

Section 1: 10-K (FORM 10-K)

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 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 000-50448

Marlin Business Services Corp.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Pennsylvania
(State of incorporation)

38-3686388
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

300 Fellowship Road, Mount Laurel, NJ 08054
(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:
(888) 479-9111

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

<u>Title of Each Class</u>	<u>Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered</u>
Common Stock, \$.01 par value	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC

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

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 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that 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 definition 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 Exchange Act Rule 12b-2). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting common stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant, based on the closing price of such shares on the NASDAQ Global Select Market was approximately \$189,321,824 as of June 30, 2013. Shares of common stock held by each executive officer and director and persons known to us who beneficially own 5% or more of our outstanding common stock have been excluded from this computation in that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

The number of shares of Registrant's common stock outstanding as of February 25, 2014 was 13,056,538 shares.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement related to the 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders, to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days of the close of Registrant's fiscal year, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this document may include the words or phrases “can be,” “expects,” “plans,” “may,” “may affect,” “may depend,” “believe,” “estimate,” “intend,” “could,” “should,” “would,” “if” and similar words and phrases that constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “1933 Act”), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “1934 Act”). Forward-looking statements are subject to various known and unknown risks and uncertainties and the Company cautions that any forward-looking information provided by or on its behalf is not a guarantee of future performance. Statements regarding the following subjects are forward-looking by their nature: (a) our business strategy; (b) our projected operating results; (c) our ability to obtain external deposits or financing; (d) our understanding of our competition; and (e) industry and market trends. The Company’s actual results could differ materially from those anticipated by such forward-looking statements due to a number of factors, some of which are beyond the Company’s control, including, without limitation:

- availability, terms and deployment of funding and capital;
- changes in our industry, interest rates, the regulatory environment or the general economy resulting in changes to our business strategy;
- the degree and nature of our competition;
- availability and retention of qualified personnel;
- general volatility of the capital markets; and
- the factors set forth in the section captioned “Risk Factors” in Item 1A of this Form 10-K.

Forward-looking statements apply only as of the date made and the Company is not required to update forward-looking statements for subsequent or unanticipated events or circumstances.

As used herein, the terms “Company,” “Marlin,” “Registrant,” “we,” “us” or “our” refer to Marlin Business Services Corp. and its subsidiaries.

PART I

Item 1. Business

Overview

We are a nationwide provider of equipment financing solutions primarily to small and mid-sized businesses. We finance over 100 categories of common-use commercial equipment important to the typical small and mid-sized business customer, including copiers, computers and software, security systems, telecommunications equipment and certain commercial and industrial equipment. Our average original lease transaction was approximately \$13,000 at December 31, 2013, and we typically do not exceed \$250,000 for any single lease transaction. This under \$250,000 segment of the equipment leasing market is commonly known in the industry as the small-ticket segment. We access our end user customers primarily through origination sources comprised of our existing network of over 11,900 independent commercial equipment dealers, various national account programs and, to a much lesser extent, through direct solicitation of our end user customers and through relationships with select lease brokers. We use both a highly efficient telephonic direct sales model and, for strategic larger accounts, outside sales executives to market to our origination sources. Through these origination sources, we are able to deliver convenient and flexible equipment financing to our end user customers. Our typical financing transaction involves a non-cancelable, full-payout lease with payments sufficient to recover the purchase price of the underlying equipment plus an expected profit. As of December 31, 2013, we serviced approximately 75,000 active equipment leases having a total original equipment cost of \$973.5 million for approximately 63,000 small and mid-sized business customers.

The small-ticket equipment leasing market is highly fragmented. We estimate that there are more than 100,000 independent commercial equipment dealers who sell the types of equipment we finance. We focus primarily on the segment of the market comprised of the small and mid-size independent equipment dealers. We believe this segment is underserved because: (1) the large commercial finance companies and large commercial banks typically concentrate their efforts on marketing their products and services directly to equipment manufacturers and larger distributors, rather than to independent equipment dealers; and (2) many smaller commercial finance companies and regional banking institutions have not developed the systems and infrastructure required to adequately service these equipment dealers on high volume, low-balance transactions. We focus on establishing our relationships with independent equipment dealers to meet their need for high-quality, convenient point-of-sale lease financing programs. We have the capabilities and expertise to service large national accounts through our National Accounts Finance Group which provides dedicated resources focused on exemplary service levels for select national accounts. We provide equipment dealers with the ability to offer our lease financing and related services to their customers as an integrated part of their selling process, providing them with the opportunity to increase their sales and provide better customer service. We believe our personalized service approach appeals to the independent equipment dealer by providing each dealer with a single point of contact to access our flexible lease programs, obtain rapid credit decisions and receive prompt payment of the equipment cost. Our fully integrated account origination platform enables us to solicit, process and service a large number of low-balance financing transactions. From our inception in 1997 to December 31, 2013, we have processed approximately 858,000 lease applications and originated over 360,000 new leases.

Through the issuance of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”)-insured certificates of deposit, the Company’s wholly-owned subsidiary, Marlin Business Bank (“MBB”), serves as the Company’s primary funding source. Over time, MBB may offer other products and services to the Company’s customer base. As a Utah state-chartered Federal Reserve member bank, MBB is supervised by both the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco and the Utah Department of Financial Institutions.

On January 13, 2009, Marlin Business Services Corp. became a bank holding company and is subject to the Bank Holding Company Act and supervised by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. On September 15, 2010, the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia confirmed the effectiveness of Marlin Business Services Corp.’s election to become a financial holding company (while remaining a bank holding company)

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pursuant to Sections 4(k) and (l) of the Bank Holding Company Act and Section 225.82 of the Federal Reserve Board's Regulation Y. Such election permits Marlin Business Services Corp. to engage in activities that are financial in nature or incidental to a financial activity, including the maintenance and expansion of our reinsurance activities conducted through our wholly-owned subsidiary, AssuranceOne, Ltd. ("AssuranceOne").

Reorganization and Initial Public Offering

Marlin Leasing Corporation was incorporated in Delaware on June 16, 1997. On August 5, 2003, we incorporated Marlin Business Services Corp. in Pennsylvania. On November 11, 2003, we reorganized our operations into a holding company structure by merging Marlin Leasing Corporation with a wholly-owned subsidiary of Marlin Business Services Corp. As a result, all former shareholders of Marlin Leasing Corporation became shareholders of Marlin Business Services Corp. Marlin Leasing Corporation remains in existence as our primary operating subsidiary.

In November 2003, 5,060,000 shares of our common stock were issued in connection with our initial public offering ("IPO"). Of these shares, a total of 3,581,255 shares were sold by the Company and 1,478,745 shares were sold by selling shareholders. The IPO price was \$14.00 per share resulting in net proceeds to us, after payment of underwriting discounts and commissions but before other offering costs, of approximately \$46.6 million. We did not receive any proceeds from the shares sold by the selling shareholders.

Competitive Strengths

We believe several characteristics may distinguish us from our competitors, including the following:

Multiple Sales Origination Channels. We use multiple sales origination channels to penetrate effectively the highly diversified and fragmented small-ticket equipment leasing market. Our *direct origination channels*, which account for approximately 94% of the active lease contracts in our portfolio, involve: (1) establishing relationships with independent equipment dealers; (2) securing endorsements from national equipment manufacturers and distributors to become the preferred lease financing source for the independent dealers who sell their equipment; and (3) soliciting our existing end user customer base for repeat business. Our *indirect origination channels* account for approximately 6% of the active lease contracts in our portfolio and consist of our relationships with brokers and certain equipment dealers who refer transactions to us for a fee or sell leases to us that they originate. Indirect business represented 5% of 2013 originations, while direct business represented 95%.

Highly Effective Account Origination Platform. Our telephonic direct marketing platform and our strategic use of outside sales account executives offer origination sources a high level of personalized service through our team of 124 sales account executives, each of whom acts as the single point of contact for his or her origination sources. Our business model is built on a real-time, fully integrated customer information database and a contact management and telephony application that facilitate our account solicitation and servicing functions.

Comprehensive Credit Process. We seek to manage credit risk effectively at the origination source as well as at the transaction and portfolio levels. Our comprehensive credit process starts with the qualification and ongoing review of our origination sources. Once the origination source is approved, our credit process focuses on analyzing and underwriting the end user customer and the specific financing transaction, regardless of whether the transaction was originated through our direct or indirect origination channels. Our underwriting process involves the use of our customized acquisition scorecards along with detailed rules-based analysis conducted by our team of seasoned credit analysts.

Portfolio Diversification. As of December 31, 2013, no single end user customer accounted for more than 0.10% of our portfolio balance and leases from our largest origination source accounted for only 1.42% of our portfolio. Our portfolio is also diversified nationwide with the largest state portfolios existing in California (12%) and Texas (9%).

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Fully Integrated Information Management System. Our business integrates information technology solutions to optimize the sales origination, credit, collection and account servicing functions. Throughout a transaction, we collect a significant amount of information on our origination sources and end user customers. The enterprise-wide integration of our systems enables data collected by one group, such as credit, to be used by other groups, such as sales or collections, to better perform their functions.

Sophisticated Collections Environment. Our centralized collections department is structured to collect delinquent accounts, minimize credit losses and maximize post charge-off recovery dollars. Our collection strategy employs a delinquency bucket segmentation approach, where certain collectors are assigned to accounts based on their delinquency status. The delinquency bucket segmentation approach allows us to assign our more experienced collectors to the late stage delinquent accounts. In addition, the collections department utilizes specialist collectors who focus on delinquent late fees, property taxes, bankruptcies and large balance accounts.

Access to Multiple Funding Sources. We have established and maintained diversified funding sources, with a facility sponsored by a national credit provider and with our wholly-owned subsidiary, MBB. MBB currently is our primary funding source through the issuance of FDIC-insured certificates of deposit raised nationally through various deposit brokers and direct deposit relationships. Our proven ability to access funding consistently at competitive rates through various economic cycles provides us with the liquidity necessary to manage our business. (See **Liquidity and Capital Resources** in Item 7).

Experienced Management Team. Our executive officers have an average of more than 20 years of experience in financial services. As we have grown, we have expanded the management team with a group of successful, seasoned executives.

Disciplined Growth Strategy

Our primary objective is to enhance our current position as a provider of equipment financing to small and mid-sized businesses by pursuing a strategy focused primarily on organic growth initiatives while actively managing credit risk. We seek to maintain consistent credit quality standards while continuing to pursue strategies designed to increase the number of independent equipment dealers and other origination sources that generate and develop lease customers. We also target strategies to further penetrate our existing origination sources.

Asset Originations

Overview of Origination Process. We access our end user customers through our extensive network of independent equipment dealers and, to a much lesser extent, through the direct solicitation of our end user customers. We use both a highly efficient telephonic direct sales model and, for strategic larger accounts, outside sales executives to market to our origination sources. Through these sources, we are able to deliver convenient and flexible equipment financing to our end user customers.

Our origination process begins with our database of thousands of origination source prospects located throughout the United States. We developed and continually update this database by purchasing marketing data from third parties, such as Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., by joining industry organizations and by attending equipment trade shows. The prospects in our database are systematically distributed to our sales force for solicitation and further data collection. Sales account executives access prospect information and related marketing data through our contact management software. This contact management software enables the sales account executives to sort their origination sources and prospects by any data field captured, schedule calling campaigns, fax marketing materials, send e-mails, produce correspondence and documents, manage their time and calendar, track activity, recycle leads and review management reports.

Once a sales account executive converts a prospect into an active relationship, that sales account executive becomes the origination source's Single Point of Contact® for all dealings with us. This approach, which is a

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cornerstone of our origination platform, offers our origination sources a personal relationship through which they can address all of their questions and needs, including matters relating to pricing, credit, documentation, training and marketing. This single point of contact approach distinguishes us from our competitors, many of whom require origination sources to interface with several people in various departments, such as sales support, credit and customer service, for each application submitted. Since many of our origination sources have little or no prior experience in using lease financing as a sales tool, our personalized, single point of contact approach facilitates the leasing process for them. Other key aspects of our platform aimed at facilitating the lease financing process for the origination sources include:

- ability to submit applications via fax, phone, Internet, mail or e-mail;
- credit decisions generally within two hours;
- one-page, plain-English form of lease for transactions up to \$100,000;
- overnight or ACH funding to the origination source once all lease conditions are satisfied;
- value-added services, such as application and portfolio reporting, marketing support and sales training on the benefits of financing;
- on-site or telephonic training of the equipment dealer's sales force on leasing as a sales tool; and
- custom leases and programs.

Of our 285 total employees as of December 31, 2013, we employed 124 sales account executives, each of whom receives a base salary and earns commissions based on his or her lease and loan originations. We also have six employees dedicated to marketing as of December 31, 2013.

Sales Origination Channels. We primarily use direct sales origination channels to penetrate effectively a multitude of origination sources in the highly diversified and fragmented small-ticket equipment leasing market. All inside sales account executives use our telephonic direct marketing sales model to solicit these origination sources and end user customers.

Direct Channels. Our direct sales origination channels, which account for approximately 94% of the active lease contracts in our portfolio, involve:

- *Independent Equipment Dealer Solicitations.* This origination channel focuses on soliciting and establishing relationships with independent equipment dealers in a variety of equipment categories located across the United States. Our typical independent equipment dealer has less than \$10.0 million in annual revenues and fewer than 40 employees. Service is a key determinant in becoming the preferred provider of financing recommended by these equipment dealers.
- *Major and National Accounts.* This channel focuses on two specific areas of development: (i) national equipment manufacturers and distributors, where we seek to leverage their endorsements to become the preferred lease financing source for their independent dealers, and (ii) major accounts (larger independent dealers, distributors and manufacturers) with a consistent flow of business that need a specialized marketing and sales platform to convert more sales using a leasing option.
- *End User Customer Solicitations.* This channel focuses primarily on soliciting our existing portfolio of approximately 63,000 end user customers for additional equipment leasing or financing opportunities. We view our existing end user customers as an excellent source for additional business for various reasons, including (i) retained credit information; (ii) consistent payment histories; and (iii) a demonstrated propensity to finance their equipment.

Indirect Channels. Our indirect origination channels account for approximately 6% of the active lease contracts in our portfolio and consist of our relationships with lease brokers and certain equipment dealers who refer end user customer transactions to us for a fee or sell us leases that they originated with end user customers.

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We conduct our own independent credit analysis on each end user customer in an indirect lease transaction. We have written agreements with most of our indirect origination sources whereby they provide us with certain representations and warranties about the underlying lease transaction. The origination sources in our indirect channels generate leases that are similar to those generated by our direct channels.

