketing activities.

Acquisitions

2013 Acquisitions

In 2013, we completed three acquisitions in our land segment, which were not material individually or in the aggregate. The financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the 2013 acquisitions have been included in our consolidated financial statements since their respective acquisition dates.

The following reconciles the estimated aggregate purchase price for the 2013 acquisitions to the cash paid for the acquisitions, net of cash acquired (in thousands):

Estimated purchase price	\$ 43,792
Less: Cash acquired	3,335
Estimated purchase price, net of cash acquired	40,457
Less: Promissory notes issued	3,000
Less: Amounts due to sellers	124
Cash paid for acquisition of businesses	\$ 37,333

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The estimated purchase price for each of the 2013 acquisitions is subject to change based on the final value of the net assets acquired and was allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair value at the acquisition date. Since the valuations of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in connection with the 2013 acquisitions have not been finalized, the allocation of the purchase price of these acquisitions may change. On an aggregate basis, the estimated purchase price allocation for the 2013 acquisitions is as follows (in thousands):

Assets acquired:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,335
Accounts receivable	31,287
Inventories	8,839
Property and equipment	3,917
Identifiable intangible assets	14,068
Goodwill	16,077
Other current and long-term assets	2,717
Liabilities assumed:	
Accounts payable	(29,631)
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(3,582)
Other long-term liabilities	(3,235)
Estimated purchase price	\$ 43,792

In connection with the 2013 acquisitions, we recorded goodwill of \$16.1 million in our land segment of which \$9.1 million is anticipated to be deductible for income tax purposes. The aggregate identifiable intangible assets consisted of \$13.3 million of customer relationships with a weighted average amortizable life of 6.1 years, as well as \$0.8 million of indefinite-lived trademark/trade name rights.

The revenues and net income of the 2013 acquisitions did not have a significant impact on our results for 2013. Pro forma information for the 2013 acquisitions has not been presented as the impact on our consolidated financial statements is not material, either individually or in the aggregate.

2012 Acquisitions

On December 31, 2012, we acquired certain assets of Multi Service Corporation, including the assets comprising its transaction management business, and all of the outstanding stock of its foreign subsidiaries (the "Multi Service business"), a global transaction management company based in Overland Park, Kansas specializing in fleet, government, and commercial payment programs to expand our service offering within the transportation industry. The Multi Service product offering includes the Multi Service Fuel Card, accepted at more than 3,500 truck stops in the United States and Canada, payment solutions for tolls, bridges and tunnels across Europe, government payment systems for global fuel procurement, and commercial payment programs in the transportation industry.

On September 1, 2012, we acquired certain assets of CarterEnergy Corporation, including the assets comprising its wholesale motor fuel distribution business (the "CarterEnergy business"). We acquired the CarterEnergy business, based in Overland Park, Kansas, a distributor of branded gasoline and diesel fuel to more than 700 retail operators and a supplier to industrial, commercial and government customers, to expand our wholesale branded gasoline and diesel fuel business.

In addition to the above acquisitions, we completed three acquisitions, which were not material individually or in the aggregate. Of these acquisitions, two were in our aviation segment and the other was in our aviation and land segments.

The financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the 2012 acquisitions have been included in our consolidated financial statements since their respective acquisition dates.

The following reconciles the aggregate purchase price for the 2012 acquisitions to the cash paid for the acquisitions, net of cash acquired (in thousands):

Purchase price	\$ 226,449
Less: Cash acquired	12,793
Purchase price, net of cash acquired	213,656
Less: Promissory notes issued	7,214
Less: Amounts due to sellers	75

Cash paid for acquisition of businesses \$ 206,367

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During 2013, we completed the valuation of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed for the 2012 acquisitions. As a result, during 2013, we paid an additional \$17.5 million related to purchase price adjustments and completed the purchase price allocation which primarily resulted in adjustments to goodwill and identifiable intangible assets (see Note 5).

The purchase price for each of the 2012 acquisitions was allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair value at the acquisition date. On an aggregate basis, the purchase price allocation for the 2012 acquisitions is as follows (in thousands):

Assets acquired:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 12,793
Accounts receivable	134,966
Inventories	7,311
Property and equipment	10,323
Identifiable intangible assets	87,150
Goodwill	121,188
Other current and long-term assets	4,851
Liabilities assumed:	
Accounts payable	(130,297)
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(18,321)
Other long-term liabilities	(3,515)
Purchase price	\$ 226,449

2011 Acquisitions

On April 1, 2011, we completed the acquisition of all of the outstanding stock of Ascent Aviation Group, Inc. ("Ascent") based in Parish, New York. Ascent supplies branded aviation fuel and de-icing fluid to more than 450 airports and fixed base operators throughout North America. In connection with the Ascent acquisition, we paid certain assumed employee benefits which have been classified as a financing activity in the consolidated statement of cash flows due to the fact that the liability was paid on behalf of the seller subsequent to closing.

On March 1, 2011, we completed the acquisition of all of the outstanding stock of Nordic Camp Supply ApS and certain affiliates ("NCS") based in Aalborg, Denmark. NCS is a full-service supplier of aviation fuel and related logistics solutions supporting NATO, U.S. and other European armed forces operations in Iraq and Afghanistan.

In addition to the above acquisitions, we acquired certain assets of three companies in our aviation segment, one company in our marine segment and two companies in our land segment, which are not material individually and in the aggregate.

The financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the 2011 acquisitions have been included in our consolidated financial statements since their respective acquisition dates.

The following reconciles the aggregate purchase price for the 2011 acquisitions to the cash paid for the acquisitions, net of cash acquired (in thousands):

Purchase price	\$ 161,736
Less: Cash acquired	2,638
Purchase price, net of cash acquired	159,098
Less: Promissory notes issued	9,028
Less: Common stock issued	27,491
Cash paid for acquisition of businesses	\$ 122,579

The fair value of the common stock issued as part of the consideration paid for our acquisitions was determined on the basis of the closing market price of the common stock on the acquisition date.

During 2012, we completed the valuation of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed for the 2011 acquisitions. As a result, during 2012, we paid an additional \$0.7 million related to purchase price adjustments and completed the purchase price allocation which primarily resulted in adjustments to goodwill and identifiable intangible assets (see Note 5).

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The purchase price for each of the 2011 acquisitions was allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair value at the acquisition date. On an aggregate basis, the purchase price allocation for the 2011 acquisitions is as follows (in thousands):

Assets acquired:	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,638
Accounts receivable	61,741
Inventories	40,246
Property and equipment	23,838
Identifiable intangible assets	23,414
Goodwill	46,282
Other current and long-term assets	15,717
Liabilities assumed:	
Accounts payable	(38,617)
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	(8,453)
Other long-term liabilities	(5,070)
Purchase price	\$ 161,736

Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements and related notes include the accounts of our wholly-owned and majority-owned subsidiaries and joint ventures where we exercise operational control or have a primary benefit of its profits. All significant intercompany accounts, transactions and profits are eliminated upon consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires us to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Accordingly, actual results could materially differ from estimated amounts. We evaluate our estimated assumptions based on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of cash, cash equivalents other than money market mutual funds, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued expenses approximate fair value based on the short maturities of these instruments.

We measure our money market mutual funds, short-term investments and derivative contracts at their fair value in accordance with accounting guidance for fair value measurement. We believe the carrying value of our debt approximates fair value since these obligations bear interest at variable rates or fixed rates which are not significantly different than market rates.

The accounting guidance on fair value measurements and disclosures establishes a hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are inputs that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from sources independent of us. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect our assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available under the circumstances. The hierarchy is broken down into three levels based on the reliability of the inputs as follows:

1. **Level 1 Inputs** Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that we have the ability to access.
2. **Level 2 Inputs** Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. We perform annual back-testing to validate that these inputs represent observable inputs that market participants use in pricing an asset or liability.
- 3.

Level 3 Inputs Inputs that are unobservable for the asset or liability.

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The availability of observable inputs can vary and is affected by a wide variety of factors. To the extent that valuation is based on inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised by us in determining fair value is greatest for instruments categorized in Level 3. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value of a specific asset or liability may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement in its entirety falls is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

Fair value is a market-based measure considered from the perspective of a market participant who holds the asset or owes the liability rather than an entity-specific measure. Therefore, even when market assumptions are not readily available, our own assumptions are set to reflect those that we feel market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

Assets and liabilities that are recorded at fair value have been categorized based upon the fair value hierarchy. Our Level 1 items consist of exchange traded futures. Our Level 2 items consist of commodity swaps, commodity collars, non-designated derivatives in the form of physical forward purchase or sales commitments, hedged inventories and hedged physical forward purchase or sales commitments. Our Level 3 items consist of physical forward purchase or sales commitments, foreign currency forward contracts and the Earn-out liability. Realized and unrealized gains and losses of our physical forward purchase or sales commitments measured at fair value on a recurring basis that utilized Level 3 inputs are recognized as a component of either revenue or cost of revenue (based on the underlying transaction type). Realized and unrealized gains and losses of our foreign currency forward contracts which were not treated as cash flow hedges, measured at fair value on a recurring basis that utilized Level 3 inputs are recognized as other expense/income. Realized and unrealized gains and losses of our short-term investments measured at fair value on a recurring basis that utilized Level 3 inputs are recognized as other expense/income.

Derivative instruments can have bid and ask prices that may be observed in the marketplace. Bid prices reflect the highest price that a market participant is willing to pay and ask prices reflect the lowest price that a market participant is willing to accept. Our policy is to consistently apply mid-market pricing for valuation of our derivative instruments.

Fair value of derivative commodity contracts and hedged item commitments is derived using forward prices that take into account commodity prices, interest rates, credit risk ratings, option volatility and currency rates. In accordance with the guidance on fair value measurements and disclosures, the impact of our credit risk rating is also considered when measuring the fair value of liabilities. The fair value of derivative instruments may be based on a combination of valuation inputs that are on different hierarchy levels. The fair value disclosures are determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The nature of inputs that are considered Level 3 are modeled inputs. Commodity contracts categorized in Level 3 are due to the significance of the unobservable model inputs to their respective fair values. The unobservable model inputs, such as basis differentials, are based on the difference between the historical prices of our prior transactions and the underlying observable data. Fair value of hedged item inventories is derived using spot commodity prices and basis differentials. Fair value of foreign currency contracts is derived using forward prices that take into account interest rates, credit risk ratings and currency rates. Factors that could warrant a Level 2 input to move to a Level 3 input may include lack of observable market data because of a decrease in market activity, a degradation of a short-term investment which requires us to value the investment based on a Level 3 input, or a change in significance of a Level 3 input to the fair value measurement in its entirety. Our policy is to recognize transfers between Level 1, 2 or 3 as of the beginning of the reporting period in which the event or change in circumstances caused the transfer to occur.

There were no significant changes to our valuation techniques during 2013 and 2012.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Our cash equivalents consist principally of overnight investments, bank money market accounts and bank time deposits which have an original maturity date of less than 90 days. These securities are carried at cost, which approximates market value.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Bad Debt

Credit extension, monitoring and collection are performed for each of our business segments. Each segment has a credit committee that is responsible for approving credit limits above certain amounts, setting and maintaining credit standards, and managing the overall quality of the credit portfolio. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers and adjust credit limits based upon payment history and the customer's current creditworthiness, as determined by our review of our customer's credit information. We extend credit on an unsecured basis to most of our customers. Accounts receivable are deemed past due based on contractual terms agreed to with our customers.

We continuously monitor collections and payments from our customers and maintain a provision for estimated credit losses based upon our historical experience with our customers, current market and industry conditions affecting our customers and any specific customer collection issues that we have identified. Historical payment trends may not be a useful indicator of current or future credit worthiness of our customers, particularly in these difficult economic and financial markets. Accounts receivable are reduced by an allowance for bad debt.

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Inventories

Inventories are valued using the average cost methodology and are stated at the lower of average cost or market. Components of inventory include fuel purchase costs, the related transportation costs and changes in the estimated fair market values for inventories included in a fair value hedge relationship.

Derivatives

We enter into financial derivative contracts in order to mitigate the risk of market price fluctuations in aviation, marine and land fuel, to offer our customers fuel pricing alternatives to meet their needs and to mitigate the risk of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. We also enter into proprietary derivative transactions, primarily intended to capitalize on arbitrage opportunities related to basis or time spreads related to fuel products we sell. We have applied the normal purchase and normal sales exception ("NPNS"), as provided by accounting guidance for derivative instruments and hedging activities, to certain of our physical forward sales and purchase contracts. While these contracts are considered derivative instruments under the guidance for derivative instruments and hedging activities, they are not recorded at fair value, but rather are recorded in our consolidated financial statements when physical settlement of the contracts occurs. If it is determined that a transaction designated as NPNS no longer meets the scope of the exception, the fair value of the related contract is recorded as an asset or liability on the consolidated balance sheets and the difference between the fair value and the contract amount is immediately recognized through earnings.

Our derivatives that are subject to the accounting guidance for derivative instruments are recognized at their estimated fair market value in accordance with the accounting guidance for fair value measurements. If the derivative does not qualify as a hedge or is not designated as a hedge, changes in the estimated fair market value of the derivative are recognized as a component of revenue, cost of revenue or other (expense) income, net (based on the underlying transaction type) in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. Derivatives which qualify for hedge accounting may be designated as either a fair value or cash flow hedge. For our fair value hedges, changes in the estimated fair market value of the hedge instrument and the hedged item are recognized in the same line item as a component of either revenue or cost of revenue (based on the underlying transaction type) in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. For our cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the changes in the fair market value of the hedge is recognized as a component of other comprehensive income in the shareholders' equity section of the consolidated balance sheets and subsequently reclassified into the same line item as the forecasted transaction when both are settled, while the ineffective portion of the changes in the estimated fair market value of the hedge is recognized as a component of other (expense) income, net in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. Cash flows for our hedging instruments used in our hedges are classified in the same category as the cash flow from the hedged items. If for any reason hedge accounting is discontinued, then any cash flows subsequent to the date of discontinuance shall be classified in a manner consistent with the nature of the instrument.

To qualify for hedge accounting, as either a fair value or cash flow hedge, the hedging relationship between the hedging instruments and hedged items must be highly effective over an extended period of time in achieving the offset of changes in fair values or cash flows attributable to the hedged risk at the inception of the hedge. We use a regression analysis based on historical spot prices in assessing the qualification for our fair value hedges. However, our measurement of hedge ineffectiveness for our fair value inventory hedges utilizes spot prices for the hedged item (inventory) and forward or future prices for the hedge instrument. Therefore, the excluded component (forward or future prices) in assessing hedge qualification, along with ineffectiveness, is included as a component of cost of revenue in earnings. Adjustments to the carrying amounts of hedged items are discontinued in instances where the related fair value hedging instrument becomes ineffective and any previously recorded fair market value changes are not adjusted until the fuel is sold.

For more information on our derivatives, see Note 3.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Costs of major additions and improvements are capitalized while expenditures for maintenance and repairs, which do not extend the life of the asset, are expensed. Upon sale or disposition of property and equipment, the cost and related accumulated depreciation and amortization are eliminated from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is credited or charged to income. Long-lived assets held and used by us are reviewed based on market factors and operational considerations for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

Purchases of computer software are capitalized. External costs and certain internal costs (including payroll and payroll-related costs of employees) directly associated with developing significant computer software applications for internal use are capitalized. Training and data conversion costs are expensed as incurred. Computer software costs are amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the software.

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Goodwill and Identifiable Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the future earnings and cash flow potential of acquired businesses in excess of the fair values that are assigned to all other identifiable assets and liabilities. Goodwill arises because the purchase price paid reflects numerous factors, including the strategic fit and expected synergies these acquisitions bring to existing operations and the prevailing market value for comparable companies. Goodwill is not subject to periodic amortization; instead, it is reviewed annually at year-end (or more frequently under certain circumstances) for impairment. We assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of any individual reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. In performing the qualitative assessment, we assess relevant events and circumstances that may impact the fair value of our reporting units, including the following: (i) macroeconomic conditions, (ii) industry and market considerations, (iii) earnings quality/sustainability, (iv) overall financial performance, (v) events affecting a reporting unit, (vi) share price and (vii) recent fair value calculation for our reporting units, if available. After assessing the above described events and circumstances, if we determine that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is greater than its carrying value, then no further testing is required. Otherwise, we would perform the first step of quantitative testing for goodwill impairment.

From time to time, we may perform the first step of quantitative testing for goodwill impairment in lieu of performing a qualitative assessment. The first step of the goodwill impairment test compares the estimated fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying value. We estimate the fair value of a reporting unit using discounted cash flows and market capitalization methodologies.

In connection with our acquisitions, we record identifiable intangible assets existing at the date of the acquisitions for customer relationships, supplier and non-compete agreements, developed technology and trademark/trade name rights. Identifiable intangible assets subject to amortization are amortized over their estimated useful lives and are reviewed for impairment and appropriate remaining useful lives whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable based on market factors and operational considerations. For identifiable intangible assets not subject to amortization, we first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that an asset has been impaired. After assessing qualitative factors, if we determine that it is more likely than not that the fair value of an asset is greater than its carrying value, then no further testing is required. Otherwise, we would review for impairment by comparing the fair value of the intangible asset to its carrying value.

Other Investments

Our other investments consist primarily of equity investments, net of basis adjustments. These investments are accounted for under the equity method as we own less than 50 percent of the entities and exercise significant influence over the investee, but do not have operational or financial control. We also have a note receivable from our crude oil joint venture partner, which is not significant. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, we had other investments of \$83.8 million and \$41.7 million, respectively, which are included within identifiable intangible and other non-current assets.

Extinguishment of Liability

In the normal course of business, we accrue liabilities for fuel and services received for which invoices have not yet been received. These liabilities are derecognized, or extinguished, if either (i) payment is made to relieve our obligation for the liability or (ii) we are legally released from our obligation for the liability, such as when our legal obligations with respect to such liabilities lapse or otherwise no longer exist. We derecognized vendor liability accruals due to the legal release of our obligations in the amount of \$8.5 million, \$11.2 million and \$8.3 million during 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, which is reflected as a reduction of cost of revenue in the accompanying consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from the sale of fuel is recognized when the sales price is fixed or determinable, collectability is reasonably assured and title passes to the customer, which is when the delivery of fuel is made to our customer directly from us, the supplier or a third-party subcontractor. Our fuel sales are generated as a fuel reseller as well as from on-hand inventory supply. When acting as a fuel reseller, we generally purchase fuel from the supplier, and contemporaneously resell the fuel to the customer, normally taking delivery for purchased fuel at the same place and time as the delivery is made to the customer. We record the gross sale of the fuel as we generally take inventory risk, have latitude in establishing the sales price, have discretion in the supplier selection, maintain credit risk and are the primary obligor in the sales arrangement.

Revenue from fuel-related services is recognized when services are performed, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured. We record the gross sale of fuel-related services as we generally have latitude in establishing the sales price, have discretion in supplier selection, maintain credit risk and are the primary obligor in the sales arrangement.

Commission from fuel broker services is recognized when services are performed and collectability is reasonably assured. When acting as a fuel broker, we are paid a commission by the supplier.

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Revenue from card payment and processing transactions is recognized at the time the purchase is made by the customer using the charge card. Revenue from charge card transactions is generated from processing fees.

Vendor and Customer Rebates and Branding Allowances

We receive vendor rebates and branding allowances from a number of our fuel suppliers. Typically, a portion of the rebates and allowances is passed on to our customers under the same terms as required by our fuel suppliers. Generally, volume rebates are received from vendors under structured programs based on the level of fuel purchased or sold as specified in the applicable vendor agreements. Many of the vendor agreements require repayment of all or a portion of the amount received if we (or our customers, typically branded dealers) elect to discontinue selling the specified brand of fuel at certain locations. As of December 31, 2013, the estimated amount of fuel rebates and branding allowances that would have to be repaid upon de-branding at these locations, net of the amount due to us from the branded dealers under similar agreements between us and such dealers were not significant. No liability is recorded for the amount of obligations which would become payable upon de-branding.

Some of these vendor rebate and branding allowance arrangements require that we make assumptions and judgments regarding, for example, the likelihood of attaining specified levels of purchases or selling specified volume of products. We routinely review the relevant, significant factors and make adjustments when the facts and circumstances dictate that an adjustment is warranted.

Vendor volume rebates are recognized as a reduction of cost of revenue in the period earned when realization is probable and estimatable and when certain other conditions are met. The rebates passed on to our customers are recognized as a reduction of revenue in the period earned in accordance with the applicable customer agreements. The rebate terms of the customer agreements are generally similar to those of the vendor agreements. We also receive branding allowances from fuel suppliers to defray the costs of branding and enhancing certain of our customer locations. The branding allowances received are recorded as a reduction of cost of revenue. The amounts recorded as a reduction of revenue related to volume rebates and branding allowance arrangements paid to our customers and the amounts recorded as a reduction to cost of revenue related to volume rebates received from vendors were not significant during each of the years presented on the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

Share-Based Payment Awards

We account for share-based payment awards on a fair value basis. Under fair value accounting, the grant-date fair value of the share-based payment award is amortized as compensation expense, on a straight-line basis, over the vesting period for both graded and cliff vesting awards. Annual compensation expense for share-based payment awards is reduced by an expected forfeiture amount on outstanding share-based payment awards.

The estimated fair value of stock awards, such as restricted stock and restricted stock units ("RSUs") is based on the grant-date market value of our common stock, as defined in the respective plans under which the awards were granted. To determine the estimated fair value of stock-settled stock appreciation rights ("SSAR Awards"), we use the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The estimation of the fair value of SSAR Awards on the date of grant using an option-pricing model is affected by our stock price as well as assumptions regarding a number of complex and subjective variables. These variables include our expected stock price volatility over the term of the awards, actual and projected employee stock option exercise behaviors, risk-free interest rates and expected dividends. The expected term of SSAR Awards represents the estimated period of time from grant until exercise or conversion and is based on vesting schedules and expected post-vesting, exercise and employment termination behavior. Expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of our common stock over the period that is equivalent to the award's expected life. Any adjustment to the historical volatility as an indicator of future volatility would be based on the impact to historical volatility of significant non-recurring events that would not be expected in the future. Risk-free interest rates are based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve at the time of grant for the period that is equivalent to the award's expected life. Dividend yields are based on the historical dividends of World Fuel over the period that is equivalent to the award's expected life, as adjusted for stock splits.