Sales Recruiting, Training and Mentoring

Sales account executive candidates are screened for previous sales experience and communication skills, phone presence and teamwork orientation and are asked to complete personality profiles to ensure their skills align with those of our most successful sales account executives. Each new sales account executive undergoes a comprehensive training program shortly after he or she is hired. The training program covers the fundamentals of lease finance and introduces the sales account executive to our origination and credit policies and procedures. New sales account executives also receive technical training on our databases and our information management tools and techniques. At the end of the program, the sales account executives are tested to ensure they meet our standards. In addition to our formal training program, sales account executives receive extensive on-the-job training and mentoring. All sales account executives sit in groups, providing newer sales account executives the opportunity to learn first-hand from their more senior peers. In addition, our sales managers frequently monitor and coach sales account executives during phone calls, providing immediate feedback. Our sales account executives also receive continuing education and training, including periodic, detailed presentations on our contact management system, underwriting guidelines and sales enhancement techniques.

Product Offerings

Equipment Leases. The types of lease products offered by each of our sales origination channels share common characteristics, and we generally underwrite our leases using the same criteria. Our leases provide for non-cancelable rental payments due during the initial lease term. The initial non-cancelable lease term is equal to or less than the equipment's economic life. Initial terms generally range from 36 to 60 months. At December 31, 2013, the average original term of the leases in our portfolio was approximately 46 months, and we had personal guarantees on approximately 29% of our leases. The remaining terms and conditions of our leases are substantially similar, generally requiring end user customers to, among other things:

- address any maintenance or service issues directly with the equipment dealer or manufacturer;
- insure the equipment against property and casualty loss;
- pay or reimburse us for all taxes associated with the equipment;
- use the equipment only for business purposes; and
- make all scheduled payments regardless of the performance of the equipment.

We charge late fees when appropriate throughout the term of the lease. Our standard lease contract provides that in the event of a default, we can require payment of the entire balance due under the lease through the initial term and can take action to seize and remove the equipment for subsequent sale, refinancing or other disposal at our discretion, subject to any limitations imposed by law.

At the time of application, end user customers select a purchase option that will allow them to purchase the equipment at the end of the contract term for either one dollar, the fair market value of the equipment or a specified percentage of the original equipment cost. We seek to realize our recorded residual in leased equipment at the end of the initial lease term by collecting the purchase option price from the end user customer, re-marketing the equipment in the secondary market or receiving additional rental payments pursuant to the applicable contract's renewal provision.

Property Insurance on Leased Equipment. Our lease agreements specifically require the end user customers to obtain all-risk property insurance in an amount equal to the replacement value of the equipment and to

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designate us as the loss payee on the policy. If the end user customer already has a commercial property policy for its business, it can satisfy its obligation under the lease by delivering a certificate of insurance that evidences us as a loss payee under that policy. At December 31, 2013, approximately 53% of our end user customers insured the equipment under their existing policies. For the others, we offer an insurance product through a master property insurance policy underwritten by a third-party national insurance company that is licensed to write insurance under our program in all 50 states and the District of Columbia. This master policy names us as the beneficiary for all of the equipment insured under the policy and provides all-risk coverage for the replacement cost of the equipment.

In May 2000, we established AssuranceOne, our Bermuda-based, wholly-owned captive insurance subsidiary, to enter into a reinsurance contract with the issuer of the master property insurance policy. Under this contract, AssuranceOne reinsures 100% of the risk under the master policy, and the issuing insurer pays AssuranceOne the policy premiums, less claims, premium tax and a ceding fee based on a percentage of annual net premiums written. The reinsurance contract is scheduled to expire in May 2015. On January 27, 2010, pursuant to an application filed with the Bermuda Monetary Authority, AssuranceOne changed from a Class 1 insurer to a Class 3 insurer under the Bermuda Insurance Act of 1978, as amended. As a Class 3 insurer, AssuranceOne is permitted to collect up to 50% of its premiums in connection with insurance coverage on equipment unrelated to the Company, meaning that, through AssuranceOne, we may offer an insurance product to cover equipment not otherwise financed through the Company. During the year ended December 31, 2013, income recognized in connection with our insurance product covering equipment not financed through the Company comprised approximately \$0.2 million of our total insurance income of \$4.9 million.

Portfolio Overview

At December 31, 2013, we had approximately 75,000 active leases in our portfolio, representing aggregate minimum lease payments receivable of \$682.1 million. With respect to our portfolio at December 31, 2013:

- the average original lease transaction was approximately \$13,000, with an average remaining balance of approximately \$9,100;
- the average original lease term was approximately 46 months;
- our active leases were spread among approximately 63,000 different end user customers, with the largest single end user customer accounting for only 0.10% of the aggregate minimum lease payments receivable;
- over 79.3% of the aggregate minimum lease payments receivable were with end user customers who had been in business for more than five years;
- the portfolio was spread among 12,181 origination sources, with the largest source accounting for only 1.42% of the aggregate minimum lease payments receivable, and our 10 largest origination sources accounting for only 8.9% of the aggregate minimum lease payments receivable;

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- there were over 100 different equipment categories financed, with the largest categories set forth as follows, as a percentage of the December 31, 2013 aggregate minimum lease payments receivable:

<u>Equipment Category</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Copiers	29.12%
Commercial & Industrial	4.69%
Computer software	4.66%
Telecommunications Equipment	4.25%
Computers	3.83%
Restaurant	3.66%
Closed Circuit TV security systems	3.55%
Security systems	2.30%
Dental Implant Systems	2.24%
Cash registers	2.22%
Dishmachines	2.13%
All others (none more than 2.13%)	37.35%

- we had leases outstanding with end user customers located in all 50 states and the District of Columbia, with our largest states of origination set forth below, as a percentage of the December 31, 2013 aggregate minimum lease payments receivable:

<u>State</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
California	11.64%
Texas	9.00%
Florida	8.55%
New York	8.54%
New Jersey	6.28%
Pennsylvania	4.89%
Georgia	4.61%
North Carolina	3.23%
Illinois	3.12%
Massachusetts	2.84%
Maryland	2.57%
Virginia	2.48%
All others (none more than 2.48%)	32.25%

Information Management

A critical element of our business operations is our ability to collect detailed information on our origination sources and end user customers at all stages of a financing transaction and to manage that information effectively so that it can be used across all aspects of our business. Our information management system integrates a number of technologies to optimize our sales origination, credit, collection and account servicing functions. Applications used across our business include:

- a customer relationship management system* that: (1) summarizes vital information on our prospects, origination sources, competitors and end user customers compiled from third-party data, trade associations, manufacturers, transaction information and data collected through the sales solicitation process; and (2) produces detailed reports using a variety of data fields to evaluate the performance and effectiveness of our sales account executives;
- a call management reporting system* that systematically analyzes call activity patterns to improve inbound and outbound calling campaigns for originations, collections and customer service;

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- *a credit performance database* that stores extensive portfolio performance data on our origination sources and end user customers. Our credit staff has on-line access to this information to monitor origination sources, end user customer exposure, portfolio concentrations and trends and other credit performance indicators;
- an originations processing system that allows the organization to:
 - manage departmental tasks attributed to the full life cycle of an application;
 - automatically aggregate credit attributes from third party data sources; and
 - automatically approve and reject applications which qualify under certain guidelines.
- *predictive auto dialer technology* that is used primarily in the collection processes to improve the efficiencies by which these groups make their thousands of daily phone calls;
- *imaging technology* that enables our employees to retrieve at their desktops all documents evidencing a lease transaction, thereby further improving our operating efficiencies and service levels;
- *an integrated voice response unit* that enables our end user customers the opportunity to obtain quickly and efficiently certain information from us about their accounts; and
- *a web-based, hosted transactional system for our dealer and end user community* that provides several business critical functions including:
 - application entry and tracking;
 - real-time notification for application approvals;
 - portfolio management;
 - on-line retrieval of the approval package;
 - operational metrics; and
 - invoice presentment and bill payment.

Our information technology platform infrastructure is industry standard and fully scalable to support future growth. Our systems are backed up to an off-site storage provider after each business day. In addition, we have contracted with a third party for disaster recovery services.

Credit Underwriting

Credit underwriting is separately performed and managed apart from asset origination. Credit analysts are located in our New Jersey corporate office and at MBB's office in Salt Lake City, Utah. At December 31, 2013 we had a total of 16 credit analysts, each with an average of approximately 10 years of experience. Each credit analyst's performance is measured monthly against a discrete set of performance variables, including decision turnaround time, performance metrics and adherence to our underwriting policies and procedures.

Our typical financing transaction involves three parties: the origination source, the end user customer and us. The key elements of our comprehensive credit underwriting process include the qualification and ongoing review of origination sources, the performance of due diligence procedures on each end user customer and the monitoring of overall portfolio trends and underwriting standards.

Qualification and Ongoing Review of Origination Sources. Each origination source is reviewed and qualified by the credit analyst. The origination source's credit information and references are reviewed as part of the qualification process. Over time, our database has captured credit profiles on thousands of origination sources. We regularly track all applications and lease originations by source, assessing whether the origination source has a high application decline rate and analyzing the delinquency rates on the leases originated through

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that source. Any unusual situations that arise involving the origination source are noted in the source's file. Each origination source is reviewed on a regular basis using portfolio performance statistics as well as any other information noted in the source's file. We will place an origination source on watch status if its portfolio performance statistics are consistently below our expectations. If the origination source's statistics do not improve in a timely manner, we often stop accepting applications from that origination source.

End User Customer Review. Each end user customer's application is reviewed using our customized acquisition scorecards along with our rules-based set of underwriting guidelines that focus on predictive commercial and consumer credit data. These underwriting guidelines have been developed and refined by our management team based on proven best practices and its experience in extending credit to small and mid-sized businesses. The guidelines are reviewed and revised as necessary by our Credit Committee, which is comprised of our Chief Executive Officer, Vice President of Servicing, President of MBB and Chief Lending Officer of MBB. Our underwriting guidelines require a thorough credit investigation of the end user customer. The guidelines may also include an analysis of the personal credit of the owner, who may guarantee the transaction, and verification of the corporate name and location. The credit analyst may also consider other factors in the credit decision process, including:

- financial strength of the business;
- length of time in business;
- confirmation of actual business operations and ownership;
- management history, including prior business experience;
- size of the business, including the number of employees;
- third-party commercial credit data and consumer credit data (when applicable);
- legal structure of business; and
- fraud indicators.

Transactions over \$100,000 receive a higher level of scrutiny, often including a review of financial statements or tax returns and a review of the business purpose of the equipment to the end user customer.

Within two hours of receipt of the application, the credit analyst is usually ready to render a credit decision on transactions less than \$50,000. If there is insufficient information to render a credit decision, a request for more information will be made by the credit analyst. Credit approvals are typically valid for up to a 90-day period from the date of initial approval. In the event that the funding does not occur within the initial approval period, a re-approval may be issued after the credit analyst has reprocessed all the relevant credit information to determine that the creditworthiness of the applicant has not deteriorated.

In most instances after a lease is approved, a phone verification with the end user customer is performed by us prior to funding the transaction. The purpose of this call is to review the terms and conditions of the lease contract, confirm the customer's satisfaction with the equipment and obtain additional billing information. We will delay paying the origination source for the equipment if the credit operations analyst uncovers any material issues during the phone verification.

Since mid-2009, we have been using proprietary, customized acquisition scorecards for use in our credit decisioning process based on our database of historical information. The scorecards are tested and validated on an ongoing basis by credit and non-credit subject matter experts both inside and outside the organization. The scorecards' key attributes and mathematical computations are periodically modified. The scorecards enable us to increase efficiencies and consistency in the credit decisioning process. In 2013, approximately 41% of credit decisions made on new applications have been made using the scorecards.

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Monitoring of Portfolio Trends and Underwriting Standards. Credit personnel use our databases and our information management tools to monitor the characteristics and attributes of our overall portfolio. Reports are produced to analyze origination source performance, end user customer delinquencies, portfolio concentrations, trends and other related indicators of portfolio performance. Any significant findings are presented to the Credit Committee for review and action.

Our internal credit surveillance and internal audit teams are responsible for monitoring to ensure that the credit department adheres to all underwriting guidelines. The examinations conducted by these departments are designed to monitor our origination sources, the appropriateness of exceptions to our underwriting guidelines and documentation quality. Management reports are regularly generated by these department detailing the results of these surveillance and audit activities.

Account Servicing

We service all of the leases we originate. Account servicing involves a variety of functions performed by numerous work groups, including:

- entering the lease into our accounting and billing system;
- preparing the invoice information;
- filing Uniform Commercial Code financing statements on leases in excess of \$25,000;
- paying the equipment dealers for leased equipment;
- billing, collecting and remitting sales, use and property taxes to the taxing jurisdictions;
- assuring compliance with insurance requirements; and
- providing customer service to the leasing customers.

Our integrated lease processing and accounting systems automate many of the functions associated with servicing high volumes of small-ticket leasing transactions.

Collection Process

Our centralized collections department is structured to collect delinquent accounts, minimize credit losses and maximize post-default recovery dollars. Our collection strategy employs a delinquency bucket segmentation approach, where certain collectors are assigned to accounts based on their delinquency status. The collectors are individually accountable for their results and a meaningful portion of their compensation is based on the delinquency performance of their accounts. The delinquency bucket segmentation approach allows us to assign our more experienced collectors to the later stage delinquent accounts.

Our collection activities typically begin with phone contact when a payment becomes 10 days past due and continue throughout the delinquency period. We utilize a predictive dialer that automates outbound telephone dialing. The dialer is primarily used to focus on and reduce the number of accounts that are between 10 and 30 days delinquent. A collection notice is normally sent once an account initially falls five days delinquent and then once an account reaches the 31- to 60-day delinquency stage, the 61- to 75-day delinquency stage, the 76- to 90-day delinquency stage and the over 90-day delinquency stage. Collectors input notes directly into our servicing system, enabling the collectors to monitor the status of problem accounts and promptly take any necessary actions. In addition, late charges are assessed when a leasing customer fails to remit payment on a lease by its due date. If the lease continues to be delinquent, we may exercise our remedies under the terms of the contract, including acceleration of the entire lease balance, litigation and/or repossession.

In addition, the collections department employs specialist collectors who focus on delinquent late fees, property taxes, bankruptcies and large balance accounts.

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After an account becomes 120 days or more past due, it is generally charged-off and referred to our internal recovery group, consisting of a team of paralegals and collectors. The group utilizes several resources in order to maximize recoveries on charged-off accounts, including: (1) initiating litigation against the end user customer and any personal guarantor, using our internal legal staff; (2) referring the account to an outside law firm or collection agency; and/or (3) repossessing and remarketing the equipment through third parties.

At the end of the initial lease term, a customer may return the equipment, continue leasing the equipment or purchase the equipment for the amount set forth in the purchase option granted to the customer. Our end of term department maintains a team of employees who seek to realize our recorded residual in the leased equipment at the end of the lease term.