Cash flows from income tax benefits resulting from income tax deductions in excess of the compensation cost recognized for share-based payment awards (excess income tax benefits) are classified as financing cash flows. These excess income tax benefits are credited to capital in excess of par value.

Foreign Currency

The functional currency of our U.S. and foreign subsidiaries is the U.S. dollar, except for certain subsidiaries which utilize their respective local currency as their functional currency. Foreign currency transaction gains and losses are recognized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions. In addition, for unsettled foreign currency transactions, foreign currency translation gains and losses are recognized for changes between the transaction exchange rates and month-end exchange rates. Foreign currency transaction gains and losses are included in other (expense) income, net, in the accompanying consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income in the period incurred. We recorded net foreign currency transaction losses of \$2.8 million and \$2.7 million in 2013 and 2011, respectively, and a gain of \$0.1 million in 2012.

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Revenues and expenses of the subsidiaries that have a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar have been translated into U.S. dollars at average exchange rates prevailing during the period. The assets and liabilities of these subsidiaries have been translated at the rates of exchange on the balance sheet dates. The resulting translation gain and loss adjustments are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income as a separate component of shareholders' equity. We recorded net foreign currency translation adjustment losses of \$13.2 million, \$9.6 million and \$11.3 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments included in accumulated other comprehensive income amounted to losses of \$29.3 million and \$16.1 million as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Under this 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, and operating loss and income tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted income 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 income tax rates is recognized in the income tax provision in the period that includes the enactment date.

We must assess the likelihood that our deferred tax assets will be recovered from our future taxable income, and to the extent we believe that recovery is not likely, we must establish a valuation allowance against those deferred tax assets. Deferred tax liabilities generally represent items for which we have already taken a deduction in our income tax return, but we have not yet recognized the items as expenses in our results of operations.

Significant judgment is required in evaluating our tax positions, and in determining our provisions for income taxes, our deferred tax assets and liabilities and any valuation allowance recorded against our net deferred tax assets. We establish reserves when, despite our belief that the income tax return positions are fully supportable, certain positions are likely to be challenged and we may ultimately not prevail in defending those positions.

U.S. income taxes have not been recognized on undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries. Our intention is to reinvest these earnings permanently in active non-U.S. business operations. Therefore, no income tax liability has been accrued for these earnings. Because of the availability of U.S. foreign tax credits, it is not practicable to determine the amount of U.S. income tax payable if such earnings are not reinvested indefinitely.

Earnings per Common Share

Basic earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income attributable to World Fuel and available to common shareholders by the sum of the weighted average number of shares of common stock, stock units, restricted stock entitled to dividends not subject to forfeiture and vested RSUs outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income attributable to World Fuel and available to common shareholders by the sum of the weighted average number of shares of common stock, stock units, restricted stock entitled to dividends not subject to forfeiture and vested RSUs outstanding during the period and the number of additional shares of common stock that would have been outstanding if our outstanding potentially dilutive securities had been issued. Potentially dilutive securities include restricted stock subject to forfeitable dividends, non-vested RSUs and SSAR Awards. The dilutive effect of potentially dilutive securities is reflected in diluted earnings per common share by application of the treasury stock method. Under the treasury stock method, an increase in the fair market value of our common stock can result in a greater dilutive effect from potentially dilutive securities.

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The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per common share for the periods presented (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	2013	2012	2011
Numerator:			
Net income attributable to World Fuel	\$ 203,075	\$ 189,345	\$ 194,029
Denominator:			
Weighted average common shares for basic earnings per common share	71,224	71,154	70,687
Effect of dilutive securities	576	663	823
Weighted average common shares for diluted earnings per common share	71,800	71,817	71,510
Weighted average securities which are not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per common share because their impact is anti-dilutive or their performance conditions have not been met	594	603	103
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 2.85	\$ 2.66	\$ 2.74
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 2.83	\$ 2.64	\$ 2.71

Reclassifications

Certain amounts in prior years have been reclassified to conform to current year's presentation.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Presentation of an Unrecognized Tax Benefit When a Net Loss Carryforward, a Similar Tax Loss, or a Tax Credit Carryforward Exists. In July 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued an accounting standards update ("ASU") on the presentation of an unrecognized tax benefit when a net operating loss carryforward exists. Under this guidance, an unrecognized tax benefit, or a portion of an unrecognized tax benefit, should be presented in the financial statements as a reduction to a deferred tax asset for a net operating loss carryforward. This update is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. We are currently evaluating whether the adoption of this new guidance will have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

Inclusion of the Fed Funds Effective Swap Rate (or Overnight Index Swap Rate) as a Benchmark Interest Rate for Hedge Accounting Purposes. In July 2013, the FASB issued an ASU which includes amendments permitting the Fed Funds Effective Swap Rate to be used as a U.S. benchmark interest rate for hedge accounting purposes, in addition to U.S. Government and London Interbank Offered Rate. The amendments also remove the restriction on using different benchmark rates for similar hedges. This update is effective prospectively for qualifying new or redesignated hedging relationships entered into on or after July 17, 2013. The adoption of this ASU did not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

Foreign Currency Matters Parent's Accounting for the Cumulative Translation Adjustment upon Derecognition of Certain Foreign Subsidiaries. In March 2013, the FASB issued an ASU aimed at resolving the diversity in practice of accounting for the release of the cumulative translation adjustment into net income when a parent either sells a part or all of its investment in a foreign entity or no longer holds a controlling financial interest in a subsidiary or group of assets that is a nonprofit activity or a business within a foreign entity. In addition, the amendments in this ASU resolve the diversity in practice for the treatment of business combinations achieved in stages (sometimes also referred to as step acquisitions) involving a foreign entity. This update is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013. We do not believe the adoption of this new guidance will have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

Disclosure Obligations Resulting from Joint and Several Liability Arrangements. In February 2013, the FASB issued an ASU clarifying the guidance for the recognition, measurement and disclosure of obligations resulting from joint and several liability arrangements for which the total amount of the obligation within the scope of this ASU is fixed at the reporting date, except for obligations addressed within existing guidance in U.S. GAAP. This update is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2013 and will be applied retrospectively. We do not believe the adoption of this new guidance will have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

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Disclosure Relating to Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income. In February 2013, the FASB issued an ASU amending the information that companies will be required to present relating to reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive income. The amendments require presentation, either on the face of the financial statements or in the notes, of amounts reclassified out of accumulated other comprehensive income by component and by net income line item. This update is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2012. The adoption of this ASU resulted in additional derivative disclosures included in Note 3 Derivatives and did not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

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Disclosure About Offsetting Assets and Liabilities. In December 2011, the FASB issued an ASU which requires companies to disclose information about financial instruments that have been offset and related arrangements to enable users of its financial statements to understand the effect of those arrangements on its financial position. Companies will be required to provide both net (offset amounts) and gross information in the notes to the financial statements for relevant assets and liabilities that are offset. In January 2013, the FASB issued an ASU clarifying that the requirement to disclose information about financial instruments that have been offset and related arrangements applies only to derivatives, repurchase agreements and reverse purchase agreements, and securities borrowing and lending transactions that are either offset in accordance with specific criteria contained in the FASB Accounting Standards Codification or subject to a master netting arrangement or similar agreement. This update became effective at the beginning of our 2013 fiscal year. The adoption of this ASU did not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

2. Accounts Receivable

We had accounts receivable of \$2.5 billion and \$2.2 billion, net of an allowance for bad debt of \$29.2 million and \$23.7 million, as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Accounts receivable are written-off when it becomes apparent based upon age or customer circumstances that such amounts will not be collected.

The following table sets forth activities in our allowance for bad debt (in thousands):

	2013	2012	2011
Balance as of beginning of period	\$ 23,719	\$ 24,301	\$ 20,201
Charges to provision for bad debt	11,745	4,790	8,173
Write-off of uncollectible accounts receivable	(6,940)	(6,025)	(4,681)
Recoveries of bad debt	664	653	608
Balance as of end of period	\$ 29,188	\$ 23,719	\$ 24,301

Included in accounts receivable is a retained beneficial interest related to accounts receivable sold under our receivables purchase agreements. The retained beneficial interest was not significant as of December 31, 2013 and 2012.

3. Derivatives

The following describes our derivative classifications:

Cash Flow Hedges. Includes certain of our foreign currency forward contracts we enter into in order to mitigate the risk of currency exchange rate fluctuations. As of December 31, 2013, there were no outstanding cash flow hedges. As of December 31, 2012, we recorded a net gain of \$0.1 million associated with our outstanding cash flow hedges.

Fair Value Hedges. Includes derivatives we enter into in order to hedge price risk associated with our inventory and certain firm commitments relating to fixed price purchase and sale contracts. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, we recorded net gains of \$0.7 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, related to the ineffectiveness between our derivative hedging instruments and hedged items on the respective dates.

Non-designated Derivatives. Includes derivatives we primarily enter into in order to mitigate the risk of market price fluctuations in aviation, marine and land fuel in the form of swaps or futures as well as certain fixed price purchase and sale contracts and proprietary trading. In addition, non-designated derivatives are also entered into to hedge the risk of currency rate fluctuations. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, we recorded net gains of \$2.9 million and \$9.8 million, respectively, associated with our outstanding non-designated derivatives.

For additional information on our derivatives accounting policy, see Note 1.

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As of December 31, 2013, our derivative instruments, at their respective fair value positions were as follows (in thousands, except weighted average fixed price and weighted average mark-to-market amount):

Hedge Strategy	Settlement Period	Derivative Instrument	Notional	Unit	Weighted Average		Fair Value Amount
					Fixed Price	Mark-to-Market Amount	
Fair Value Hedge	2014	Commodity contracts for inventory hedging (long)	829	BBL	\$ 97.07	\$ 0.731	\$ 606
	2014	Commodity contracts for inventory hedging (short)	2,408	BBL	120.21	(0.588)	(1,415)
							\$ (809)
Non-Designated	2014	Commodity contracts (long)	21,201	BBL	\$ 76.85	\$ 1.536	\$ 32,558
	2014	Commodity contracts (short)	22,110	BBL	81.56	(1.208)	(26,703)
	2015	Commodity contracts (long)	855	BBL	66.61	2.743	2,345
	2015	Commodity contracts (short)	711	BBL	96.45	(2.745)	(1,952)
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (long)	7,306	AUD	0.93	(0.045)	(332)
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	14,846	AUD	0.92	0.031	463
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (long)	5,163	BRL	2.35	0.002	10
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	6,143	CAD	1.05	(0.011)	(69)
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (long)	16,455	CAD	1.05	0.022	367
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	3,623,136	CLP	526.58	0.000	5
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (long)	2,050,646	CLP	522.03	0.000	88
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	22,377,451	COP	1,919.11	(0.000)	(71)
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (long)	21,721,361	COP	1,924.54	0.000	40
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	68,422	DKK	5.49	0.002	133
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	37,000	DKK	5.51	(0.003)	(105)
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (long)	9,380	EUR	1.36	0.012	108
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	32,640	EUR	1.36	(0.013)	(414)
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (long)	135,817	GBP	1.62	0.040	5,433
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	201,321	GBP	1.61	(0.046)	(9,242)
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (long)	18,569	INR	62.00	0.000	
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	111,367	INR	63.39	(0.000)	(38)
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (long)	393,196	JPY	100.37	(0.001)	(214)
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	480,270	JPY	100.70	0.001	336
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (long)	1,247,152	MXN	13.12	0.000	78
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	1,074,000	MXN	13.06	0.000	70
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	42,500	NOK	6.14	0.002	83
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	41,041	NOK	6.09	0.001	35
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (long)	2,558	PLN	3.09	(0.009)	(23)
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	17,409	RON	3.29	(0.003)	(55)
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	29,931	SGD	1.25	(0.006)	(171)
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	24,708	SGD	1.25	0.009	222
	2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	40,000	ZAR	9.95	(0.005)	(200)
2014	Foreign currency contracts (short)	115,020	ZAR	10.21	0.003	293	
2015	Foreign currency contracts (short)	2,900	GBP	1.59	(0.051)	(147)	
							\$ 2,931

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The following table presents information about our derivative instruments measured at fair value and their locations on the consolidated balance sheets (in thousands):

	Balance Sheet Location	As of December 31,	
		2013	2012
Derivative assets:			
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments			
Commodity contracts	Other current assets	\$ 735	\$ 991
Foreign currency contracts	Accrued expenses and other current liabilities		148
		735	1,139
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments			
Commodity contracts	Other current assets	47,062	67,533
Commodity contracts	Identifiable intangible and other non-current assets	1,642	1,423
Commodity contracts	Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	1,141	5,776
Commodity contracts	Other long-term liabilities	874	46
Foreign currency contracts	Other current assets	5,003	741
Foreign currency contracts	Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	3,483	1,545
		59,205	77,064
		\$ 59,940	\$ 78,203
Derivative liabilities:			
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments			
Commodity contracts	Other current assets	\$ 1,544	\$ 2,284
		1,544	2,284
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments			
Commodity contracts	Other current assets	26,876	41,410
Commodity contracts	Identifiable intangible and other non-current assets	894	47
Commodity contracts	Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	15,473	20,927
Commodity contracts	Other long-term liabilities	1,228	1,034
Foreign currency contracts	Other current assets	2,867	595
Foreign currency contracts	Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	8,789	3,151
Foreign currency contracts	Other long-term liabilities	147	99
		56,274	67,263
		\$ 57,818	\$ 69,547

The following tables present the effect of and financial statement location of our derivative instruments and related hedged items in fair value hedging relationships on our consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income (in thousands):

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Derivative Instruments	Location	Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss)			Hedged Items	Location	Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss)		
		For the year ended December 31,					For the year ended December 31,		
		2013	2012	2011		2013	2012	2011	
Commodity contracts	Revenue	\$	\$ 265	\$ 11,608	Firm commitments	Revenue	\$	\$ (201)	\$ (12,973)
Commodity contracts	Cost of revenue		(1,417)	(6,926)	Firm commitments	Cost of revenue		739	7,771
Commodity contracts	Cost of revenue	2,685	(19,717)	(26,039)	Inventories	Cost of revenue	3,059	23,972	38,377
		\$ 2,685	\$ (20,869)	\$ (21,357)		\$ 3,059	\$ 24,510	\$ 33,175	

There were no gains or losses for the year ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 that were excluded from the assessment of the effectiveness of our fair value hedges.

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The following table presents the effect and financial statement location of our derivative instruments in cash flow hedging relationships on our accumulated other comprehensive income and consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income (in thousands):

Derivative Instruments	Amount of Gain Recognized in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Effective Portion)		Location of Realized Gain (Effective Portion)	Amount of Gain Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Effective Portion)	
	For the year ended December 31, 2013	2012		For the year ended December 31, 2013	2012

Foreign currency contracts	\$11	\$196	Other (expense) income, net	\$159	\$48
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In the event forecasted foreign currency cash outflows are less than the hedged amounts, a portion or all of the gains or losses recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income would be reclassified to the consolidated statement of income and comprehensive income. As of December 31, 2013, the maximum amount that could be reclassified to the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income for the next twelve months is not significant.

During the years ended 2013, 2012 and 2011, there were no amounts recognized in the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income related to the ineffective portion of our cash flow hedges or amounts excluded from the assessment of our cash flow hedge effectiveness.

The following table presents the effect and financial statement location of our derivative instruments not designated as hedging instruments on our consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income (in thousands):

Derivatives	Location	Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss)		
		For the Year ended December 31, 2013	2012	2011
Commodity contracts	Revenue	\$ 25,420	\$ 14,967	\$ 14,283
Commodity contracts	Cost of revenue	(5,391)	3,333	3,137
Foreign currency contracts	Revenue	(55)	(2,384)	1,653
Foreign currency contracts	Other (expense) income, net	(3,998)	(2,271)	(386)
		\$ 15,976	\$ 13,645	\$ 18,687

We enter into derivative instrument contracts which may require us to periodically post collateral. Certain of these derivative contracts contain clauses that are similar to credit-risk-related contingent features, including material adverse change, general adequate assurance and internal credit review clauses that may require additional collateral to be posted and/or settlement of the instruments in the event an aforementioned clause is triggered. The triggering events are not a quantifiable measure; rather they are based on good faith and reasonable determination by the counterparty that the triggers have occurred. The net liability position for such contracts, the collateral posted and the amount of assets required to be posted and or to settle the positions should a contingent feature be triggered is not significant as of December 31, 2013.

Table of Contents**4. Property and Equipment**

The amount of property and equipment and their respective estimated useful lives are as follows (in thousands, except estimated useful lives):

	As of December 31,		Estimated
	2013	2012	Useful Lives
Land	\$ 4,653	\$ 4,653	Indefinite
Buildings and leasehold improvements	20,299	21,081	3 - 15 years
Office equipment, furniture and fixtures	8,629	8,415	3 - 7 years
Computer equipment and software costs	88,077	80,233	3 - 9 years
Machinery, equipment and vehicles	92,364	66,122	3 - 30 years
	214,022	180,504	
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	84,337	67,979	
	\$ 129,685	\$ 112,525	

For 2013, 2012 and 2011, we recorded depreciation expense of \$22.0 million, \$18.6 million and \$15.5 million, respectively.

The amount of computer software costs, including capitalized internally developed software costs are as follows (in thousands):

	As of December 31,	
	2013	2012
Computer software costs	\$ 67,366	\$ 60,465
Accumulated amortization	35,499	27,710
Computer software costs, net	\$ 31,867	\$ 32,755

Included in capitalized computer software costs are costs incurred in connection with software development in progress of \$6.0 million and \$3.0 million as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. For 2013, 2012 and 2011, we recorded amortization expense related to computer software costs of \$7.8 million, \$7.2 million and \$6.1 million, respectively.

The assets and accumulated amortization recorded under capital leases are as follows (in thousands):

	As of December 31,	
	2013	2012
Capital leases	\$ 5,268	\$ 4,489
Accumulated amortization	1,869	816
Capital leases, net	\$ 3,399	\$ 3,673

5. Goodwill and Identifiable Intangible Assets

We performed the first step of quantitative testing for goodwill impairment for one reporting unit in our land segment. For all other reporting units, we used qualitative factors to review goodwill for impairment. As a result of performing the reviews for impairment of goodwill and identifiable intangible assets not subject to amortization, we determined that no impairment existed as of December 31, 2013 or 2012, and, therefore, there were no write-downs to any of our goodwill or identifiable intangible assets not subject to amortization.

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Goodwill

The following table provides information regarding changes in goodwill (in thousands):

	Aviation Segment	Marine Segment	Land Segment	Total
As of December 31, 2011	\$ 102,509	\$ 70,522	\$ 173,215	\$ 346,246
2012 acquisitions	8,028		115,165	123,193
Adjustment of purchase price allocations 2011 acquisitions	(1,106)		2,863	1,757
Foreign currency translation of non-USD functional currency subsidiary goodwill	(99)	(591)		(690)
As of December 31, 2012	109,332	69,931	291,243	470,506
2013 acquisitions			16,077	16,077
Adjustment of purchase price allocations 2012 acquisitions	6,500		(8,506)	(2,006)
Foreign currency translation of non-USD functional currency subsidiary goodwill	(325)	(843)	182	(986)
As of December 31, 2013	\$ 115,507	\$ 69,088	\$ 298,996	\$ 483,591

Identifiable Intangible Assets

The following table provides information about our identifiable intangible assets (in thousands):

	As of December 31, 2013			As of December 31, 2012		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Intangible assets subject to amortization:						
Customer relationships	\$ 188,276	\$ 79,688	\$ 108,588	\$ 173,376	\$ 61,562	\$ 111,814
Supplier agreements	33,648	7,310	26,338	33,248	5,531	27,717
Others	19,738	8,634	11,104	19,878	6,143	13,735
	241,662	95,632	146,030	226,502	73,236	153,266
Intangible assets not subject to amortization:						
Trademark/trade name rights	21,172		21,172	19,007		19,007
	\$ 262,834	\$ 95,632	\$ 167,202	\$ 245,509	\$ 73,236	\$ 172,273

Intangible amortization expense for 2013, 2012 and 2011 was \$22.4 million, \$18.1 million and \$25.0 million, respectively.

The adjustment of purchase price allocations for 2012 acquisitions made in 2013 resulted in a \$2.0 million reduction in goodwill within our land segment principally due to a \$3.3 million increase in identifiable intangible assets, primarily customer relationships and trademark/trade name rights, partially offset by a \$0.9 million decrease in other acquired assets and a \$0.4 million increase in assumed liabilities. Additionally, we reclassified \$6.5 million in goodwill from our land segment to our aviation segment.

The adjustment of purchase price allocations for 2011 acquisitions made in 2012 resulted in a reclassification of \$2.9 million in goodwill from our aviation segment to our land segment, an increase in aviation segment goodwill of \$1.8 million and a decrease in identifiable intangible assets of \$1.1 million, primarily customer relationships and developed technology.

The future estimated amortization of our identifiable intangible assets is as follows (in thousands):

Year Ended December 31,

2014	\$	21,426
2015		18,823
2016		16,512
2017		14,443
2018		13,041
Thereafter		61,785
	\$	146,030

Table of Contents**6. Debt**

We have a senior revolving credit facility ("Credit Facility") which permits borrowings of up to \$1.1 billion with a sublimit of \$400.0 million for the issuance of letters of credit and bankers' acceptances. Under the Credit Facility, we have the right to request increases in available borrowings up to an additional \$150.0 million, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions. The Credit Facility matures in October 2018. We also had \$242.5 million and \$247.5 million in senior term loans ("Term Loans") outstanding as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Borrowings under our Credit Facility and Term Loans related to base rate loans or eurodollar rate loans bear floating interest rates plus applicable margins. As of December 31, 2013, the applicable margins for base rate loans and eurodollar rate loans were 1.0% and 2.0%, respectively. We had outstanding borrowings under our Credit Facility totaling \$200.0 million and \$100.5 million as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Letters of credit issued under our Credit Facility are subject to letter of credit fees of 2.25% as of December 31, 2013, and the unused portion of our Credit Facility is subject to commitment fees of 0.25% as of December 31, 2013. Our issued letters of credit under the Credit Facility totaled \$7.4 million and \$47.4 million as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

Our Credit Facility and our Term Loans contain certain financial covenants with which we are required to comply. Our failure to comply with the financial covenants contained in our Credit Facility and our Term Loans could result in an event of default. An event of default, if not cured or waived, would permit acceleration of any outstanding indebtedness under the Credit Facility and our Term Loans, trigger cross-defaults under other agreements to which we are a party and impair our ability to obtain working capital advances and letters of credit, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. As of December 31, 2013, we were in compliance with all financial covenants contained in our Credit Facility and our Term Loans.