Supervision and Regulation

Although most states do not directly regulate the commercial equipment lease financing business, certain states require lenders and finance companies to be licensed, impose limitations on certain contract terms and on interest rates and other charges, mandate disclosure of certain contract terms and constrain collection practices and remedies. Under certain circumstances, we also may be required to comply with the Equal Credit Opportunity Act and the Fair Credit Reporting Act. These acts require, among other things, that we provide notice to credit applicants of their right to receive a written statement of reasons for declined credit applications. The Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991 (“TCPA”) and similar state statutes or rules that govern telemarketing practices are generally not applicable to our business-to-business calling platform; however, we are subject to the sections of the TCPA that regulate business-to-business facsimiles. The Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act (“FACT Act”) requires financial institutions to establish a written program to implement “Red Flag Guidelines,” which are intended to detect, prevent and mitigate identity theft. The FACT Act also provides guidance regarding reasonable policies and procedures that a user of consumer credit reports must employ when a consumer reporting agency sends the user a notice of address discrepancy.

Our insurance operations are subject to various types of governmental regulation. Our wholly-owned insurance company subsidiary, AssuranceOne, is a Class 3 Bermuda insurance company and, as such, is subject to the Bermuda Insurance Act 1978, as amended, and related regulations.

Banking Regulation. On January 13, 2009, the Company became a bank holding company and is subject to the Bank Holding Company Act and supervised by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. On September 15, 2010, the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia confirmed the effectiveness of the Company’s election to become a financial holding company (while remaining a bank holding company) pursuant to Sections 4 (k) and (l) of the Bank Holding Company Act and Section 225.82 of the Federal Reserve Board’s Regulation Y. Such election permits the Company to engage in activities that are financial in nature or incidental to a financial activity, including the maintenance and expansion of our reinsurance activities conducted through AssuranceOne.

Since its opening on March 12, 2008, MBB has been operating in accordance with the agreement entered into with the FDIC on March 20, 2007 (the “FDIC Agreement”) and in accordance with certain requirements and conditions applicable during its three-year de novo period, as well as requirements and conditions applicable thereafter. MBB’s three-year de novo period expired on March 12, 2011, as did certain of the requirements and conditions that were applicable solely during such period.

MBB is also subject to comprehensive federal and state regulations dealing with a wide variety of subjects, including reserve requirements, loan limitations, requirements governing the establishment of branches and numerous other aspects of its operations. These regulations generally have been adopted to protect depositors and creditors rather than shareholders. All of our subsidiaries may be subject to examination by the Federal Reserve Board even if not otherwise regulated by the Federal Reserve Board, subject to certain conditions in the case of “functionally regulated subsidiaries,” such as broker/dealers and registered investment advisers.

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Regulations governing the Company and its affiliates restrict extensions of credit by MBB to Marlin Business Services Corp. and, with some exceptions, to other affiliates. For these purposes, extensions of credit include loans and advances to and guarantees and letters of credit on behalf of Marlin Business Services Corp. and such affiliates. These regulations also restrict investments by MBB in the stock or other securities of Marlin Business Services Corp. and the covered affiliates, as well as the acceptance of such stock or other securities as collateral for loans to any borrower, whether or not related to Marlin Business Services Corp.

Additional Activities. Bank holding companies and their banking and non-banking subsidiaries have traditionally been limited to the business of banking and activities which are closely related thereto. The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (“GLB Act”) expanded the provisions of the Bank Holding Company Act by including a section that permits bank holding companies to become financial holding companies (which we did effective September 15, 2010, while remaining a bank holding company) and permits them to engage in a full range of financial activities. A financial holding company is permitted to engage in a wide variety of activities deemed to be “financial in nature” including lending, exchanging, transferring, investing for others, or safeguarding money or securities, providing financial, investment or economic advisory services and underwriting, dealing in, or making a market in securities.

Capital Adequacy. Under the risk-based capital requirements applicable to them, bank holding companies must maintain a ratio of total capital to risk-weighted assets (including the asset equivalent of certain off-balance sheet activities such as acceptances and letters of credit) of not less than 8% (10% in order to be considered “well-capitalized”). At least 4% out of the total capital (6% to be well-capitalized) must be composed of common stock, related surplus, retained earnings, qualifying perpetual preferred stock and minority interests in the equity accounts of certain consolidated subsidiaries, after deducting goodwill and certain other intangibles (“Tier 1 Capital”). The remainder of total capital (“Tier 2 Capital”) may consist of certain perpetual debt securities, mandatory convertible debt securities, hybrid capital instruments and limited amounts of subordinated debt, qualifying preferred stock, allowance for credit losses on loans and leases, allowance for credit losses on off-balance-sheet credit exposures and unrealized gains on equity securities. At December 31, 2013, the Company’s Tier 1 Capital and total capital ratios were 25.90% and 27.15%, respectively.

The Federal Reserve Board has also established minimum leverage ratio guidelines for bank holding companies. These guidelines mandate a minimum leverage ratio of Tier 1 Capital to adjusted quarterly average total assets less certain amounts (“leverage amounts”) equal to 3% for bank holding companies meeting certain criteria (including those having the highest regulatory rating). All other banking organizations are generally required to maintain a leverage ratio of at least 3% plus an additional cushion of at least 100 basis points and in some cases more. The Federal Reserve Board’s guidelines also provide that bank holding companies experiencing internal growth or making acquisitions are expected to maintain capital positions substantially above the minimum supervisory levels without significant reliance on intangible assets. Furthermore, the guidelines indicate that the Federal Reserve Board will continue to consider a “tangible tier 1 leverage ratio” (*i.e.*, after deducting all intangibles) in evaluating proposals for expansion or new activities. MBB is subject to similar capital standards promulgated by the Federal Reserve Board. At December 31, 2013, the Company’s leverage ratio was 23.46%.

On July 2, 2013, the Federal Reserve Board approved a final rule to help ensure banking organizations maintain strong capital positions that will enable them to continue lending to creditworthy households and businesses even after unforeseen losses and during severe economic downturns. The final rule minimizes the burden on smaller, less complex financial institutions. It establishes an integrated regulatory capital framework that addresses shortcomings in capital requirements, particularly for larger, internationally active banking organizations, that became apparent during the recent financial crisis. The rule will implement in the United States the Basel III regulatory capital reforms from the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision and certain changes required by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the “Dodd-Frank Act”). The final rule will be effective January 1, 2014 and phased in over a multiple year period, becoming fully effective on January 1, 2019.

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Under the final rule, minimum requirements will increase for both the quantity and quality of capital held by banking organizations. Among other things, the rule includes a new minimum ratio of common equity tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets of 4.5% and an additional common equity tier 1 capital conservation buffer of 2.5% of risk-weighted assets that will apply to all supervised financial institutions. In addition, banks and bank holding companies are required to have a tier 1 leverage ratio of 4.0%, a tier 1 risk-based ratio of 6% and a total risk-based ratio of 8%. In addition, for the largest, most internationally active banking organizations, the final rule includes a new minimum supplementary leverage ratio that takes into account off-balance sheet exposures. The rule establishes new criteria for instruments that will qualify as common equity tier 1 capital, additional tier 1 capital, or tier 2 capital; adjusts thresholds for the prompt corrective action capital categories and adds in the common equity tier 1 capital ratio to the prompt corrective action thresholds; places limits on distributions or discretionary bonus payments based on the size of the financial institution's capital conservation buffer and retained income; and establishes revised risk weights and credit conversion factors for certain loans and equity exposures.

The final rule also affects the methodology for calculating risk-weighted assets to enhance risk sensitivity and address weaknesses that have been identified recently, by applying a variation of the Basel III "standardized approach" for the risk-weighting of bank assets and off-balance sheet exposures to all U.S. banking organizations other than large intentionally active banks. While we cannot calculate the precise impact of the final capital rules on our business and financial condition at this time, we generally expect that the final rules will increase our regulatory capital requirements and will require us to hold more capital against certain of our assets and balance sheet exposures.

Prompt Corrective Action. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 ("FDICIA") requires federal regulators to take prompt corrective action against any undercapitalized institution. FDICIA establishes five capital categories: well-capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized and critically undercapitalized. Well-capitalized institutions significantly exceed the required minimum level for each relevant capital measure. Adequately capitalized institutions include depository institutions that meet but do not significantly exceed the required minimum level for each relevant capital measure. Undercapitalized institutions consist of those that fail to meet the required minimum level for one or more relevant capital measures. Significantly undercapitalized depository institutions consist of those with capital levels significantly below the minimum requirements for any relevant capital measure. Critically undercapitalized depository institutions are those with minimal capital and at serious risk for government seizure.

Under certain circumstances, a well-capitalized, adequately capitalized or undercapitalized institution may be treated as if the institution were in the next lower capital category. A depository institution is generally prohibited from making capital distributions, including paying dividends, or paying management fees to a holding company if the institution would thereafter be undercapitalized. Institutions that are adequately capitalized but not well-capitalized cannot accept, renew or roll over brokered deposits except with a waiver from the FDIC and are subject to restrictions on the interest rates that can be paid on such deposits. Undercapitalized institutions may not accept, renew or roll over brokered deposits.

The federal bank regulatory agencies are permitted or, in certain cases, required to take certain actions with respect to institutions falling within one of the three undercapitalized categories. Depending on the level of an institution's capital, the agency's corrective powers include, among other things:

- prohibiting the payment of principal and interest on subordinated debt;
- prohibiting the holding company from making distributions without prior regulatory approval;
- placing limits on asset growth and restrictions on activities;
- placing additional restrictions on transactions with affiliates;
- restricting the interest rate the institution may pay on deposits;

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- prohibiting the institution from accepting deposits from correspondent banks; and
- in the most severe cases, appointing a conservator or receiver for the institution.

A banking institution that is undercapitalized is required to submit a capital restoration plan and such a plan will not be accepted unless, among other things, the banking institution's holding company guarantees the plan up to a certain specified amount. Any such guarantee from a depository institution's holding company is entitled to a priority of payment in bankruptcy. MBB's Tier 1 Capital balance was \$95.5 million at December 31, 2013, resulting in a Tier 1 leverage ratio, a Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio and a total risk-based capital ratio of 15.70%, 16.38% and 17.63%, respectively, which exceeded the regulatory requirements for well-capitalized status of 5%, 6% and 10%, respectively.

Pursuant to the FDIC Agreement entered into in conjunction with the opening of MBB, MBB must keep its total risk-based capital ratio above 15%. MBB's total risk-based capital ratio of 17.63% at December 31, 2013 exceeded the threshold for well-capitalized status under the applicable laws and regulations, and also exceeded the 15% minimum total risk-based capital ratio required in the FDIC Agreement.

The federal banking agencies' final regulatory capital rules, discussed above, also modify the above prompt corrective action requirements to add a common equity tier 1 risk-based ratio requirement, and increase certain other capital requirements for the various prompt corrective action thresholds. For example, the requirements for a bank to be considered well-capitalized under the rules are a 5.0% tier 1 leverage ratio, a 6.5% common equity tier 1 risk-based ratio, an 8.0% tier 1 risk-based capital ratio and a 10.0% total risk-based capital ratio. To be adequately capitalized, those ratios are 4.0%, 4.5%, 6.0% and 8.0%, respectively. These changes take effect on January 1, 2014.

Federal Deposit Insurance. Under the Federal Deposit Insurance Reform Act of 2005, as amended by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"), the FDIC changed its risk-based premium system for FDIC deposit insurance, providing for quarterly assessments of FDIC-insured institutions based on their respective rankings in one of four risk categories depending upon their examination ratings and capital ratios. Beginning in 2011, the FDIC assessment base changed from total domestic deposits to consolidated total assets minus tangible equity capital, defined as Tier 1 Capital. Institutions in FDIC-assigned Risk Categories II, III and IV are assessed premiums at progressively higher rates.

On July 21, 2010, President Barack Obama signed the Dodd-Frank Act into law, which, in part, (1) required the FDIC to increase reserves for the Deposit Insurance Fund (the "DIF") against future losses which will necessitate increased deposit insurance premiums that are to be borne primarily by institutions with assets greater than \$10 billion and (2) permanently raised the standard maximum deposit insurance amount to \$250,000. To bolster the DIF, the Dodd-Frank Act provides for a new minimum reserve ratio of not less than 1.35% of estimated insured deposits and requires that the FDIC take steps necessary to attain this 1.35% ratio by September 30, 2020. The FDIC is required by law to return the insurance reserve ratio to a 1.15 percent ratio no later than the end of 2016. The FDIC also proposed to raise its industry target ratio of reserves to insured deposits to 2.00%, 65 basis points above the statutory minimum, but the FDIC does not project that goal to be met until 2027.

Source of Strength Doctrine. Under the provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act, as well as Federal Reserve Board policy and regulation, a bank holding company must serve as a source of financial and managerial strength to each of its subsidiary banks and is expected to stand prepared to commit resources to support each of them. Consistent with this policy, the Federal Reserve Board has stated that, as a matter of prudent banking, a bank holding company should generally not maintain a given rate of cash dividends unless its net income available to common shareholders has been sufficient to fully fund the dividends and the prospective rate of earnings retention appears to be consistent with the organization's capital needs, asset quality and overall financial condition.

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USA Patriot Act of 2001. A major focus of governmental policy applicable to financial institutions in recent years has been the effort to combat money laundering and terrorism financing. The USA Patriot Act of 2001 (the “Patriot Act”) was enacted to strengthen the ability of the U.S. law enforcement and intelligence communities to achieve this goal. The Patriot Act requires financial institutions, including our banking subsidiary, to assist in the prevention, detection and prosecution of money laundering and the financing of terrorism. The Patriot Act established standards to be followed by institutions in verifying client identification when accounts are opened and provides rules to promote cooperation among financial institutions, regulators and law enforcement organizations in identifying parties that may be involved in terrorism or money laundering.

Privacy. Title V of the GLB Act is intended to increase the level of privacy protection afforded to customers of financial institutions, including customers of the securities and insurance affiliates of such institutions, partly in recognition of the increased cross-marketing opportunities created by the GLB Act’s elimination of many of the boundaries previously separating various segments of the financial services industry. Among other things, these provisions require institutions to have in place administrative, technical and physical safeguards to ensure the security and confidentiality of customer records and information, to protect against anticipated threats or hazards to the security or integrity of such records and to protect against unauthorized access to or use of such records that could result in substantial harm or inconvenience to a customer.

Future Legislation. From time to time, legislation will be introduced in Congress and state legislatures with respect to the regulation of financial institutions. The financial crisis of 2008 and 2009 resulted in U.S. government and regulatory agencies placing increased focus and scrutiny on the financial services industry. The U.S. government intervened on an unprecedented scale by temporarily enhancing the liquidity support available to financial institutions, establishing a CP funding facility, temporarily guaranteeing money market funds and certain types of debt issuances, increasing insurance on bank deposits, among other things, and by passing the Dodd-Frank Act, a sweeping financial reform bill.