Outside of our Credit Facility we have other uncommitted credit lines primarily for the issuance of letters of credit, bank guarantees and bankers' acceptances. These credit lines are renewable on an annual basis and are subject to fees at market rates. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, our outstanding letters of credit and bank guarantees under these credit lines totaled \$150.6 million and \$184.2 million, respectively.

Substantially all of the letters of credit and bank guarantees issued under our Credit Facility and the uncommitted credit lines were provided to suppliers in the normal course of business and generally expire within one year of issuance. Expired letters of credit and bank guarantees are renewed as needed.

Our debt consisted of the following (in thousands):

	As of December 31,	
	2013	2012
Credit Facility	\$ 200,000	\$ 100,500
Term Loans	242,500	247,500
Acquisition promissory notes	13,403	25,878
Other	7,808	6,440
Total debt	463,711	380,318
Current maturities of long-term debt	14,647	26,065
Long-term debt	\$ 449,064	\$ 354,253

The acquisition promissory notes are payable in varying amounts from January 2014 to August 2016 and bear interest at annual rates ranging from 1.2% to 6.0% as of December 31, 2013. The other debt primarily relates to capital leases and loans payable to noncontrolling shareholders of a consolidated subsidiary which are payable in varying amounts through May 2018 and bear interest at annual rates ranging from 2.0% to 6.3% as of December 31, 2013. The weighted average interest rate on our short-term debt was 2.1% and 2.4% as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

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As of December 31, 2013, the aggregate annual maturities of debt are as follows (in thousands):

Year Ended December 31,

2014	\$ 14,647
2015	9,733
2016	12,508
2017	16,016
2018	410,807
	\$ 463,711

The following table provides additional information about our interest income and expense and other financing costs, net (in thousands):

	2013	2012	2011
Interest income	\$ 3,882	\$ 908	\$ 788
Interest expense and other financing costs	(21,169)	(20,005)	(16,613)
	\$ (17,287)	\$ (19,097)	\$ (15,825)

7. Commitments and Contingencies**Surety Bonds**

In the normal course of business, we are required to post bid, performance and garnishment bonds. The majority of the surety bonds posted relate to our aviation and land segments. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, we had outstanding bonds that were arranged in order to satisfy various security requirements of \$34.1 million and \$34.3 million, respectively. Most of these bonds provide financial security for obligations which have already been recorded as liabilities.

Lease Commitments

As of December 31, 2013, our future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases were as follows (in thousands):

Year Ended December 31,

2014	\$ 31,649
2015	30,406
2016	24,156
2017	18,874
2018	15,385
Thereafter	40,402
	\$ 160,872

We incurred rental expense for all properties and equipment of \$24.7 million, \$27.3 million and \$21.8 million for 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Sales and Purchase Commitments

As of December 31, 2013, fixed sales and purchase commitments under our derivative programs amounted to \$265.0 million and \$13.9 million, respectively.

Additionally, as of December 31, 2013, we had entered into certain other fixed price sales commitments with corresponding fixed price purchase commitments, the majority of which were satisfied within a two-week period. These sales and purchase commitments were made in the normal course of business.

Table of Contents**Agreements with Executive Officers and Key Employees**

In March 2008, we entered into agreements with Paul H. Stebbins and Michael J. Kasbar for their continued employment with the Company. In August 2011, each of the agreements was amended to reflect the transition of Mr. Kasbar from President and Chief Operating Officer to President and Chief Executive Officer and Mr. Stebbins from Chairman and Chief Executive Officer to Executive Chairman, effective January 1, 2012. The Kasbar agreement was further amended in April 2012 to eliminate the reference to a specific annual base salary amount. The Kasbar agreement, as amended, provides for an annual base salary as determined by our Compensation Committee in its sole discretion (currently \$575,000), termination severance benefits, and such incentives and other compensation and amounts as our Compensation Committee may determine from time to time in its sole discretion. The Kasbar agreement, as amended, expires on December 31, 2016, unless terminated earlier, and will automatically extend for successive one-year terms unless either party provides written notice to the other at least one year prior to the expiration of the term that such party does not want to extend the term. The Stebbins agreement, as amended, provides for an annual base salary of \$750,000, which is subject to change from time to time as determined by the Compensation Committee in its sole discretion, termination severance benefits, and such incentives and other compensation and amounts as our Compensation Committee may determine from time to time in its sole discretion. In addition, subject to approval of the Compensation Committee, Mr. Stebbins is eligible to receive annual equity-based awards with a grant-date value targeted at \$500,000, 50% in the form of service-based RSUs and 50% in the form of performance-based RSUs. The Stebbins agreement, as amended, provides for an initial term of two years from the effective date, unless terminated earlier, and automatically extends for successive one-year terms unless either party provides written notice to the other at least 6 months prior to the expiration of the term that such party does not want to extend the term.

Pursuant to their amended agreements, Messrs. Kasbar and Stebbins are each entitled to receive cash severance payments if: (a) we terminate the executive's employment without cause following a change of control or for any reason other than death, disability or cause; (b) the executive resigns for good reason (generally a reduction in his responsibilities or compensation, or a breach by us), or resigns following a change of control; or (c) either the executive elects or we elect not to extend the term of the agreement, as amended. The severance payments are equal to \$5.0 million for a termination following a change of control and \$3.0 million in the other scenarios described above, a portion of which will be payable two years after the termination of the executive's employment. Upon any such termination, we will continue to provide coverage to the executive under our group insurance plans until he is no longer eligible for coverage under COBRA. Thereafter, we will reimburse the executive for the cost of obtaining private health insurance coverage for a certain period of time.

All of Mr. Kasbar's outstanding SSAR Awards, restricted stock and RSUs (collectively, "outstanding equity awards") will immediately vest in each scenario described in (a) and (b) above following a change of control, except for awards assumed or substituted by a successor company, in which case, such awards shall continue to vest in accordance with their applicable terms. In each scenario described in (a), (b) or (c) above where there has not been a change of control, Mr. Kasbar's outstanding equity awards will vest over a two-year period following termination of his employment, with any remaining unvested awards vesting on the last day of such two-year period. For each scenario described above, awards with multiple annual performance conditions must satisfy certain other requirements in order to have their vesting terms accelerated.

All of Mr. Stebbins' outstanding equity awards (except for RSUs having performance-based vesting criteria issued to him commencing in 2012 (the "New Performance RSUs") will vest in accordance with the same terms and conditions as described above for Mr. Kasbar's outstanding equity awards. In the case of the New Performance RSUs where a change of control has occurred: (i) if the New Performance RSUs were not assumed or substituted, then all such RSUs shall immediately vest, or (ii) if the New Performance RSUs were assumed or substituted, then all such RSUs will no longer be subject to performance-based vesting criteria but will remain subject to service-based vesting criteria. If certain termination events occur prior to a change of control and the New Performance RSUs remain outstanding, the number of RSUs that Mr. Stebbins will receive will be determined following the last day of the applicable performance period based on the Company's actual performance during such period.

The Kasbar and Stebbins agreements, as amended, also provide that in the event that any amount or benefit payable under the agreements, taken together with any amounts or benefits otherwise payable to the executive by us or any affiliated company, are subject to excise tax payments or parachute payments under Section 4999 of the Internal Revenue Code, such amounts or benefits will be reduced but only if and to the extent that the after-tax present value of such amounts or benefits as so reduced would exceed the after-tax present value received by the executive before such reduction.

We have also entered into employment agreements or separation agreements with certain of our other executive officers and key employees. These agreements provide for minimum salary levels, and, in most cases, bonuses which are payable if specified performance goals are attained. Some executive officers and key employees are also entitled to severance benefits upon termination or non-renewal of their contracts under certain circumstances.

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As of December 31, 2013, the approximate future minimum commitments under these agreements, excluding discretionary and performance bonuses, are as follows (in thousands):

Year Ended December 31,

2014	\$ 8,188
2015	6,090
2016	1,365
	\$ 15,643

Named Executive Officer Annual Incentive Awards

In 2013, Paul H. Stebbins, Michael J. Kasbar, Ira M. Birns and Michael S. Clementi, referred to collectively in this 2013 10-K Report as the Named Executive Officers (or "NEOs"), were eligible to receive annual share-based incentive awards (the "share-based awards"), which are specified as dollar amounts, and, in the case of Messrs. Kasbar, Birns and Clementi, annual cash incentive awards (the "cash awards"), each upon the achievement of certain annual performance targets. The performance targets for the NEOs were generally based on the growth of our net income except that the performance targets for Mr. Clementi were generally based on achieving certain levels of aviation net operating income.

Earned cash awards are generally paid in the year immediately following the performance year, and we would record the earned cash awards as compensation expense during the performance year. Earned share-based awards will be converted to the appropriate number of equity shares (in the form of RSUs) at the prevailing fair value amount on the grant date, which will occur in the year following the performance year. The equity shares will be granted under our 2006 Plan and will fully vest between 3-5 years. For accounting purposes, the share-based awards are accounted for as liability awards during the performance year until granted, when the share-based payment awards will be accounted for as equity awards. We would record compensation expense for the share-based awards proportionately at the start of the performance period until the end of the equity grant's service vesting period, and we would record a corresponding liability amount until the equity shares are granted. When the equity shares are granted, we will reclassify the outstanding liability amount to capital in excess of par value and record the amortization of the equity shares to capital in excess of par value.

The following table sets forth the cash and share-based awards earned by our NEOs, subject to future vesting terms, and the compensation expense recorded for these awards for the periods presented (in thousands):

	2013	2011
Cash awards earned	\$ 2,249	\$ 9,275
Share-based awards earned	1,646	9,604
Total earned	\$ 3,895	\$ 18,879
Compensation expense recorded*	\$ 2,636	\$ 11,535

*

The remaining compensation expense will be recorded in future periods corresponding with the share-based awards' vesting terms.

There were no cash or share-based awards earned by our NEOs in 2012. Cash and share-based awards earned by our former Chief Risk and Administration Officer, an NEO during 2011, are included in the above table.

Deferred Compensation Plans

We maintain a 401(k) defined contribution plan which covers all U.S. employees who meet minimum requirements and elect to participate. Additionally, certain of our foreign subsidiaries have defined contribution plans, which allow for voluntary contributions by the employees. The expenses for our contributions under these plans were not significant during each of the years presented on the consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

Environmental and Other Liabilities; Uninsured Risks

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We provide various services to customers, including into-plane fueling at airports, fueling of vessels in-port and at-sea, and transloading, transportation and storage of fuel and fuel products. We are therefore subject to possible claims by customers, regulators and others who may be injured by a fuel spill or other accident. In addition, we may be held liable for damages to the environment arising out of such events. Although we generally maintain liability insurance for these types of events, such insurance may be inadequate. If we are held liable for any damages, and the liability is not adequately covered by insurance and is of sufficient magnitude, our financial position and results of operations will be adversely affected.

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We have exited several businesses which handled hazardous and non-hazardous waste. We treated and/or transported this waste to various disposal facilities. We may be held liable as a potentially responsible party for the clean-up of such disposal facilities or be required to clean up facilities previously operated by us, pursuant to current U.S. federal and state laws and regulation. In addition, compliance with existing and future environmental laws regulating underground storage tanks located at the retail gasoline stations that we operate may require significant capital expenditures and increased operating and maintenance costs. The remediation costs and other costs required to clean up or treat contaminated sites could be substantial. We pay tank registration fees and other taxes to state trust funds established in our operating areas and maintain private insurance coverage in support of future remediation obligations. These state trust funds or other responsible third parties including insurers are expected to pay or reimburse us for remediation expenses less a deductible. To the extent third parties do not pay for remediation as we anticipate, we will be obligated to make these payments. These payments could materially adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Reimbursements from state trust funds will be dependent on the maintenance and continued solvency of the various funds.

Although we continuously review the adequacy of our insurance coverage, we may lack adequate coverage for various risks, including environmental claims. Furthermore, our ability to obtain and maintain adequate insurance and the cost of such insurance may be affected by significant claims, such as the Lac-Mégantic derailment described below, and conditions in the insurance market over which we have no control. An uninsured or under-insured claim arising out of our activities, if successful and of sufficient magnitude, will have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Legal Matters

Lac-Mégantic, Quebec

We, on behalf of DPTS Marketing LLC ("DPM"), a crude oil marketing joint venture in which we own a 50% membership interest, purchased crude oil from various producers in the Bakken region of North Dakota. Dakota Petroleum Transport Solutions, LLC ("DPTS"), a crude oil transloading joint venture in which we also own a 50% membership interest, arranged for the transloading of the crude oil for DPM into tank cars at the joint venture's facility in New Town, North Dakota. We leased the tank cars used in the transloading from a number of third party lessors and subleased these tank cars to DPM. We, on behalf of DPM, contracted with Canadian Pacific Railway ("CPR") for the transportation of the tank cars and the crude oil from New Town, North Dakota to a customer in New Brunswick, Canada. CPR subcontracted a portion of that route to Montreal, Maine and Atlantic Railway ("MMA"). On July 6, 2013, the freight train operated by MMA with tank cars carrying approximately 50,000 barrels of the crude oil derailed in Lac-Mégantic, Quebec. The derailment resulted in significant loss of life, damage to the environment from spilled crude oil and extensive property damage.

In 2013, we, certain of our subsidiaries, DPM and DPTS, along with a number of third parties, including MMA and certain of its affiliates, as well as several manufacturers and lessors of tank cars, were named as defendants in twenty complaints filed in Illinois. The complaints generally allege wrongful death and negligence in the failure to provide for the proper and safe transportation of crude oil and seek economic and compensatory damages, as well as costs. In addition, in 2013, we, certain of our subsidiaries, DPM and DPTS, along with a number of other third parties, including CPR, MMA and certain of its affiliates, several manufacturers and lessors of tank cars, as well as the intended purchaser and certain suppliers of the crude oil, were named as defendants in a motion filed in Quebec Superior Court to authorize the bringing of a class-action lawsuit seeking economic, compensatory and punitive damages, as well as costs. The motion generally alleges wrongful death and negligence in the failure to provide for the proper and safe transportation of crude oil.

Furthermore, in 2013, an order was issued by the government of Quebec against MMA and us, which was subsequently modified and added CPR as a party. The orders require MMA, CPR and us to recover the spilled crude oil caused by the incident and to otherwise fully remediate the impact of the incident on the environment. We have filed a contestation of these orders before the Tribunal administratif du Québec, an administrative body responsible for hearing such proceedings, challenging the legality and validity of the orders on various grounds.

In addition to these proceedings, we have received demands for indemnification from certain tank car lessors pursuant to our lease agreements with such parties. We are currently assessing the merits of these demands as well as of the underlying claims for which such indemnification is sought. Additional claims, lawsuits, proceedings, investigations and orders may be filed, commenced or issued with respect to the incident, which may involve civil claims for damages or governmental investigative, regulatory or enforcement actions against us.

While we and our joint ventures, DPM and DPTS, maintain insurance to mitigate the costs of environmental releases as well as other results of unexpected events, including loss of life, property damage and defense costs, there can be no guarantee that our insurance will be adequate to cover all liabilities that may be incurred as a result of this incident.

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We are separately evaluating potential claims that we, DPM or DPTS may assert against third parties to recover costs and other liabilities that may be incurred as a result of this incident. We can provide no guarantee that any such claims, if brought by us, will be successful or, if successful, that the responsible parties will have the financial resources to address any such claims.

We are currently unable to determine the probability of loss, or reasonably estimate a range of potential losses related to the above proceedings. Accordingly, we have not made any provision for these potential losses in our consolidated financial statements.

We have recorded total liabilities of \$21.0 million based on estimated losses related to the value of the tank cars involved in the incident, as well as legal costs incurred in connection with the incident, which we believe are probable and for which a reasonable estimate can be made. We believe that a substantial portion of these liabilities are covered by insurance and have recorded total receivables of \$20.9 million. As of December 31, 2013, the remaining unpaid liabilities of \$9.9 million are included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities and the remaining uncollected receivable of \$14.7 million is included in other current assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Cathay Pacific Litigation

As of April 2012, one of our subsidiaries, World Fuel Services (Singapore) Pte Ltd. ("WFSS") was involved in litigation with Cathay Pacific Airways Limited ("Cathay") arising out of the emergency landing of a Cathay aircraft in Hong Kong in 2010, which Cathay alleged was caused by contaminated fuel supplied by WFSS. Cathay claimed damages relating to the incident of approximately \$34.0 million. Effective December 24, 2013, Cathay, WFSS and the party that supplied the subject fuel to WFSS, PT Pertamina (Persero) ("Pertamina"), entered into a settlement agreement whereby Cathay, in consideration of payments from each of WFSS and Pertamina, agreed to release and forever discharge any and all claims Cathay may have against WFSS and Pertamina arising out of the incident without any admission of liability by WFSS or Pertamina. The amount paid to Cathay by WFSS under the settlement agreement was not significant and fully covered by insurance.

Other Matters

We are a party to various claims, complaints and proceedings arising in the ordinary course of our business including, but not limited to, environmental claims, commercial and governmental contract claims, such as property damage, demurrage, billing and fuel quality claims, as well as bankruptcy preference claims. We have established loss provisions for these ordinary course claims as well as other matters in which losses are probable and can be reasonably estimated. As of December 31, 2013, we had recorded certain reserves which were not significant. For those matters where a reserve has not been established and for which we believe a loss is reasonably possible, as well as for matters where a reserve has been recorded but for which an exposure to loss in excess of the amount accrued is reasonably possible, we believe that such losses will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial statements. However, any adverse resolution of one or more such claims, complaints or proceedings during a particular period could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial statements or disclosures for that period.

Our estimates regarding potential losses and materiality are based on our judgment and assessment of the claims utilizing currently available information. Although we will continue to reassess our reserves and estimates based on future developments, our objective assessment of the legal merits of such claims may not always be predictive of the outcome and actual results may vary from our current estimates.

8. Shareholders' Equity

Dividends

We declared cash dividends of \$0.15 per share of common stock for each of 2013, 2012 and 2011. Our Credit Facility and Term Loans restrict the payment of cash dividends to a maximum of the sum of (i) \$50.0 million plus (ii) 50% of the cumulative consolidated net income for each fiscal quarter beginning with the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2010, plus (iii) 100% of the net proceeds of all equity issuances made after October 2013. The payment of the above-referenced dividends was in compliance with the Credit Facility and Term Loans.

Stock Repurchase Programs

Our Board of Directors, from time to time, has authorized stock repurchase programs under the terms of which we may repurchase our common stock, subject to certain restrictions contained in our Credit Facility and Term Loans. In October 2008, our Board of Directors authorized a \$50.0 million common stock repurchase program (the "Repurchase Program"). The Repurchase Program does not require a minimum number of shares of common stock to be purchased and has no expiration date but may be suspended or discontinued at any time. In 2013, we repurchased 926,000 shares of our common stock for an aggregate value of \$35.0 million pursuant to the Repurchase Program. We did not repurchase any shares of common stock under any stock repurchase program in 2012 or 2011. As of December 31, 2013, \$15.0 million remains available for purchase under the Repurchase Program.

Table of Contents**Share-Based Payment Plans*****Plan Summary and Description***

In 2006, our shareholders approved the 2006 Omnibus Plan (the "2006 Plan"). The 2006 Plan is administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors (the "Compensation Committee"). The purpose of the 2006 Plan is to (i) attract and retain persons eligible to participate in the 2006 Plan; (ii) motivate participants, by means of appropriate incentives, to achieve long-range goals; (iii) provide incentive compensation opportunities that are competitive with those of other similar companies; and (iv) further align participants' interests with those of our other shareholders through compensation that is based on the value of our common stock. The goal is to promote the long-term financial interest of World Fuel and its subsidiaries, including the growth in value of our equity and enhancement of long-term shareholder return. The persons eligible to receive awards under the 2006 Plan are our employees, officers, and members of the Board of Directors, or any consultant or other person who performs services for us.

The provisions of the 2006 Plan authorize the grant of stock options which can be "qualified" or "nonqualified" under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, restricted stock, RSUs, SSAR Awards, performance shares and performance units and other share-based awards. The 2006 Plan is unlimited in duration and, in the event of its termination, the 2006 Plan will remain in effect as long as any of the above awards are outstanding. No awards may be granted under the 2006 Plan after June 2016. The term and vesting period of awards granted under the 2006 Plan are established on a per grant basis, but options and SSAR Awards may not remain exercisable after the seven-year anniversary of the date of grant.

Under the 2006 Plan, 4,900,000 shares of common stock are authorized for issuance. Additional shares of common stock that are authorized for issuance under the 2006 Plan include any shares that were available for future grant under any of our prior stock plans, and any stock or stock options granted under the 2006 Plan or any prior plans that expire or are forfeited or canceled.

Furthermore, any employee's shares used to satisfy the withholding taxes due upon vesting of restricted stock or RSUs or exercise of SSAR Awards are added to the maximum number of shares authorized for issuance under the 2006 Plan.

The following table summarizes the outstanding awards issued pursuant to the 2006 Plan described above as of December 31, 2013 and the remaining shares of common stock available for future issuance (in thousands):

Plan name	Restricted Stock	RSUs	SSAR Awards	Remaining shares of common stock available for future issuance
2006 Plan (1)	1,374	747	272	3,495

(1)

As of December 31, 2013, unvested restricted stock will vest between November 2014 and August 2018, unvested RSUs will vest between December 2014 and May 2019 and the outstanding SSAR Awards will expire between May 2014 and August 2018. RSUs granted to non-employee directors under the 2006 Plan prior to 2011 remain outstanding until the date the non-employee director ceases, for any reason, to be a member of the Board of Directors.