These programs have subjected financial institutions to additional restrictions, oversight and costs. In addition, new proposals for legislation continue to be introduced in Congress that could further substantially increase regulation of the financial services industry, impose restrictions on the operations and general ability of firms within the industry to conduct business consistent with historical practices, including in the areas of compensation, interest rates and financial product offerings and disclosures, among other things. Federal and state regulatory agencies also frequently adopt changes to their regulations or change the manner in which existing regulations are applied. We cannot determine the ultimate effect that potential legislation, if enacted, or any regulations issued to implement it, would have on the Company or MBB.

National Monetary Policy. In addition to being affected by general economic conditions, the earnings and growth of the Company and MBB are affected by the policies of the Federal Reserve Board. An important function of the Federal Reserve Board is to regulate the money supply and credit conditions. Among the instruments used by the Federal Reserve Board to implement these objectives are open market operations in U.S. government securities, adjustments of the discount rate and changes in reserve requirements against bank deposits. These instruments are used in varying combinations to influence overall economic growth and the distribution of credit, bank loans, investments and deposits. Their use also affects interest rates charged on loans or paid on deposits.

The monetary policies and regulations of the Federal Reserve Board have had a significant effect on the operating results of commercial banks in the past and are expected to continue to do so in the future. The effects of such policies upon our future business, earnings and growth cannot be predicted.

Dividends. The Federal Reserve Board has issued policy statements which provide that, as a general matter, insured banks and bank holding companies should pay dividends only out of current operating earnings. For state-chartered banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System, such as MBB, the approval of the Federal Reserve Board is required for the payment of dividends by the bank subsidiary in any calendar year if the

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total of all dividends declared by the bank in that calendar year, including the proposed dividend, exceeds the current year's net income combined with the retained net income for the two preceding calendar years. "Retained net income" for any period means the net income for that period less any common or preferred stock dividends declared in that period. Moreover, no dividends may be paid by such bank in excess of its undivided profits account.

Transfers of Funds and Transactions with Affiliates. Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act and applicable regulations impose restrictions on MBB that limit the transfer of funds by MBB to Marlin Business Services Corp. and certain of its affiliates, in the form of loans, extensions of credit, investments or purchases of assets. These transfers by MBB to Marlin Business Services Corp. or any other single affiliate are limited in amount to 10% of MBB's capital and surplus, and transfers to all affiliates are limited in the aggregate to 20% of MBB's capital and surplus. These loans and extensions of credit are also subject to various collateral requirements. Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act and applicable regulations also require generally that MBB's transactions with its affiliates be on terms no less favorable to MBB than comparable transactions with unrelated third parties.

Restrictions on Ownership. Subject to certain exceptions, the Change in Bank Control Act of 1978, as amended, prohibits a person or group of persons from acquiring "control" of a bank holding company unless the FDIC has been notified 60 days prior to such acquisition and has not objected to the transaction. Under a rebuttable presumption in the Change in Bank Control Act, the acquisition of 10% or more of a class of voting stock of a bank holding company with a class of securities registered under Section 12 of the 1934 Act, such as the Company, would, under the circumstances set forth in the presumption, constitute acquisition of control of the bank holding company. The regulations provide a procedure for challenging this rebuttable control presumption.

We believe that we currently are in substantial compliance with all material statutes and regulations that are applicable to our business.

Competition

We compete with a variety of equipment financing sources that are available to small and mid-sized businesses, including:

- national, regional and local finance companies that provide leases and loan products;
- financing through captive finance and leasing companies affiliated with major equipment manufacturers;
- corporate credit cards; and
- commercial banks, savings and loan associations and credit unions.

Our principal competitors in the small-ticket equipment leasing market are independent finance companies, local and regional banks and, to a lesser extent, in the case of our national accounts channels, national providers of equipment lease financing, some of which are national banks with leasing divisions. Many of our national competitors are substantially larger than we are and generally focus on larger ticket transactions and in some cases international programs. We compete on the quality of service we provide to our origination sources and end user customers. We have encountered and will continue to encounter significant competition.

Employees

As of December 31, 2013, we employed 285 people. None of our employees are covered by a collective bargaining agreement and we have never experienced any work stoppages.

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Available Information

We are a Pennsylvania corporation with our principal executive offices located at 300 Fellowship Road, Mount Laurel, NJ 08054. Our telephone number is (888) 479-9111 and our website address is www.marlincorp.com. We make available free of charge through the investor relations section of our website our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and all amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission. We include our website address in this Annual Report on Form 10-K only as an inactive textual reference and do not intend it to be an active link to our website.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Set forth below and elsewhere in this report and in other documents we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission are risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from the results contemplated by the forward-looking statements contained in this report and other periodic statements we make.

If we cannot obtain deposits or financing, we may be unable to fund our operations. Our business requires a substantial amount of cash to operate. Our cash requirements will increase if our lease originations increase. We obtain a substantial amount of the cash required for operations through a variety of external funding sources, such as certificates of deposit raised by MBB and, to a lesser extent, borrowings under a long-term loan facility. A failure to access the certificate of deposit market, to renew and increase the funding availability under our existing facility or to add new funding facilities could affect our ability to fund and originate new leases.

Our ability to obtain continued access to the certificate of deposit market or to obtain a renewal of our lender's commitment and new funding facilities is affected by a number of factors, including:

- conditions in the market for FDIC-insured certificates of deposit;
- restrictions and costs associated with banking industry regulation which could negatively impact MBB;
- conditions in the long-term lending markets;
- compliance of our leases with the eligibility requirements established in connection with our long-term loan facility, including the level of lease delinquencies and default, and
- our ability to service the leases.

We are and will continue to be dependent upon these funding sources to continue to originate leases and to satisfy our other working capital needs. We may be unable to obtain additional financing on acceptable terms, or at all, as a result of prevailing interest rates or other factors at the time, including the presence of covenants or other restrictions under existing financing arrangements. If any or all of our funding sources become unavailable on acceptable terms or at all, we may not have access to the financing necessary to conduct our business, which would limit our ability to fund our operations. Our long-term loan facility matures on October 9, 2015. As a result, we may be unable to continue to access this facility after those dates. (See **Liquidity and Capital Resources** in Item 7). In the event we seek to obtain equity financing, our shareholders may experience dilution as a result of the issuance of additional equity securities. This dilution may be significant depending upon the amount of equity securities that we issue and the prices at which we issue such securities.

Our financing sources impose covenants, restrictions and default provisions on us, which could lead to termination of our financing facility, acceleration of amounts outstanding under our financing facility and our removal as servicer. The legal agreement relating to our long-term loan facility contains numerous covenants, restrictions and default provisions relating to, among other things, maximum lease delinquency and default levels, a minimum net worth requirement, an interest coverage test and a maximum debt to equity ratio. On November 6, 2013, the Company announced the retirement of George D. Pelose from his role as Chief Operating

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Officer, effective between January 15, 2014 and March 31, 2014, and announced that Mr. Pelose's duties would be split between Daniel P. Dyer, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, and Edward R. Dietz, the Company's Senior Vice President of Administration and General Counsel. Mr. Pelose retired on March 5, 2014. We do not expect the change to have any material adverse effect on our financing arrangement with Wells Fargo Capital Finance, because, as noted above, Mr. Pelose, has been replaced by persons with skills and experience appropriate for performing his former duties. A change in the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer or Chief Financial Officer is an event of default under our long-term loan facility with Wells Fargo Capital Finance, unless we hire a replacement with skills and experience appropriate for performing the duties of the applicable positions within 120 days.

A merger or consolidation with another company in which we are not the surviving entity, likewise, is an event of default under our financing facility. The Company's long-term loan facility contains acceleration clauses allowing the creditor to accelerate the scheduled maturities of the obligation under certain conditions that may not be objectively determinable (for example, "if a material adverse change occurs"). An event of default under the long-term loan facility could result in termination of further funds being made available. An event of default under our facility could result in an acceleration of amounts outstanding under the facility, foreclosure on all or a portion of the leases financed by the facility and/or our removal as a servicer of the leases financed by the facility. This would reduce our revenues from servicing and, by delaying any cash payment allowed to us under the financing facility until the lender has been paid in full, reduce our liquidity and cash flow.

If we inaccurately assess the creditworthiness of our end user customers, we may experience a higher number of lease defaults, which may restrict our access to funding and reduce our earnings. We specialize in leasing equipment to small and mid-sized businesses. Small and mid-sized businesses may be more vulnerable than large businesses to economic downturns, typically depend upon the management talents and efforts of one person or a small group of persons and often need substantial additional capital to expand or compete. Small and mid-sized business leases, therefore, may entail a greater risk of delinquencies and defaults than leases entered into with larger leasing customers. In addition, there is typically only limited publicly available financial and other information about small and mid-sized businesses and they often do not have audited financial statements. Accordingly, in making credit decisions, our underwriting guidelines rely upon the accuracy of information about these small and mid-sized businesses obtained from the small and mid-sized business owner and/or third-party sources, such as credit reporting agencies. If the information we obtain from small and mid-sized business owners and/or third-party sources is incorrect, our ability to make appropriate credit decisions will be impaired. If we inaccurately assess the creditworthiness of our end user customers, we may experience a higher number of lease defaults and related decreases in our earnings.

An increase in delinquencies or lease defaults could restrict our access to funding and could adversely affect our earnings. Defaulted leases and certain delinquent leases also do not qualify as collateral against which initial advances may be made under our funding facility. In addition, increasing rates of delinquencies or charge-offs could result in adverse changes in the structure and/or our cost of future financing. Any of these occurrences may cause us to experience reduced earnings.

Deteriorated economic or business conditions may lead to greater than anticipated lease defaults and credit losses, which could limit our ability to obtain additional financing and reduce our operating income. Historically, the capital and credit markets have experienced periodic volatility and disruption. In many cases, these markets have produced downward pressure on stock prices of, and credit availability to, certain companies without regard to those companies' underlying financial strength. Concerns over energy costs, geopolitical issues, the availability and cost of credit, the U.S. mortgage market and a declining U.S. real estate market have contributed to increased volatility and diminished expectations for the economy and the capital and credit markets. These factors, combined with declining business and consumer confidence and increased unemployment, precipitated an economic slowdown and national recession throughout 2008 and 2009. In the event of extreme and prolonged market events, such as a global credit crisis or a "double dip" recession in the U.S., we could incur significant losses. Even in the absence of a market downturn, we are exposed to substantial risk of loss due to market volatility.

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Our operating income may be reduced by various economic factors and business conditions, including the level of economic activity in the markets in which we operate. Delinquencies and credit losses generally increase during economic slowdowns or recessions. Because we extend credit primarily to small and mid-sized businesses, many of our customers may be particularly susceptible to economic slowdowns or recessions and may be unable to make scheduled lease payments during these periods. Therefore, to the extent that economic activity or business conditions deteriorate, our delinquencies and credit losses may increase. Unfavorable economic conditions may also make it more difficult for us to maintain both our new lease origination volume and the credit quality of new leases at levels previously attained. Unfavorable economic conditions could also increase our funding costs or operating cost structure or limit our access to funding. Any of these events could reduce our operating income.

If losses from leases exceed our allowance for credit losses, our operating income will be reduced or eliminated. In connection with our financing of leases, we record an allowance for credit losses to provide for estimated losses. Our allowance for credit losses is based on both qualitative and quantitative factors including, among other things, past collection experience, lease delinquency data, industry data, economic conditions and our assessment of collection risks. Significant management judgment is required to determine the appropriate level of the allowance and, therefore, our determination of this allowance may prove to be inadequate to cover losses in connection with our portfolio of leases. Factors that could lead to the inadequacy of our allowance may include our inability to manage collections effectively, unanticipated adverse changes in the economy or discrete events adversely affecting specific leasing customers, industries or geographic areas. Losses in excess of our allowance for credit losses would cause us to increase our provision for credit losses, reducing or eliminating our operating income.

We are subject to regulatory capital adequacy guidelines, and if we fail to meet these guidelines, our business, financial condition or results of operations may be adversely affected. Under regulatory capital adequacy guidelines, and other regulatory requirements, we must meet guidelines that include quantitative measures of assets, liabilities and certain off-balance sheet items, subject to qualitative judgments by regulators regarding components, risk weightings and other factors. (See **Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Bank Capital and Regulatory Oversight**). If we fail to meet these minimum capital guidelines and other regulatory requirements, our business, financial condition or results of operations may be adversely affected. In addition, if we fail to maintain “well-capitalized” status under the regulatory framework, if we are deemed to be not well-managed under regulatory exam procedures or if we experience certain regulatory violations, our status as a financial holding company, our related eligibility for a streamlined review process for acquisition proposals and our ability to offer certain financial products may be compromised or impaired.

We may be required to raise additional capital in the future, but that capital may not be available when it is needed. We are required by regulatory authorities to maintain adequate levels of capital to support our operations. The Dodd-Frank Act sets a statutory floor for risk-based and leverage capital standards, and U.S. regulatory capital rules broadly establish minimum regulatory capital requirements. See “*Supervision and Regulation—Capital Adequacy*” above. We may at some point need to raise additional capital to support our operations. Our ability to raise additional capital will depend, in part, on conditions in the capital markets at that time, which are outside our control, and on our financial performance. Accordingly, we may be unable to raise additional capital, if and when needed, on terms acceptable to us, or at all. If we cannot raise additional capital when needed, we may become subject to adverse regulatory actions or restrictions, and limitations on growth of our operations. In addition, if we decide to raise additional equity capital, our shareholders’ interests in us could be diluted.

Monetary policies and regulations of the Federal Reserve Board could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition to being affected by general economic conditions, our earnings and growth are affected by the policies of the Federal Reserve Board. An important function of the Federal Reserve Board is to regulate the money supply and credit conditions. Among the instruments used by the

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Federal Reserve Board to implement these objectives are open market operations in U.S. government securities, adjustments of the discount rate and changes in reserve requirements against bank deposits. These instruments are used in varying combinations to influence overall economic growth and the distribution of credit, bank loans, investments and deposits. Their use also affects interest rates charged on loans or paid on deposits.

The monetary policies and regulations of the Federal Reserve Board have had a significant effect on the operating results of bank holding companies in the past and are expected to continue to do so in the future. The effects of such policies upon our business, financial condition and results of operations cannot be predicted.

Government regulation significantly affects our business. The banking industry is heavily regulated, and such regulations are intended primarily for the protection of depositors and the federal deposit insurance funds, not shareholders. Since becoming a bank holding company on January 13, 2009, we have been subject to regulation by the Federal Reserve Board and subject to the Bank Holding Company Act. Our bank subsidiary, MBB, is also subject to regulation by the Federal Reserve Board and the Utah Department of Financial Institutions. Such regulation affects lending practices, capital structure, investment practices, dividend policy and growth.