Table of Contents**Restricted Stock Awards**

The following table summarizes the status of our unvested restricted stock outstanding and related transactions for each of the following years (in thousands, except weighted average grant-date fair value price and weighted average remaining vesting term data):

	Unvested Restricted Stock	Weighted Average Grant-date Fair Value Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Unvested Restricted Stock Outstanding Weighted Average Remaining Vesting Term (in Years)
As of December 31, 2010	386	\$ 20.84	\$ 13,991	0.6
Granted	353	37.40		
Vested	(284)	20.49		
Forfeited	(9)	26.45		
As of December 31, 2011	446	34.07	18,707	2.2
Granted	798	40.19		
Vested	(128)	26.26		
Forfeited	(16)	37.24		
As of December 31, 2012	1,100	39.38	45,295	3.4
Granted	342	41.83		
Vested	(43)	37.00		
Forfeited	(25)	38.89		
As of December 31, 2013	1,374	\$ 40.07	\$ 59,307	2.7

The aggregate value of restricted stock which vested during 2013, 2012 and 2011 was \$1.7 million, \$5.3 million and \$10.6 million, respectively, based on the average high and low market price of our common stock at the vesting date.

RSU Awards

The following table summarizes the status of our RSUs and related transactions for each of the following years (in thousands, except for weighted average grant-date fair value data and weighted average remaining contractual life):

	RSUs	Weighted Average Grant-date Fair Value	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	RSUs Outstanding Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in Years)
As of December 31, 2010	1,218	\$ 18.34	\$ 44,038	2.6
Granted	224	38.01		
Issued	(515)	14.03		
Forfeited	(26)	16.19		
As of December 31, 2011	901	25.59	37,373	1.7
Granted	369	40.98		
Issued	(275)	16.12		
Forfeited	(14)	30.74		
As of December 31, 2012	981	34.06	39,888	1.5
Granted	98	40.59		

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Issued	(287)	32.00			
Forfeited	(45)	35.92			
As of December 31, 2013	747	\$ 35.61	\$ 31,775		1.3

The aggregate intrinsic value of RSUs issued during 2013, 2012 and 2011 was \$11.3 million, \$11.6 million and \$19.5 million, respectively.

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SSAR Awards

The following table summarizes the status of our outstanding and exercisable SSAR Awards and related transactions for each of the following years (in thousands, except weighted average exercise price and weighted average remaining contractual life data):

	SSAR Awards Outstanding				SSAR Awards Exercisable			
	SSAR Awards	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in Years)	SSAR Awards	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (in Years)
As of December 31, 2010	1,012	\$ 16.10	\$ 20,346	1.9	480	\$ 18.29	\$ 8,619	1.3
Exercised	(486)	16.56						
Forfeited	(9)	12.39						
As of December 31, 2011	517	15.06	13,921	1.4	410	15.39	10,895	1.4
Exercised	(95)	16.76						
As of December 31, 2012	422	15.30	10,927	0.6	322	16.02	8,108	0.7
Granted	218	41.42						
Exercised	(366)	14.07						
Forfeited	(2)	37.34						
As of December 31, 2013	272	\$ 37.69	\$ 1,594	3.6	56	\$ 23.25	\$ 1,124	1.0

The aggregate intrinsic value of SSAR Awards exercised during 2013, 2012 and 2011 was \$9.1 million, \$2.1 million and \$10.2 million, respectively, based on the difference between the average of the high and low market price of our common stock at the exercise date and the SSAR Award exercise price.

As discussed in Note 1, we currently use the Black Scholes option pricing model to estimate the fair value of SSAR Awards granted to employees and non-employee directors. The weighted average fair value of the SSAR Awards for 2013 was \$11.65 and the assumptions used to determine such fair value were as follows: expected term of 4.1 years, volatility of 38.0%, dividend yields of 0.4% and risk-free interest rates of 0.6%. There were no SSAR Awards issued in 2012 and 2011.

Unrecognized Compensation Cost

As of December 31, 2013, there was \$32.7 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested share-based payment awards, which is included as capital in excess of par value in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The unrecognized compensation cost as of December 31, 2013 is expected to be recognized as compensation expense over a weighted average period of 1.4 years as follows (in thousands):

Year Ended December 31,

2014	\$ 14,829
2015	9,595
2016	5,637
2017	2,223
2018	392
	\$ 32,676

Table of Contents**Other Comprehensive Loss and Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss**

Our other comprehensive loss, consisting of foreign currency translation adjustments related to our subsidiaries that have a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar and cash flow hedges, was as follows (in thousands):

	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Cash Flow Hedges	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss
Balance as of December 31, 2012	\$ (16,130)	\$ 112	\$ (16,018)
Other comprehensive loss	(13,189)	(112)	(13,301)
Balance as of December 31, 2013	\$ (29,319)	\$	\$ (29,319)

The foreign currency translation adjustment losses for 2013, 2012 and 2011 were primarily due to the strengthening of the U.S. dollar as compared to the Brazilian Real.

9. Income Taxes

U.S. and foreign income before income taxes consist of the following (in thousands):

	2013	2012	2011
United States	\$ 31,823	\$ 49,021	\$ 56,836
Foreign	214,842	190,574	181,367
	\$ 246,665	\$ 239,595	\$ 238,203

The income tax provision (benefit) related to income before income taxes consists of the following components (in thousands):

	2013	2012	2011
Current:			
U.S. federal statutory tax	\$ 8,167	\$ 6,858	\$ 7,685
State	1,822	938	2,767
Foreign	36,254	24,649	27,514
	46,243	32,445	37,966
Deferred:			
U.S. federal statutory tax	2,171	7,642	6,218
State	566	1,380	2,194
Foreign	(10,980)	643	(6,771)
	(8,243)	9,665	1,641
Non-current tax expense (income)	1,505	(3,866)	(606)
	\$ 39,505	\$ 38,244	\$ 39,001

Non-current tax expense (income) is primarily related to income tax associated with the reserve for uncertain tax positions.

A reconciliation of the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate to our effective income tax rate is as follows:

2013	2012	2011
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U.S. federal statutory tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Foreign earnings, net of foreign taxes	(18.7)	(16.7)	(18.7)
State income taxes, net of U.S. federal income tax benefit	0.6	0.6	1.3
Other permanent differences	(0.9)	(2.9)	(1.2)
Effective income tax rate	16.0%	16.0%	16.4%

For 2013, our effective income tax rate was 16.0%, for an income tax provision of \$39.5 million, as compared to an effective income tax rate of 16.0% and an income tax provision of \$38.2 million for 2012. The effective income tax rate for 2013 remained flat compared to 2012. However, there were underlying differences in the actual results of our subsidiaries in tax jurisdictions with different income tax rates as compared to 2012 and differences in outstanding uncertain tax positions net of certain nonrecurring discrete tax items including statute lapses, audit settlements, and a change in estimate.

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For 2012, our effective income tax rate was 16.0%, for an income tax provision of \$38.2 million, as compared to an effective income tax rate of 16.4% and an income tax provision of \$39.0 million for 2011. The lower effective income tax rate for 2012 resulted primarily from differences in the actual results of our subsidiaries in tax jurisdictions with different income tax rates as compared to 2011, the reduction of certain income tax reserves for uncertain tax positions due to a discrete item related to a change in estimate, statute of limitation lapses, and the settlement of an income tax audit.

U.S. income taxes have not been provided on undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, we had \$1.1 billion and \$934.5 million, respectively, of earnings attributable to foreign subsidiaries. Our intention is to reinvest these earnings permanently in active non-U.S. business operations. Therefore, no income tax liability has been accrued for these earnings. Because of the availability of U.S. foreign tax credits, it is not practicable to determine the amount of U.S. income tax payable if such earnings are not reinvested indefinitely.

The temporary differences which comprise our net deferred tax liabilities are as follows (in thousands):

	As of December 31,	
	2013	2012
Gross Deferred Tax Assets:		
Bad debt reserve	\$ 6,426	\$ 4,573
Net operating loss	774	675
Accrued and other shared-based compensation	21,393	14,909
Accrued expenses	10,032	2,069
Unrealized derivative losses	558	316
Customer deposits	5,149	7,545
Unrealized foreign exchange	6,082	914
Total gross deferred tax assets	50,414	31,001
Less: Valuation allowance		
Gross deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	50,414	31,001
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Depreciation	(19,199)	(11,999)
Goodwill and intangible assets	(28,099)	(23,108)
Prepaid expenses, deductible for tax purposes	(3,452)	(1,719)
Other	(740)	(1,330)
Gross deferred tax liabilities	(51,490)	(38,156)
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$ (1,076)	\$ (7,155)
Reported on the consolidated balance sheets as:		
Other current assets for deferred tax assets, current	\$ 32,118	\$ 15,282
Identifiable intangible and other non-current assets for deferred tax assets, non-current	\$ 16,342	\$ 5,406
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities for deferred tax liabilities, current	\$ 3,229	\$ 6,084
Non-current income tax liabilities, net for deferred tax liabilities, non-current	\$ 46,307	\$ 21,759

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, we had foreign net operating losses ("NOLs") of approximately \$2.6 million and \$2.8 million, respectively. The NOLs as of December 31, 2013 originated in various foreign countries including India, Brazil, and The Netherlands. We have recorded a deferred tax asset of \$0.8 million reflecting the benefit of the NOL carryforward as of December 31, 2013. This deferred tax asset expires as follows (in thousands):

Expiration Date

**Deferred
Tax Asset**

December 31, 2014	\$	74
December 31, 2021		76
December 31, 2022		455
Indefinite		169
Total	\$	774

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In addition, as a result of certain realization requirements of accounting guidance on stock compensation, the table of deferred tax assets and liabilities shown above does not include certain deferred tax assets as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 that arose directly from income tax deductions related to equity compensation in excess of compensation recognized for financial reporting. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, we had no foreign tax credits related to the excess stock compensation deductions that resulted in an income tax deduction or credit before the realization of the income tax benefit from the deduction or credit. We use the "with and without" method for purposes of determining when excess income tax benefits have been realized.

As of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, our annual capital in excess of par value pool of windfall income tax benefits related to employee compensation was estimated to be \$3.3 million, \$3.7 million and \$6.0 million, respectively.

We operated under a special income tax concession in Singapore which was effective from January 1, 2008 through December 31, 2012. In March 2013, we received final approval that we were awarded an additional five year special income tax concession in Singapore beginning January 1, 2013. The special income tax concession is conditional upon our meeting certain employment and investment thresholds which, if not met in accordance with our agreement, may eliminate the benefit beginning with the first year in which the conditions are not satisfied. The income tax concession reduces the income tax rate on qualified sales and the impact of this income tax concession decreased foreign income taxes by \$6.2 million, \$5.5 million and \$8.4 million for 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The impact of the income tax concession on diluted earnings per common share was \$0.09 for 2013, \$0.08 for 2012 and \$0.12 for 2011.

Income Tax Contingencies

We recorded an increase of \$4.1 million of liabilities related to unrecognized income tax benefits ("Unrecognized Tax Liabilities") and an increase of \$1.8 million of assets related to unrecognized income tax benefits ("Unrecognized Tax Assets") during 2013. In addition, during 2013, we recorded a decrease of \$0.1 million to our Unrecognized Tax Liabilities related to a foreign currency translation gain, which is included in other (expense) income, net, in the accompanying consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. As of December 31, 2013, our Unrecognized Tax Liabilities were \$36.2 million and our Unrecognized Tax Assets were \$6.9 million.