The financial crisis of 2008 and 2009 resulted in U.S. government and regulatory agencies placing increased focus and scrutiny on the financial services industry, which have subjected financial institutions to additional restrictions, oversight and costs. In addition, new proposals for legislation continue to be introduced in Congress that could further substantially increase regulation of the financial services industry and impose restrictions on the operations and general ability of firms within the industry to conduct business consistent with historical practices, including in the areas of compensation, interest rates and financial product offerings and disclosures, among other things. Federal and state regulatory agencies also frequently adopt changes to their regulations or change the manner in which existing regulations are applied. Such proposed changes in laws, regulations and regulatory practices affecting the banking industry may limit the manner in which we may conduct our business. Such changes may adversely affect us, including our ability to make loans and leases, and may also result in the imposition of additional costs on us.

Further legislative and regulatory reforms may have a significant impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition. Recent conditions, particularly in the financial markets, have resulted in government regulatory agencies and political bodies placing increased focus and scrutiny on the financial services industry. For example, on July 21, 2010, the Dodd-Frank Act was signed into law. The Dodd-Frank Act contains provisions that, among other things, establish a systemic risk regulator, consolidate certain federal bank regulators and give shareholders an advisory vote on executive compensation. The Dodd-Frank Act substantially increases regulation of the financial services industry, imposes restrictions on the operations and general ability of firms within the industry to conduct business consistent with historical practices, including in the areas of compensation, interest rates, financial product offerings and disclosures, and has an effect on bankruptcy proceedings with respect to consumer residential real estate mortgages, among other things.

The Dodd-Frank Act adds sweeping deposit insurance provisions. Deposit insurance assessments are now based upon a bank's average consolidated total assets minus its average tangible equity, rather than upon its deposit base. The changes also make the \$250,000 deposit insurance limit permanent, and expand the FDIC's authority to raise insurance premiums by setting a target ratio as high as the FDIC determines to be appropriate. The Dodd-Frank Act also restricts proprietary trading and the derivatives activities of banks and their affiliates.

Many provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act require the adoption of rules to implement it. In addition, the Dodd-Frank Act mandates multiple studies, which could result in additional legislative or regulatory action. The effect of the Dodd-Frank Act and its implementing regulations on our business and operations could be significant. In addition, we may be required to invest significant management time and resources to address the various provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act and the numerous regulations that have been and are still required to be issued under it. The Dodd-Frank Act, any related legislation and any implementing regulations could have a significant adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

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Further increase in the FDIC deposit insurance premium or required reserves may have a significant financial impact on us. The FDIC insures deposits at FDIC insured financial institutions up to certain limits. The FDIC charges insured financial institutions premiums to maintain the DIF. In the event of a bank failure, the FDIC takes control of a failed bank and ensures payment of deposits up to insured limits using the resources of the DIF. The FDIC is required by law to maintain adequate funding of the DIF, and the FDIC may increase premium assessments to maintain such funding.

The Dodd-Frank Act requires the FDIC to increase the DIF's reserves against future losses, which will necessitate increased deposit insurance premiums that are to be borne primarily by institutions with assets of greater than \$10 billion. While the changes made to base insurance premiums to date have not negatively impacted MBB, future increases in assessments may decrease our earnings and could have a material effect on the value of, or market for, our common stock.

On October 19, 2010, the FDIC further addressed plans to bolster the DIF by increasing the required reserve ratio for the industry to 1.35% (ratio of reserves to insured deposits) by September 30, 2020, as required by the Dodd-Frank Act. Current assessment rates will remain in effect until such time as the industry's reserve ratio reaches 1.15%.

If we are unable to effectively execute our business strategy, we may suffer material operating losses. Our financial position, liquidity and results of operations depend on management's ability to execute our business strategy and navigate through the ongoing challenging economic environment. Key factors involved in the execution of this strategy include achieving the desired volume of leases of suitable yield and credit quality, effectively managing those leases and obtaining appropriate funding. Accomplishing such a result on a cost-effective basis is largely a function of our marketing capabilities, our management of the leasing process, our credit underwriting guidelines, our ability to provide competent, attentive and efficient servicing to our origination sources and our end user customers, our ability to execute effective credit risk management and collection techniques, our access to financing sources on acceptable terms and our ability to attract and retain high quality employees in all areas of our business. Failure to manage effectively these and other factors related to our business strategy and our overall operations may cause us to suffer material operating losses.

If we cannot effectively compete within the equipment leasing industry, we may be unable to increase our revenues or maintain our current levels of operations. The business of small-ticket equipment leasing is highly fragmented and competitive. Many of our competitors are substantially larger and have considerably greater financial, technical and marketing resources than we do. For example, some competitors may have a lower cost of funds and access to funding sources that are not available to us. A lower cost of funds could enable a competitor to offer leases with yields that are lower than those we use to price our leases, potentially forcing us to decrease our yields or lose origination volume. In addition, certain of our competitors may have higher risk tolerances or different risk assessments, which could allow them to establish more origination source and end user customer relationships and increase their market share. The barriers to entry are relatively low with respect to our business and, therefore, new competitors could enter the business of small-ticket equipment leasing at any time. The companies that typically provide financing for large-ticket or middle-market transactions could begin competing with us on small-ticket equipment leases. If this occurs, or we are unable to compete effectively with our competitors, we may be unable to sustain our operations at their current levels or generate revenue growth.

If we cannot maintain our relationships with origination sources, our ability to generate lease transactions and related revenues may be significantly impeded. We have formed relationships with thousands of origination sources, comprised primarily of independent equipment dealers. We rely on these relationships to generate lease applications and originations. Most of these relationships are not formalized in written agreements and those that are formalized by written agreements are typically terminable at will. Our typical relationship does not commit the origination source to provide a minimum number of lease transactions to us nor does it require the origination source to direct all of its lease transactions to us. The decision by a significant number of our origination sources to refer their leasing transactions to another company could impede our ability to generate lease transactions and related revenues.

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If interest rates change significantly, we may be subject to higher interest costs with respect to our funding sources, which may cause us to suffer material losses. Because we use bank deposits and a long-term loan facility to fund our leases, our margins could be reduced by an increase in interest rates. Each of our leases is structured so that the sum of all scheduled lease payments will equal the cost of the equipment to us, less the residual, plus a return on the amount of our investment. This return is known as the yield. The yield on our leases is fixed because the scheduled payments are fixed at the time of lease origination. When we originate or acquire leases, we base our pricing in part on the spread we expect to achieve between the yield on each lease and the effective interest rate we expect to pay when we finance the lease. To the extent that a lease is financed with variable-rate funding, increases in interest rates during the term of a lease could narrow or eliminate the spread, or result in a negative spread. A negative spread is an interest cost greater than the yield on the lease. Our funding facility has a variable rate based on the London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”). As a result, because our assets have a fixed interest rate, increases in LIBOR would negatively impact our earnings. If interest rates increase faster than we are able to adjust the pricing under our new leases, our net interest margin would be reduced. In addition, with respect to our fixed-rate deposits and borrowings, increases in interest rates could have the effect of increasing our costs on future transactions.

The departure of any of our key management personnel or our inability to hire suitable replacements for our management may result in defaults under our financing facility, which could restrict our ability to access funding and operate our business effectively. Our future success depends to a significant extent on the continued service of our senior management team. On November 6, 2013, the Company announced the retirement of George D. Pelose from his role as Chief Operating Officer, effective between January 15, 2014 and March 31, 2014, and announced that Mr. Pelose’s duties would be split between Daniel P. Dyer, the Company’s Chief Executive Officer, and Edward R. Dietz, the Company’s Senior Vice President of Administration and General Counsel. Mr. Pelose retired on March 5, 2014. We do not expect the change to have any material adverse effect on our financing arrangement with Wells Fargo Capital Finance, because, as noted above, Mr. Pelose, has been replaced by persons with skills and experience appropriate for performing his former duties. A change in the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer or Chief Financial Officer is an event of default under our long-term loan facility with Wells Fargo Capital Finance, unless we hire a replacement with skills and experience appropriate for performing the duties of the applicable positions within 120 days.

The termination or interruption of, or a decrease in volume under, our property insurance program would cause us to experience lower revenues and may result in a significant reduction in our net income. Our end user customers are required to obtain all-risk property insurance for the replacement value of the leased equipment. Each end user customer has the option of either delivering a certificate of insurance listing us as loss payee under a commercial property policy issued by a third-party insurer or satisfying such insurance obligation through our insurance program. Under our program, the end user customer purchases coverage under a master property insurance policy written by a national third-party insurer (our “primary insurer”) with whom our captive insurance subsidiary, AssuranceOne, has entered into a 100% reinsurance arrangement. Termination or interruption of our program could occur for a variety of reasons, including: (1) adverse changes in laws or regulations affecting our primary insurer or AssuranceOne; (2) a change in the financial condition or financial strength ratings of our primary insurer or AssuranceOne; (3) negative developments in the loss reserves or future loss experience of AssuranceOne, which render it uneconomical for us to continue the program; (4) termination or expiration of the reinsurance agreement with our primary insurer, coupled with an inability by us to identify quickly and negotiate an acceptable arrangement with a replacement carrier; or (5) competitive factors in the property insurance market. If there is a termination or interruption of this program or if fewer end user customers elected to satisfy their insurance obligations through our program, we would experience lower revenues and our net income may be reduced.

Regulatory and legal uncertainties could result in significant financial losses and may require us to alter our business strategy and operations. Laws or regulations may be adopted with respect to our equipment leases, the equipment leasing, telemarketing and collection processes or the banking industry. Any new legislation or regulation, or changes in the interpretation of existing laws, that affect the equipment leasing industry or the banking industry could increase our costs of compliance or require us to alter our business strategy.

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We, like other finance companies, face the risk of litigation, including class action litigation, and regulatory investigations and actions in connection with our business activities. These matters may be difficult to assess or quantify, and their magnitude may remain unknown for substantial periods of time. A substantial legal liability or a significant regulatory action against us could cause us to suffer significant costs and expenses and could require us to alter our business strategy and the manner in which we operate our business.

Failure to realize the projected value of residual interests in equipment we finance would reduce the residual value of equipment recorded as assets on our balance sheet and may reduce our operating income. We estimate the residual value of the equipment which is recorded as an asset on our balance sheet. Realization of residual values depends on numerous factors including: the general market conditions at the time of expiration of the lease; the customer's election to enter into a renewal period; the cost of comparable new equipment; the obsolescence of the leased equipment; any unusual or excessive wear and tear on or damage to the equipment; the effect of any additional or amended government regulations; and the foreclosure by a secured party of our interest in a defaulted lease. Our failure to realize our recorded residual values would reduce the residual value of equipment recorded as assets on our balance sheet and may reduce our operating income.

If we experience significant telecommunications or technology downtime, our operations would be disrupted and our ability to generate operating income could be negatively impacted. Our business depends in large part on our telecommunications and information management systems. The temporary or permanent loss of our computer systems, telecommunications equipment or software systems, through casualty or operating malfunction, could disrupt our operations and negatively impact our ability to service our customers and lead to significant declines in our operating income.

Failure to maintain the security of our information and technology networks, including personally identifiable and other information, non-compliance with our contractual or other legal obligations regarding such information, or a violation of the Company's privacy and security policies with respect to such information, could adversely affect us. In the normal course of our business, we collect and retain significant volumes of certain types of personally identifiable and other information pertaining to our customers, stockholders and employees. The legal, regulatory and contractual environment surrounding information security and privacy is constantly evolving and companies that collect and retain such information are under increasing attack by cyber-criminals around the world. A significant actual or potential theft, loss, fraudulent use or misuse of customer, stockholder, employee or our data by cybercrime or otherwise, non-compliance with our contractual or other legal obligations regarding such data or a violation of our privacy and security policies with respect to such data could adversely impact our reputation and could result in significant costs, fines, litigation or regulatory action against us. Increasingly, our products and services are accessed through the Internet, and security breaches in connection with the delivery of our services via the Internet may affect us and could be detrimental to our reputation, business, operating results and financial condition. We cannot be certain that advances in criminal capabilities, new discoveries in the field of cryptography or other developments will not compromise or breach the technology protecting the networks that access our products and services.

Our quarterly operating results may fluctuate significantly. Our operating results may differ from quarter to quarter, and these differences may be significant. Factors that may cause these differences include: changes in the volume of lease applications, approvals and originations; changes in interest rates; the availability and cost of capital and funding; the degree of competition we face; the levels of charge-offs we incur; changes in the regulatory environment; general economic conditions; and other factors.

Our common stock price is volatile. The trading price of our common stock may fluctuate substantially depending on many factors, some of which are beyond our control and may not be related to our operating performance. These fluctuations could cause investors to lose part or all of their investment in our shares of common stock. Those factors that could cause fluctuations include, but are not limited to, the following:

- price and volume fluctuations in the overall stock market from time to time;
- significant volatility in the market price and trading volume of financial services companies;

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- actual or anticipated changes in our earnings or fluctuations in our operating results or in the expectations of market analysts;
- investor perceptions of the equipment leasing industry in general and the Company in particular;
- the operating and stock performance of comparable companies;
- legislative and regulatory changes with respect to the financial or banking industries;
- general economic conditions and trends;
- major catastrophic events;
- loss of external funding sources;
- sales of large blocks of our stock or sales by insiders; or
- departures of key personnel.

It is possible that in some future quarter our operating results may be below the expectations of financial market analysts and investors and, as a result of these and other factors, the price of our common stock may decline.

Future sales of our common stock by a certain large shareholder could adversely affect the market price of our common stock. A substantial number of shares of our common stock could be sold into the public market pursuant to a shelf registration statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-128329) that became effective on December 19, 2005. As of March 1, 2013, this large shareholder owned 2,309,934 shares of our common stock. The sale of all or a portion of these shares into the public market, or the perception that such a sale could occur, could adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

Anti-takeover provisions and our right to issue preferred stock could make a third-party acquisition of us difficult. We are a Pennsylvania corporation. Anti-takeover provisions of Pennsylvania law could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire control of us, even if such change in control would be beneficial to our shareholders. Our amended and restated articles of incorporation and our bylaws contain certain other provisions that would make it difficult for a third party to acquire control of us, including a provision that our Board of Directors may issue preferred stock without shareholder approval.

Item 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments*

None.

Item 2. *Properties*

At December 31, 2013, we operated from five leased facilities including our executive office facility, a Philadelphia office facility, the branch offices and the headquarters of MBB. Our Mount Laurel, New Jersey executive offices are housed in a leased facility of approximately 50,000 square feet under a lease that expires in May 2020. We also lease 3,524 square feet of office space in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where we perform our lease recording and acceptance functions. Our Philadelphia lease expires in July 2014. In addition, we have a regional office in Johns Creek, Georgia (a suburb of Atlanta). Our Georgia office is 3,085 square feet and the lease expires in June 2019. The headquarters of MBB in Salt Lake City is 5,764 square feet and the lease expires in October 2014. We also lease 300 square feet for a sales office in Sherwood, Oregon. This lease commenced September 2010 and is on a month-to-month basis.

In February 2013, the Company extended its lease agreement on its executive offices in Mount Laurel, New Jersey. The original expiration date of May 2013 was extended to May 2020, with an expected obligation of

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approximately \$1.1 million per year. Concurrently, the Company also entered into a lease agreement for an additional 9,700 square feet at the same location, which commences in June 2014 and expires in May 2020. The expected annual obligation under such lease is approximately \$0.2 million per year.

We believe our leased facilities are adequate for our current needs and sufficient to support our current operations and anticipated future requirements.

Item 3. *Legal Proceedings*

We are party to various legal proceedings, which include claims and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, these actions will not have a material effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations or cash flows.

Item 4. *Mine Safety Disclosures*

Not applicable.

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PART II

Item 5. *Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities*

Marlin Business Services Corp. completed its IPO of common stock and became a publicly traded company on November 12, 2003. The Company's common stock trades on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol "MRLN." The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales prices per share of our common stock as reported on the NASDAQ Global Select Market and the dividends declared per common share.

	2013			2012		
	High	Low	Cash Dividends	High	Low	Cash Dividends
First Quarter	\$23.58	\$18.50	\$ 0.10	\$15.97	\$12.66	\$ 0.06
Second Quarter	\$25.90	\$20.63	\$ 0.10	\$16.39	\$13.56	\$ 0.06
Third Quarter	\$26.83	\$21.51	\$ 2.11	\$21.88	\$14.74	\$ 0.08
Fourth Quarter	\$28.06	\$22.65	\$ 0.11	\$22.59	\$16.80	\$ 0.08

Dividend Policy

As previously disclosed, on November 6, 2013, Marlin Business Services Corp. declared its ninth regular quarterly dividend. The dividend of \$0.11 per share of common stock was paid on December 2, 2013 to holders of our common stock as of November 18, 2013.

As previously disclosed, in addition to the Company's regular quarterly dividend, the Company's Board of Directors declared a special cash dividend of \$2.00 per share on September 4, 2013. The special dividend was paid on September 26, 2013 to shareholders of record on the close of business on September 16, 2013, which resulted in a dividend payment of approximately \$26.0 million. The Company's Board of Directors does not expect the special dividend to affect the payment of the regular quarterly dividends, which remain subject to Board approval.

Payment of future dividends will also depend upon our earnings, financial condition, capital requirements, cash flow, long-range plans and such other factors as our Board of Directors may deem relevant.

The Federal Reserve Board has issued policy statements which provide that, as a general matter, insured banks and bank holding companies should pay dividends only out of current operating earnings. Payment of dividends by Marlin Business Bank to its sole shareholder, Marlin Business Services Corp., are also subject to the regulatory requirements and restrictions described in the "Supervision and Regulation" portion of Item 1 of Part I of this Form 10-K.

Number of Record Holders

There were 247 holders of record of our common stock at February 25, 2014. We believe that the number of beneficial owners is greater than the number of record holders because a large portion of our common stock is held of record through brokerage firms in "street name."

Information on Stock Repurchases

On November 2, 2007, the Company's Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase plan. Under this program, the Company is authorized to repurchase up to \$15 million in value of its outstanding shares of common stock. This authority may be exercised from time to time and in such amounts as market conditions warrant. Any shares purchased under this plan are returned to the status of authorized but unissued shares of common stock. The repurchases may be made on the open market, in block trades or otherwise. The program may be suspended or discontinued at any time. The repurchases are funded using the Company's working capital.

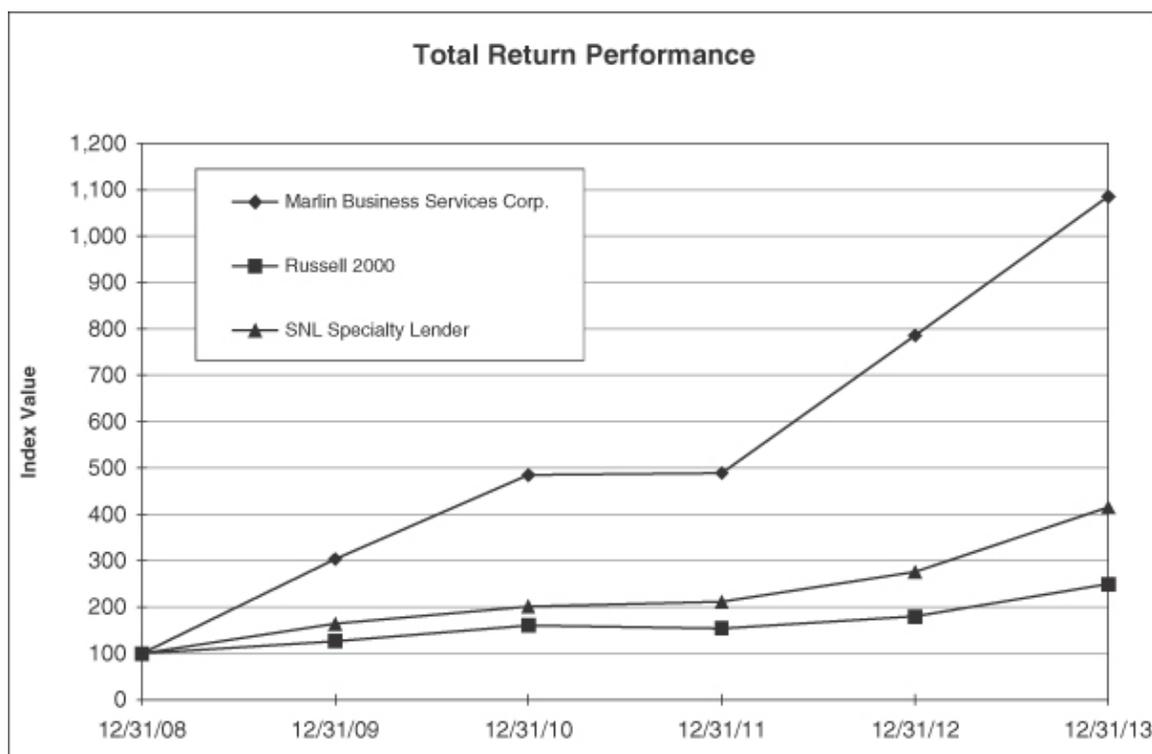
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The Company did not repurchase any shares of its common stock during the fourth quarter of 2013.

In addition to the repurchases described above, pursuant to the Company’s 2003 Equity Compensation Plan (the “2003 Plan”), participants may have shares withheld to cover income taxes. There were 570 shares repurchased to cover income tax withholding pursuant to the 2003 Plan during the three-month period ended December 31, 2013, at an average cost of \$25.45 per share.

Shareholder Return Performance Graph

The following graph compares the dollar change in the cumulative total shareholder return on the Company’s common stock against the cumulative total return of the Russell 2000 Index and the SNL Specialty Lender Index for the period commencing on December 31, 2008 and ending on December 31, 2013. The graph shows the cumulative investment return to shareholders based on the assumption that a \$100 investment was made on December 31, 2008 in each of the following: the Company’s common stock, the Russell 2000 Index and the SNL Specialty Lender Index. We computed returns assuming the reinvestment of all dividends. The shareholder return shown on the following graph is not indicative of future performance.



<i>Index</i>	<i>Period Ending</i>					
	<i>12/31/08</i>	<i>12/31/09</i>	<i>12/31/10</i>	<i>12/31/11</i>	<i>12/31/12</i>	<i>12/31/13</i>
Marlin Business Services Corp.	100.0	303.83	484.67	488.95	785.52	1084.60
Russell 2000	100.0	127.17	161.32	154.59	179.86	249.69
SNL Specialty Lender	100.0	164.15	201.85	211.72	276.00	415.57

Source : SNL Financial LC, Charlottesville, VA
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Item 6. *Selected Financial Data*

The following selected financial data as of and for each of the five years ended December 31, 2013 has been derived from the consolidated financial statements. The selected financial data should be read together with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” included elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
	(Dollars in thousands, except per-share data)				
Statement of Operations Data:					
Interest and fee income	\$77,075	\$64,951	\$56,523	\$61,337	\$83,444
Interest expense	4,545	6,882	11,416	15,613	27,338
Net interest and fee income	72,530	58,069	45,107	45,724	56,106
Provision for credit losses	9,617	5,920	4,134	9,438	27,189
Net interest and fee income after provision for credit losses	62,913	52,149	40,973	36,286	28,917
Loss on derivatives	(2)	(6)	(53)	(116)	(1,959)
Insurance and other income	6,600	5,970	5,704	5,401	6,855
Other expense:					
Salaries and benefits	27,680	24,862	22,539	19,966	19,071
General and administrative	14,725	13,547	13,044	12,762	12,854
Financing related costs	1,106	850	719	680	505
Other expense	43,511	39,259	36,302	33,408	32,430
Income before income taxes	26,000	18,854	10,322	8,163	1,383
Income tax expense	9,769	7,157	4,147	2,495	347
Net income	\$16,231	\$11,697	\$ 6,175	\$ 5,668	\$ 1,036
Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.26	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.08
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.25	\$ 0.91	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.08
Cash dividends declared per share	\$ 2.42	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.06	\$ —	\$ —

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	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
(Dollars in thousands, except per-share data)					
Operating Data:					
Total number of finance receivables originated	25,712	24,557	18,102	12,407	9,763
Total finance receivables originated	\$349,461	\$322,198	\$229,014	\$134,030	\$ 88,935
Average total finance receivables ⁽¹⁾	\$540,717	\$432,829	\$358,326	\$389,001	\$558,311
Weighted average interest rate (implicit) on new finance receivables originated ⁽²⁾	12.03%	12.85%	12.84%	14.47%	15.09%
Interest income as a percent of average total finance receivables ⁽¹⁾	11.78%	12.24%	12.36%	12.15%	11.83%
Interest expense as percent of average interest-bearing liabilities	0.99%	2.03%	4.20%	4.85%	5.40%
Portfolio Asset Quality Data:					
Total finance receivables, end of period ⁽¹⁾	\$595,253	\$500,203	\$385,984	\$352,527	\$450,595
Delinquencies greater than 60 days past due ⁽³⁾	0.47%	0.42%	0.38%	0.90%	1.67%
Allowance for credit losses	\$ 8,467	\$ 6,488	\$ 5,353	\$ 7,718	\$ 12,193
Allowance for credit losses to total finance receivables, end of period ⁽¹⁾	1.42%	1.30%	1.39%	2.19%	2.71%
Charge-offs, net	\$ 7,638	\$ 4,785	\$ 6,499	\$ 13,913	\$ 30,279
Ratio of net charge-offs to average total finance receivables ⁽¹⁾	1.41%	1.11%	1.81%	3.58%	5.42%
Operating Ratios:					
Efficiency ratio ⁽⁴⁾	53.59%	59.98%	70.03%	64.02%	50.71%
Return on average total assets	2.45%	2.18%	1.31%	1.13%	0.15%
Return on average stockholders' equity	9.31%	6.96%	3.81%	3.72%	0.70%
Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 85,653	\$ 64,970	\$ 42,285	\$ 37,026	\$ 37,057
Restricted interest-earning deposits with banks	\$ 1,273	\$ 3,520	\$ 28,637	\$ 47,107	\$ 63,400
Net investment in leases and loans	\$597,075	\$503,017	\$387,840	\$351,569	\$448,610
Total assets	\$702,207	\$602,348	\$485,969	\$468,062	\$565,803
Deposits	\$503,038	\$378,188	\$198,579	\$ 92,919	\$ 80,288
Short-term borrowings	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 62,541
Long-term borrowings	\$ —	\$ 15,514	\$ 92,004	\$178,650	\$244,445
Total liabilities	\$539,169	\$428,098	\$321,868	\$308,059	\$413,918
Total stockholders' equity	\$163,038	\$174,250	\$164,101	\$160,003	\$151,885

- (1) Total finance receivables include net investment in direct financing leases and loans. For purposes of asset quality and allowance calculations the effects of (i) the allowance for credit losses and (ii) initial direct costs and fees deferred, are excluded from total finance receivables.
- (2) Excludes initial direct costs and fees deferred.
- (3) Calculated as a percentage of minimum lease payments receivable for leases and as a percentage of principal outstanding for loans.
- (4) Salaries, benefits, general and administrative expense divided by net interest and fee income, insurance and other income.

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

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this document may include the words or phrases "can be," "expects," "plans," "may," "may affect," "may depend," "believe," "estimate," "intend," "could," "should," "would," "if" and similar words and phrases that constitute "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "1933 Act"), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "1934 Act"). Forward-looking statements are subject to various known and unknown risks and uncertainties and the Company cautions that any forward-looking information provided by or on its behalf is not a guarantee of future performance. Statements regarding the following subjects are forward-looking by their nature: (a) our business strategy; (b) our projected operating results; (c) our ability to obtain external deposits or financing; (d) our understanding of our competition; and (e) industry and market trends. The Company's actual results could differ materially from those anticipated by such forward-looking statements due to a number of factors, some of which are beyond the Company's control, including, without limitation:

- availability, terms and deployment of funding and capital;
- changes in our industry, interest rates, the regulatory environment or the general economy resulting in changes to our business strategy;
- the degree and nature of our competition;
- availability and retention of qualified personnel;
- general volatility of the capital markets; and
- the factors set forth in the section captioned "Risk Factors" in Item 1A of this Form 10-K.

Forward-looking statements apply only as of the date made and the Company is not required to update forward-looking statements for subsequent or unanticipated events or circumstances.

Overview

We are a nationwide provider of equipment financing solutions, primarily to small and mid-sized businesses. We finance over 100 categories of commercial equipment important to the typical small and mid-sized business customer, including copiers, computers and software, security systems, telecommunications equipment and certain commercial and industrial equipment. We access our end user customers through origination sources comprised of our existing network of independent equipment dealers and national account programs, as well as through direct solicitation of our end user customers and through relationships with select lease brokers.

Our leases are fixed-rate transactions with terms generally ranging from 36 to 60 months. At December 31, 2013, our lease portfolio consisted of approximately 75,000 accounts with an average original term of 46 months and average original transaction size of approximately \$13,000.

We were founded in 1997. At December 31, 2013, we have \$702.2 million in total assets. Our assets are substantially comprised of our net investment in leases and loans which totaled \$597.1 million at December 31, 2013.

Our revenue consists of interest and fees from our leases and loans and, to a lesser extent, income from our property insurance program and other fee income. Our expenses consist of interest expense and operating expenses, which include salaries and benefits and other general and administrative expenses. As a credit lender, our earnings are also impacted by credit losses. For the year ended December 31, 2013, our net credit losses were 1.41% of our average total finance receivables. We establish reserves for credit losses which require us to estimate inherent losses in our portfolio as of the reporting date.