We recorded a decrease of \$5.6 million of liabilities related to Unrecognized Tax Liabilities and a decrease of \$1.7 million of assets related to Unrecognized Tax Assets during 2012. In addition, during 2012, we recorded a decrease of \$0.1 million to our Unrecognized Tax Liabilities related to a foreign currency translation loss, which is included in other (expense) income, net, in the accompanying consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income. As of December 31, 2012, our Unrecognized Tax Liabilities were \$33.0 million and our Unrecognized Tax Assets were \$5.1 million.

The following is a tabular reconciliation of the total amounts of unrecognized income tax benefits for the year:

	2013	2012	2011
Unrecognized tax benefit opening balance	\$ 22,394	\$ 25,574	\$ 26,293
Gross increases tax positions in prior period	2,559		
Gross decreases tax positions in prior period	(39)	(7,659)	
Gross increases tax positions in current period	4,999	5,730	5,890
Gross decreases tax positions in current period			(64)
Settlements			(62)
Lapse of statute of limitations	(3,426)	(1,251)	(6,483)
Unrecognized tax benefit ending balance	\$ 26,487	\$ 22,394	\$ 25,574

If our uncertain tax positions as of December 31, 2013 are settled by the taxing authorities in our favor, our income tax expense would be reduced by \$20.1 million (exclusive of interest and penalties) in the period the matter is considered settled in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 740. This would have the impact of reducing our 2013 effective income tax rate by 8.2%. As of December 31, 2013, it does not appear that the total amount of our unrecognized income tax benefits will significantly increase or decrease within the next twelve months.

We record accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized income tax benefits as income tax expense. Related to the uncertain income tax benefits noted above, for interest we recorded income of \$0.6 million, \$0.7 million and \$0.6 million during 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. For penalties, we recorded income of \$0.3 million and \$1.5 million and expense of \$0.2 million during 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, we had recognized liabilities of \$4.9 million and \$5.5 million for interest and \$4.8 million and \$5.1 million for penalties, respectively.

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In many cases, our uncertain tax positions are related to tax years that remain subject to examination by the relevant taxing authorities. The following table summarizes these open tax years by jurisdiction with major uncertain tax positions:

Jurisdiction	Open Tax Year	
	Examination in progress	Examination not yet initiated
United States	2011	2010, 2012-2013
Singapore	None	2010-2013
United Kingdom	None	2004-2013
Brazil	2009	2010-2013
Chile	None	2008-2013
Denmark	None	2004-2013

10. Fair Value Measurements

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, net, accounts payable and accrued expenses and other current liabilities approximate fair value based on the short-term maturities of these instruments. We believe the carrying values of our debt and notes receivable approximate fair value since these instruments bear interest either at variable rates or fixed rates which are not significantly different than market rates. Based on the fair value hierarchy, our debt of \$463.7 million as of December 31, 2013 and \$380.3 million as of December 31, 2012 and our notes receivable of \$20.9 million as of December 31, 2013 and \$12.7 million as of December 31, 2012 are categorized in Level 3.

The following table presents information about our assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 (in thousands):

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Sub-Total	Netting and Collateral	Total
2013						
Assets:						
Commodity contracts	\$ 11,574	\$ 39,880	\$	\$ 51,454	\$ (35,983)	\$ 15,471
Foreign currency contracts		8,486		8,486	(6,350)	2,136
Inventories		1,690		1,690	(207)	1,483
Total	\$ 11,574	\$ 50,056	\$	\$ 61,630	\$ (42,540)	\$ 19,090
Liabilities:						
Commodity contracts	\$ 14,032	\$ 31,983	\$	\$ 46,015	\$ (31,329)	\$ 14,686
Foreign currency contracts		11,803		11,803	(6,350)	5,453
Inventories		207		207	(207)	
Total	\$ 14,032	\$ 43,993	\$	\$ 58,025	\$ (37,886)	\$ 20,139
2012						
Assets:						
Commodity contracts	\$ 18,087	\$ 57,682	\$	\$ 75,769	\$ (56,115)	\$ 19,654
Foreign currency contracts		2,434		2,434	(2,289)	145
Inventories		818		818	(525)	293
Total	\$ 18,087	\$ 60,934	\$	\$ 79,021	\$ (58,929)	\$ 20,092

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Liabilities:

Commodity contracts	\$ 20,970	\$ 44,732	\$	\$ 65,702	\$ (49,562)	\$ 16,140
Foreign currency contracts		3,845		3,845	(2,289)	1,556
Inventories		525		525	(525)	
Total	\$ 20,970	\$ 49,102	\$	\$ 70,072	\$ (52,376)	\$ 17,696

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The following table presents information regarding the balance sheet location of our commodity and foreign currency contracts net assets and liabilities (in thousands):

	As of December,	
	2013	2012
Commodity Contracts		
Assets:		
Other current assets	\$ 14,723	\$ 18,277
Identifiable intangible and other non-current assets	748	1,377
Total net assets	\$ 15,471	\$ 19,654
Liabilities:		
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	\$ 14,332	\$ 15,152
Other long-term liabilities	354	988
Total net liabilities	\$ 14,686	\$ 16,140
Foreign Currency Contracts		
Assets:		
Other current assets	\$ 2,136	\$ 145
Total net assets	\$ 2,136	\$ 145
Liabilities:		
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	\$ 5,306	\$ 1,458
Other long-term liabilities	147	98
Total net liabilities	\$ 5,453	\$ 1,556

For our derivative contracts, we may enter into master netting, collateral and offset agreements with counterparties. These agreements provide us the ability to offset a counterparty's rights and obligations, request additional collateral when necessary or liquidate the collateral in the event of counterparty default. We net fair value of cash collateral paid or received against fair value amounts recognized for net derivative positions executed with the same counterparty under the same master netting or offset agreement.

As of December 31, 2013, we had \$13.0 million of cash collateral deposits held by financial counterparties included in other current assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. In addition, as of December 31, 2013, we have offset \$4.7 million of cash collateral received from customers against the total amount of commodity fair value assets in the above table. As of December 31, 2012, we had \$22.9 million of cash collateral deposits held by financial counterparties included in other current assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Additionally, as of December 31, 2012, we had offset \$6.6 million of cash collateral received from customers against the total amount of commodity fair value assets in the above table.

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The following table presents information about our assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis that utilized Level 3 inputs for the periods presented (in thousands):

	Beginning of Period	Total Gains (Losses) Included in Earnings	Settlements	End of Period	Location of Total Gains (Losses) Included in Earnings
2013					
Liabilities:					
Commodity contracts	\$	\$ (20)	\$ 20	\$	Cost of revenue
2012					
Assets:					
Commodity contracts	\$	\$ 1,271	\$ 1,271	\$	Revenue
Liabilities:					
Earn-out	\$ 4,194	\$ (110)	\$ 4,304	\$	Other (expense) income, net

There were no transfers between Level 1, 2 or 3 during the periods presented. In addition, there were no significant Level 3 purchases, sales or issuances for the periods presented.

11. Business Segments, Geographic Information, and Major Customers

Business Segments

Based on the nature of operations and quantitative thresholds pursuant to the accounting guidance on segment reporting, we have three reportable operating business segments: aviation, marine and land. Corporate expenses are allocated to the segments based on usage, where possible, or on other factors according to the nature of the activity. Please refer to Note 1 for the dates that the results of operations and related assets and liabilities of our acquisitions have been included in our operating segments. The accounting policies of the reportable operating segments are the same as those described in the Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (see Note 1).

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Information concerning our revenue, gross profit, income from operations, depreciation and amortization and capital expenditures by segment is as follows (in thousands):

	For the Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Revenue:			
Aviation segment	\$ 16,087,611	\$ 14,692,042	\$ 12,866,019
Marine segment	14,790,342	14,750,425	14,565,086
Land segment	10,683,994	9,502,871	7,191,749
	\$ 41,561,947	\$ 38,945,338	\$ 34,622,854
Gross profit:			
Aviation segment	\$ 327,178	\$ 294,601	\$ 306,112
Marine segment	177,052	208,028	195,109
Land segment	248,528	170,818	133,782
	\$ 752,758	\$ 673,447	\$ 635,003
Income from operations:			
Aviation segment	\$ 150,886	\$ 128,153	\$ 146,411
Marine segment	73,770	103,229	95,982
Land segment	84,767	75,291	62,049
	309,423	306,673	304,442
Corporate overhead unallocated	45,065	49,650	47,470
	\$ 264,358	\$ 257,023	\$ 256,972
Depreciation and amortization:			
Aviation segment, includes allocation from corporate	\$ 15,854	\$ 17,381	\$ 23,392
Marine segment, includes allocation from corporate	5,362	5,387	3,942
Land segment, includes allocation from corporate	20,861	10,406	9,825
Corporate	2,633	3,540	3,371
	\$ 44,710	\$ 36,714	\$ 40,530
Capital expenditures:			
Aviation segment	\$ 5,737	\$ 4,713	\$ 2,230
Marine segment	17,326	8,981	3,714
Land segment	54,360	7,243	3,031
Corporate	5,293	7,517	10,517
	\$ 82,716	\$ 28,454	\$ 19,492

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Information concerning our accounts receivable, net, goodwill, identifiable intangible assets, net and total assets by segment is as follows (in thousands):

	As of December 31,	
	2013	2012
Accounts receivable, net:		
Aviation segment, net of allowance for bad debt of \$9,351 and \$8,997 as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively	\$ 771,178	\$ 674,973
Marine segment, net of allowance for bad debt of \$9,845 and \$7,742 as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively	1,205,005	1,069,833
Land segment, net of allowance for bad debt of \$9,992 and \$6,980 as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively	562,459	449,060
	\$ 2,538,642	\$ 2,193,866
Goodwill:		
Aviation segment	\$ 115,507	\$ 109,332
Marine segment	69,088	69,931
Land segment	298,996	291,243
	\$ 483,591	\$ 470,506
Identifiable intangible assets, net:		
Aviation segment	\$ 31,632	\$ 38,874
Marine segment	5,730	6,656
Land segment	129,840	126,743
	\$ 167,202	\$ 172,273
Total assets:		
Aviation segment	\$ 1,686,437	\$ 1,463,423
Marine segment	1,536,817	1,330,796
Land segment	1,304,436	1,145,756
Corporate	211,587	167,776
	\$ 4,739,277	\$ 4,107,751

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Information concerning our revenue, income from operations, non-current assets and total assets, as segregated between the Americas, EMEA (Europe, Middle East and Africa) and the Asia/Pacific regions, is presented as follows, based on the country of incorporation of the relevant subsidiary (in thousands):

	For the Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Revenue:			
Americas (1)	\$ 24,329,056	\$ 23,293,260	\$ 19,965,339
EMEA (2)	7,017,479	7,247,754	6,695,315
Asia/Pacific (3)	10,215,412	8,404,324	7,962,200
Total	\$ 41,561,947	\$ 38,945,338	\$ 34,622,854
Income from operations:			
Americas (4)	\$ 84,161	\$ 103,005	\$ 92,083
EMEA	109,650	82,964	