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Our leases are classified under generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“U.S. GAAP”) as direct financing leases, and we recognize interest income over the term of the lease. Direct financing leases transfer substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership to the equipment lessee. Our net investment in direct finance leases is included in our consolidated financial statements in “net investment in leases and loans.” Net investment in direct financing leases consists of the sum of total minimum lease payments receivable and the estimated residual value of leased equipment, less unearned lease income. Unearned lease income consists of the excess of the total future minimum lease payments receivable plus the estimated residual value expected to be realized at the end of the lease term plus deferred net initial direct costs and fees less the cost of the related equipment. Approximately 68% of our lease portfolio at December 31, 2013 amortizes over the lease term to a \$1 residual value. For the remainder of the portfolio, we must estimate end of term residual values for the leased assets. Failure to correctly estimate residual values could result in losses being realized on the disposition of the equipment at the end of the lease term.

We fund our business primarily through the issuance of fixed-rate FDIC-insured certificates of deposit, raised nationally by MBB. The Company also maintains a variable-rate long-term loan facility.

Since its opening in 2008, MBB has served as a funding source for a portion of the Company’s new originations through the issuance of FDIC-insured certificates of deposit. We anticipate that FDIC-insured certificates of deposit issued by MBB will continue to represent our primary source of funds for the foreseeable future. As of December 31, 2013 total MBB deposits were \$503.0 million compared to \$378.2 million at December 31, 2012. We had no outstanding secured borrowings as of December 31, 2013. Our aggregate outstanding secured borrowings amounted to \$15.5 million at December 31, 2012.

Fixed rate leases not funded with deposits are financed with variable-rate debt. Therefore, our earnings may be exposed to interest rate risk should interest rates rise. We generally benefit in times of falling and low interest rates. In contrast to previous facilities, our current long-term loan facility does not require annual refinancing.

From time to time we use derivative financial instruments to manage exposure to the effects of changes in market interest rates and to fulfill certain covenants in our borrowing arrangements. All derivatives are recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets at their fair value as either assets or liabilities. The Company was not a party to any active derivatives at December 31, 2013.

Through the issuance of FDIC-insured certificates of deposit, the Company’s wholly owned subsidiary, Marlin Business Bank (“MBB”), serves as the Company’s primary funding source. Over time, MBB may offer other products and services to the Company’s customer base. As a Utah state-chartered Federal Reserve member bank, MBB is supervised by both the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco and the Utah Department of Financial Institutions.

On January 13, 2009, Marlin Business Services Corp. became a bank holding company and is subject to the Bank Holding Company Act and supervised by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. On September 15, 2010, the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia confirmed the effectiveness of Marlin Business Services Corp.’s election to become a financial holding company (while remaining a bank holding company) pursuant to Sections 4(k) and (l) of the Bank Holding Company Act and Section 225.82 of the Federal Reserve Board’s Regulation Y. Such election permits Marlin Business Services Corp. to engage in activities that are financial in nature or incidental to a financial activity, including the maintenance and expansion of our reinsurance activities conducted through its wholly-owned subsidiary, AssuranceOne.

Stock Repurchase Plan

On November 2, 2007, the Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase plan. Under this program, Marlin is authorized to repurchase up to \$15 million of its outstanding shares of common stock. This authority may be exercised from time to time and in such amounts as market conditions warrant. Any shares purchased under this plan are returned to the status of authorized but unissued shares of common stock. The repurchases

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may be made on the open market, in block trades or otherwise. The program may be suspended or discontinued at any time. The stock repurchases are funded using the Company's working capital.

There were 231 shares of common stock repurchased by the Company pursuant to the above plan during the year ended December 31, 2013. As of December 31, 2013, the maximum approximate dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under the stock repurchase plan is approximately \$5.1 million.

In addition to the repurchases described above, pursuant to the 2003 Plan, participants may have shares withheld to cover income taxes. There were 53,757 shares repurchased to cover income tax withholding pursuant to the 2003 Plan during the year ended December 31, 2013, at an average cost of \$21.65 per share.

Critical Accounting Policies

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses and affect related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of our financial statements. On an ongoing basis, we evaluate our estimates, including credit losses, residuals, initial direct costs and fees, other fees, the fair value of financial instruments and the realization of deferred tax assets. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various 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. Critical accounting policies are defined as those that are reflective of significant judgments and uncertainties. Our consolidated financial statements are based on the selection and application of critical accounting policies, the most significant of which are described below.

Income recognition. Interest income is recognized under the effective interest method. The effective interest method of income recognition applies a constant rate of interest equal to the internal rate of return on the lease.

The Company's lease portfolio consists of homogenous small balance accounts with an average balance less than \$10,000 across a large cross section of credit variables such as state, equipment type, obligor, vendor and industry category. These leases generally have similar credit risk characteristics and as a result the Company evaluates the impairment of the lease portfolio on a pooled basis. The Company's key credit quality indicator is delinquency status. Based on the historical payment behavior of the Company's lease portfolio as a whole, payments are considered reasonably assured when a lease's delinquency status is less than 90 days. Therefore, when a lease or loan is 90 days or more delinquent, the contract is classified as non-accrual and interest income recognition is discontinued. Interest income recognition resumes on a contract when the lessee makes payments sufficient to bring the contract's status to less than 90 days delinquent.

Fee income consists of fees for delinquent lease and loan payments, cash collected on early termination of leases and net residual income. Net residual income includes income from lease renewals and gains and losses on the realization of residual values of leased equipment disposed at the end of a lease's term. Residual income is recognized as earned.

Fee income from delinquent lease payments is recognized on an accrual basis based on anticipated collection rates. At a minimum of every quarter, an analysis of anticipated collection rates is performed based on updates to collection experience. Adjustments in anticipated collection rate assumptions are made as needed based on this analysis. Other fees are recognized when received.

Insurance income is recognized on an accrual basis as earned over the term of a lease. Generally, insurance payments that are 120 days or more past due are charged against income. Ceding commissions, losses and loss adjustment expenses are recorded in the period incurred and netted against insurance income.

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Initial direct costs and fees. We defer initial direct costs incurred and fees received to originate our leases and loans in accordance with the Receivables Topic and the Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs Subtopic of the FASB ASC. The initial direct costs and fees we defer are part of the net investment in leases and loans and are amortized to interest income using the effective interest method. We defer third-party commission costs as well as certain internal costs directly related to the origination activity. Costs subject to deferral include evaluating each prospective customer's financial condition, evaluating and recording guarantees and other security arrangements, negotiating terms, preparing and processing documents and closing each transaction. Estimates of costs subject to deferral are updated periodically, and no less frequently than each year. The fees we defer are documentation fees collected at inception. The realization of the deferred initial direct costs, net of fees deferred, is predicated on the net future cash flows generated by our lease and loan portfolios.

Lease residual values. A direct financing lease is recorded at the aggregate future minimum lease payments plus the estimated residual value less unearned income. Residual values are established at lease inception based on our estimate of the expected fair value of the equipment at the end of the lease term. Residual values may be realized at lease termination from lease extensions, sales or other dispositions of leased equipment. These estimates are based on industry data and management's experience.

The Company records an estimated residual value at lease inception for all fair market value and fixed purchase option leases based on a percentage of the equipment cost of the asset being leased. The percentages used depend on equipment type and term. In setting and reviewing estimated residual values, the Company focuses its analysis primarily on total historical and expected realization statistics pertaining to sales of equipment. In subsequent evaluations for the impairment of the booked residual values, the Company reviews historical realization statistics, including lease renewals and equipment sales. Anticipated renewal income is not included in the determination of fair value; however, it is one of the ways that fair value may be realized at the end of the lease term.

At the end of an original lease term, lessees may choose to purchase the equipment, renew the lease or return the equipment to the Company. The Company receives income from lease renewals when the lessee elects to retain the equipment longer than the original term of the lease. This income, net of appropriate periodic reductions in the estimated residual values of the related equipment, is included in fee income as net residual income.

When a lessee elects to return equipment at lease termination, the equipment is transferred to other assets at the lower of its basis or fair market value. The Company generally sells returned equipment to independent third parties, rather than leasing the equipment a second time. The Company does not maintain equipment in other assets for longer than 120 days. Any loss recognized on transferring equipment to other assets, and any gain or loss realized on the sale or disposal of equipment to a lessee or to others is included in fee income as net residual income.

Based on the Company's experience, the amount of ultimate realization of the residual value tends to relate more to the customer's election at the end of the lease term to enter into a renewal period, to purchase the leased equipment or to return the leased equipment than it does to the equipment type. Management performs reviews of the estimated residual values and historic realization statistics no less frequently than quarterly and any impairment, if other than temporary, is recognized in the current period.

Allowance for credit losses. In accordance with the Contingencies Topic of the FASB ASC, we maintain an allowance for credit losses at an amount sufficient to absorb losses inherent in our existing lease and loan portfolios as of the reporting dates based on our projection of probable net credit losses.

We generally evaluate our portfolios on a pooled basis, due to their composition of small balance, homogenous accounts with similar general credit risk characteristics, diversified among a large cross-section of variables including industry, geography, equipment type, obligor and vendor. We consider both quantitative and

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qualitative factors in determining the allowance for credit losses. Quantitative factors considered include a migration analysis stratified by industry classification, historic delinquencies and charge-offs, and a static pool analysis of historic recoveries. A migration analysis is a technique used to estimate the likelihood that an account will progress through the various delinquency stages and ultimately charge off. As part of our quantitative analysis we may also consider specifically identified pools of leases separately from the migration analysis, whenever certain identified pools are not expected to perform consistently with their credit characteristics or the portfolio as a whole. These lease pools may be analyzed for impairment separately from the migration analysis and a specific reserve established.

Qualitative factors that may result in further adjustments to the quantitative analysis include items such as forecasting uncertainties, changes in the composition of our lease and loan portfolios, seasonality, economic or business conditions and emerging trends, business practices or policies at the reporting date that are different from the periods used in the quantitative analysis. For example, underwriting guidelines may be adjusted from time to time in response to current economic conditions and/or portfolio performance trends. Such underwriting adjustments may be made to a variety of credit attributes, such as transaction size, asset type, industry code, geographic location, time in business and commercial credit scores. The impact of these underwriting adjustments is considered as one of the components in calculating the qualitative component of the allowance for credit losses. The total net adjustments due to all qualitative factors increased the allowance for credit losses by approximately \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

The various factors used in the analysis are reviewed periodically, and no less frequently than quarterly. We then establish an allowance for credit losses for the projected probable net credit losses inherent in the portfolio based on this analysis. A provision is charged against earnings to maintain the allowance for credit losses at the appropriate level. Our policy is to charge-off against the allowance the estimated unrecoverable portion of accounts once they reach 121 days delinquent.

Our projections of probable net credit losses are inherently uncertain, and as a result we cannot predict with certainty the amount of such losses. Changes in economic conditions, the risk characteristics and composition of the portfolios, bankruptcy laws and other factors could impact our actual and projected net credit losses and the related allowance for credit losses. To the extent we add new leases and loans to our portfolios, or to the degree credit quality is worse than expected, we record expense to increase the allowance for credit losses for the estimated net losses inherent in our portfolios. Actual losses may vary from current estimates.

Stock-based compensation. We issue restricted shares to certain employees and directors as part of our overall compensation strategy. In previous years, we also issued options as part of our compensation strategy. The Compensation—Stock Compensation Topic of the FASB ASC establishes fair value as the measurement objective in accounting for share-based payment arrangements and requires all entities to apply a fair-value-based measurement method in accounting for share-based payment transactions with employees, except for equity instruments held by employee share ownership plans.

The Company measures stock-based compensation cost at grant date, based on the fair value of the awards ultimately expected to vest. Stock-based compensation expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the service period. We generally use the Black-Scholes valuation model to measure the fair value of our stock options utilizing various assumptions with respect to expected holding period, risk-free interest rates, stock price volatility and dividend yield. The assumptions are based on subjective future expectations combined with management judgment.

As required by U.S. GAAP, the Company uses its judgment in estimating the amount of awards that are expected to be forfeited, with subsequent revisions to the assumptions if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. The vesting of certain restricted shares may be accelerated to a minimum of three years based on achievement of various individual performance measures. Acceleration of expense for awards based on individual performance factors occurs when the achievement of the performance criteria is determined.

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Nonforfeitable dividends paid on shares of restricted stock are recorded to retained earnings for shares that are expected to vest and to compensation expense for shares that are not expected to vest.

Income taxes. The Income Taxes Topic of the FASB ASC requires the use of the asset and liability method under which deferred taxes are determined based on the estimated future tax effects of differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities, given the provisions of the enacted tax laws. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income in making this assessment. Based upon the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes it is more likely than not that the Company will realize the benefits of these deductible differences.

Significant management judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities and any necessary valuation allowance recorded against net deferred tax assets. The process involves summarizing temporary differences resulting from the different treatment of items such as leases for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included within the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Our management then assesses the likelihood that deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income or tax carry-back availability and, to the extent our management believes recovery is not likely, a valuation allowance is established. To the extent that we establish a valuation allowance in a period, an expense is recorded within the tax provision in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

At December 31, 2013, there have been no material changes to the liability for uncertain tax positions and there are no significant unrecognized tax benefits. The periods subject to general examination for the Company's federal return include the 2006 tax year to the present. The Company files state income tax returns in various states which may have different statutes of limitations. Generally, state income tax returns for years 2006 through the present are subject to examination. The Company had amended its previously filed federal and state income tax returns for the years 2006 through 2009, which resulted in the recognition of a net tax receivable of approximately \$15.4 million as described in Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 8 herein and originally discussed in Note 13 to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010. During 2013, the examination of the federal amended returns was completed. Due to the receipt of federal and state amended tax return refunds, the Company has a net tax payable of \$0.6 million primarily for the interest earned on these refunds.

The Company records penalties and accrued interest related to taxes, including penalties and interest related to uncertain tax positions, in income tax expense. Such adjustments have historically been minimal and immaterial to our financial results.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Comparison of the Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

Net income. Net income of \$16.2 million was reported for the year ended December 31, 2013, resulting in diluted earnings per share of \$1.25, compared to net income of \$11.7 million and diluted earnings per share of \$0.91 for the year ended December 31, 2012. Net income for the year ended December 31, 2013 reflects an after-tax adjustment charge of approximately \$1.3 million, or \$0.10 diluted earnings per share, due to the departure of the Company's Chief Operating Officer.

Return on average assets was 2.45% for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to a return of 2.18% for the year ended December 31, 2012. Return on average equity was 9.31% for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to a return of 6.96% for the year ended December 31, 2012.

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Overall, our average net investment in total finance receivables for the year ended December 31, 2013 increased 24.9% to \$540.7 million, compared to \$432.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. This change was primarily due to the increasing origination volume continuing to exceed lease repayments. The end-of-period net investment in total finance receivables at December 31, 2013 was \$597.1 million, an increase of 18.7% from \$503.0 million at December 31, 2012.

During the year ended December 31, 2013, we generated 25,712 new leases with a cost of \$349.5 million, compared to 24,557 new leases with a cost of \$322.2 million generated for the year ended December 31, 2012. Sales staffing levels increased from 114 sales account executives at December 31, 2012 to 124 sales account executives at December 31, 2013. Approval rates remained stable at 66% for the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 .

For the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012, net interest and fee income increased \$14.4 million, or 24.8%, primarily due to a 24.9% increase in average total finance receivables, combined with a lower cost of funds on liabilities. The provision for credit losses increased \$3.7 million, or 62.7%, to \$9.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 from \$5.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, primarily due to increase in both net charge-offs and the allowance for credit losses resulting from portfolio growth, the ongoing seasoning of the portfolio and the mix of credit profiles. Other expenses increased \$4.2 million, or 10.7%, for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to the year ended December 31, 2012, primarily due to amounts owing in connection with the departure of Marlin's Chief Operating Officer; increased lease origination volume, increased sales compensation expense and additional compensation related to the achievement of certain performance criteria.

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Average balances and net interest margin. The following table summarizes the Company's average balances, interest income, interest expense and average yields and rates on major categories of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2013			2012		
	Average Balance (1)	Interest	(Dollars in thousands) Average Yields/ Rates	Average Balance (1)	Interest	Average Yields/ Rates
Interest-earning assets:						
Interest-earning deposits with banks	\$ 85,795	\$ 85	0.11%	\$ 55,203	\$ 52	0.10%
Restricted interest-earning deposits with banks	3,280	—	0.01	17,264	2	0.01
Securities available for sale	5,533	120	2.17	3,366	92	2.73
Net investment in leases ⁽²⁾	540,089	63,451	11.75	432,351	52,805	12.21
Loans receivable ⁽²⁾	628	29	4.57	479	24	4.94
Total interest-earning assets	635,325	63,685	10.03	508,663	52,975	10.41
Non-interest-earning assets:						
Cash and due from banks	814			2,535		
Property and equipment, net	2,104			2,112		
Property tax receivables	3,162			591		
Other assets ⁽³⁾	20,229			23,234		
Total non-interest-earning assets	26,309			28,472		
Total assets	\$661,634			\$537,135		
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Deposits	\$453,070	\$ 4,130	0.91%	\$288,138	\$ 3,468	1.20%
Long-term borrowings ⁽⁴⁾	3,083	415	13.48	51,132	3,414	6.68
Total interest-bearing liabilities	456,153	4,545	0.99	339,270	6,882	2.03
Non-interest-bearing liabilities:						
Sales and property taxes payable	6,116			4,029		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	6,441			6,071		
Net deferred income tax liability	18,523			19,667		
Total non-interest-bearing liabilities	31,080			29,767		
Total liabilities	487,233			369,037		
Stockholders' equity	174,401			168,098		
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$661,634			\$537,135		
Net interest income		\$ 59,140			\$ 46,093	
Interest rate spread⁽⁵⁾			9.04%			8.38%
Net interest margin⁽⁶⁾			9.31%			9.06%
Ratio of average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities			139.28%			149.93%

(1) Average balances were calculated using average daily balances.

(2) Average balances of leases and loans include non-accrual leases and loans, and are presented net of unearned income. The average balances of leases and loans do not include the effects of (i) the allowance for credit losses and (ii) initial direct costs and fees deferred.

(3) Includes operating leases.

(4) Includes effect of transaction costs. Amortization of transaction costs is on a straight-line basis, resulting in an increased average rate whenever average portfolio balances are at reduced levels.

(5) Interest rate spread represents the difference between the average yield on interest-earning assets and the average rate on interest-bearing liabilities.

(6) Net interest margin represents net interest income as a percentage of average interest-earning assets.

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The following table presents the components of the changes in net interest income by volume and rate.

	Year Ended December 31, 2013 Compared To Year Ended December 31, 2012		
	<u>Volume⁽¹⁾</u>	Increase (Decrease) Due To:	
		<u>Rate⁽¹⁾</u>	
	(Dollars in thousands)		<u>Total</u>
Interest income:			
Interest-earning deposits with banks	\$ 30	\$ 3	\$ 33
Restricted interest-earning deposits with banks	(1)	(1)	(2)
Securities available for sale	50	(22)	28
Net investment in leases	12,724	(2,078)	10,646
Loans receivable	7	(2)	5
Total interest income	12,761	(2,051)	10,710
Interest expense:			
Deposits	1,647	(985)	662
Long-term borrowings	(4,777)	1,778	(2,999)
Total interest expense	1,884	(4,221)	(2,337)
Net interest income	\$ 11,760	\$ 1,287	\$ 13,047

- (1) Changes due to volume and rate are calculated independently for each line item presented rather than presenting vertical subtotals for the individual volume and rate columns. Changes attributable to changes in volume represent changes in average balances multiplied by the prior period's average rates. Changes attributable to changes in rate represent changes in average rates multiplied by the prior year's average balances. Changes attributable to the combined impact of volume and rate have been allocated proportionately to the change due to volume and the change due to rate.

Net interest and fee margin. The following table summarizes the Company's net interest and fee income as a percentage of average total finance receivables for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Interest income	\$ 63,685	\$ 52,975
Fee income	13,390	11,976
Interest and fee income	77,075	64,951
Interest expense	4,545	6,882
Net interest and fee income	<u>\$ 72,530</u>	<u>\$ 58,069</u>
Average total finance receivables ⁽¹⁾	\$ 540,717	\$ 432,829
Percent of average total finance receivables:		
Interest income	11.78%	12.24%
Fee income	2.48	2.77
Interest and fee income	14.26	15.01
Interest expense	0.84	1.59
Net interest and fee margin	<u>13.42%</u>	<u>13.42%</u>

- (1) Total finance receivables include net investment in direct financing leases and loans. For the calculations above, the effects of (i) the allowance for credit losses and (ii) initial direct costs and fees deferred are excluded.

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Net interest and fee income increased \$14.4 million, or 24.8%, to \$72.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 from \$58.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The net interest and fee margin remained stable at 13.42% for the years ended December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

Interest income, net of amortized initial direct costs and fees, increased \$10.7 million, or 20.2%, to \$63.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 from \$53.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The increase in interest income was principally due to a 24.9% increase in average total finance receivables, which increased \$107.9 million to \$540.7 million at December 31, 2013 from \$432.8 million at December 31, 2012, partially offset by a decrease in average yield of 46 basis points. The increase in average total finance receivables was primarily due to the increasing origination volume continuing to exceed lease repayments. The average yield on the portfolio decreased, due to lower yields on the new leases compared to the yields on the leases repaying, primarily due to a change in mix of new origination types toward larger program opportunities. The weighted average implicit interest rate on new finance receivables decreased 82 basis points to 12.03% for the year ended December 31, 2013, from 12.85% for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Fee income increased \$1.4 million, or 11.7%, to \$13.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 from \$12.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. Fee income included approximately \$2.7 million of net residual income for the year ended December 31, 2013 and \$3.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The decrease in net residual income was primarily due to lower renewal income since fewer leases reached the end of their original contractual terms during 2013, as a result of the lower originations during the 2008 to 2010 timeframe.

Fee income also included approximately \$9.1 million in late fee income for the year ended December 31, 2013, which increased 24.7%, compared to \$7.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The increase in late fee income was primarily due to the increase in average total finance receivables.

Fee income, as a percentage of average total finance receivables, decreased 29 basis points to 2.48% for the year ended December 31, 2013 from 2.77% for the year ended December 31, 2012. Late fees remained the largest component of fee income at 1.68% as a percentage of average total finance receivables for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to 1.69% for the year ended December 31, 2012. As a percentage of average total finance receivables, net residual income was 0.50% for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to 0.82% for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Interest expense decreased \$2.4 million to \$4.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 from \$6.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The decrease was primarily due to a shift in our funding mix toward lower-cost deposits. Interest expense, as a percentage of average total finance receivables, decreased 75 basis points to 0.84% for the year ended December 31, 2013, from 1.59% for the year ended December 31, 2012.

The weighted average interest rate, excluding transaction costs, on borrowings was 3.20% for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to 4.70% for the year ended December 31, 2012, primarily due to a shift in mix to variable-rate debt as the term securitization borrowings were repaid, combined with lower interest rates. The average balance for our variable-rate debt was \$3.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$34.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The weighted average interest rate, excluding transaction costs, for our variable-rate debt was 3.20% for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to 4.63% for the year ended December 31, 2012. For the year ended December 31, 2013, average term securitization borrowings outstanding were \$0.0 million at a weighted average coupon of 0.00%, compared to \$16.2 million at a weighted average coupon of 4.84% for the year ended December 31, 2012. (See **Liquidity and Capital Resources** in this Item 7).

Our wholly-owned subsidiary, MBB, serves as our primary funding source. MBB raises fixed-rate FDIC-insured deposits via the brokered certificates of deposit market and from other sources on a direct basis. At December 31, 2013, brokered certificates of deposit represented approximately 67.4% of total deposits, while

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approximately 32.6% of total deposits were obtained from direct channels. Interest expense on deposits was \$4.1 million, or 0.91% as a percentage of average deposits, for the year ended December 31, 2013. Interest expense on deposits was \$3.5 million, or 1.20% as a percentage of average deposits, for the year ended December 31, 2012. The average balance of deposits was \$453.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. The average balance of deposits was \$288.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Insurance income. Insurance income increased \$0.8 million to \$4.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 from \$4.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, primarily due to higher billings from higher total finance receivables.

Other income. Other income decreased \$0.2 million to \$1.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 from \$1.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. Other income primarily includes various administrative transaction fees and fees received from lease syndications.

Salaries and benefits expense. Salaries and benefits expense increased \$2.8 million, or 11.2%, to \$27.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 from \$24.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The increase was primarily due to increased headcount and due to the separation agreement related to the departure of Marlin's Chief Operating Officer. Salaries and benefits expense, as a percentage of average total finance receivables, was 5.12% for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared with 5.74% for the year ended December 31, 2012. Total personnel increased to 285 at December 31, 2013 from 265 at December 31, 2012, primarily due to increased staffing levels in the credit, marketing and collection teams, and increased sales staffing levels, which included 124 sales account executives at December 31, 2013, compared to 114 sales account executives at December 31, 2012.

General and administrative expense. General and administrative expense increased \$1.2 million, or 8.9%, to \$14.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 from \$13.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. General and administrative expense as a percentage of average total finance receivables was 2.72% for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to 3.13% for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Selected major components of general and administrative expense for the year ended December 31, 2013 included \$2.7 million of premises and occupancy expense, \$1.2 million of audit and tax compliance expense, \$1.5 million of data processing expense, \$0.9 million of marketing expense and \$0.4 million of FDIC insurance fees. In comparison, selected major components of general and administrative expense for the year ended December 31, 2012 included \$2.7 million of premises and occupancy expense, \$1.3 million of audit and tax compliance expense, \$1.2 million of data processing expense, \$0.6 million of marketing expense and \$0.3 million of FDIC insurance fees.

Financing related costs. Financing related costs primarily represent bank commitment fees paid to our financing sources on the unused portion of loan facility. Financing related costs were \$1.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$0.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The increase is primarily due to higher average commitment levels outstanding during the current year.

Provision for credit losses. The provision for credit losses increased \$3.7 million, or 62.7%, to \$9.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 from \$5.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, primarily due to the impact of portfolio growth and the ongoing seasoning of the portfolio, as reflected in the mix of origination vintages and the mix of credit profiles. These factors affect the provision for credit losses because they impact both net charge-offs and the allowance for credit losses. Lease portfolio losses tend to follow patterns based on the mix of origination vintages comprising the portfolio. The anticipated credit losses from the inception of a particular lease origination vintage to charge-off generally follow a pattern of lower losses for the first few months, followed by increased losses in subsequent months, then lower losses during the later periods of the lease term. Therefore, the seasoning, or mix of origination vintages, of the portfolio affects the timing and amount of anticipated probable and estimable credit losses.

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Net charge-offs were \$7.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$4.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The increase in net charge-offs was primarily due to portfolio growth, the ongoing seasoning of the portfolio as reflected in the mix of origination vintages and the mix of credit profiles. Net charge-offs as a percentage of average total finance receivables increased to 1.41% during the year ended December 31, 2013, from 1.11% for the year ended December 31, 2012. The allowance for credit losses increased to approximately \$8.5 million at December 31, 2013, an increase of \$2.0 million from \$6.5 million at December 31, 2012.

Additional information regarding asset quality is included herein in the subsequent section, "Finance Receivables and Asset Quality."

Provision for income taxes. Income tax expense of \$9.8 million was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to \$7.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The change is primarily attributable to the change in pretax income. Our effective tax rate, which is a combination of federal and state income tax rates, was approximately 37.6% for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to 38.0% for the year ended December 31, 2012. The change in effective tax rate is primarily due to an adjustment of approximately \$0.1 million related to interest receivable on the 2006 through 2009 amended tax returns, combined with an increase in tax exempt interest on municipal leases and changes in the mix of projected pretax book income across the jurisdictions and entities.

Comparison of the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

Net income. Net income of \$11.7 million was reported for the year ended December 31, 2012, resulting in diluted earnings per share of \$0.91, compared to net income of \$6.2 million and diluted earnings per share of \$0.48 for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Return on average assets was 2.18% for the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to a return of 1.31% for the year ended December 31, 2011. Return on average equity was 6.96% for the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to a return of 3.81% for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Overall, our average net investment in total finance receivables for the year ended December 31, 2012 increased 20.8% to \$432.8 million, compared to \$358.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. This change was primarily due to growth in origination volume resulting from higher application approval rates, the continued seasoning and development of our sales account executives and an increase in the number of sales account executives. The end-of-period net investment in total finance receivables at December 31, 2012 was \$503.0 million, an increase of 29.7% from \$387.8 million at December 31, 2011.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, we generated 24,557 new leases with a cost of \$322.2 million, compared to 18,102 new leases with a cost of \$229.0 million generated for the year ended December 31, 2011. Sales staffing levels increased from 93 sales account executives at December 31, 2011 to 114 sales account executives at December 31, 2012. Approval rates also rose from 61% for the year ended December 31, 2011 to 66% for the year ended December 31, 2012 due to the improved credit quality of the applications received and adjustments made to credit policy in light of the improved performance of recent years' lease originations.

For the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to the year ended December 31, 2011, net interest and fee income increased \$13.0 million, or 28.8%, primarily due to a 20.8% increase in average total finance receivables, combined with a lower cost of funds on liabilities. The provision for credit losses increased \$1.8 million, or 43.9%, to \$5.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 from \$4.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, primarily due to portfolio growth and the ongoing seasoning of the portfolio, partially offset by lower charge-offs. Other expenses increased \$3.0 million, or 8.3%, for the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to the year ended December 31, 2011, primarily due to increased lease origination volume, increased sales compensation expense and additional compensation related to the achievement of certain performance criteria.

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Average balances and net interest margin. The following table summarizes the Company's average balances, interest income, interest expense and average yields and rates on major categories of interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011.

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2012			2011		
	Average Balance (1)	Interest	(Dollars in thousands) Average Yields/ Rates	Average Balance (1)	Interest	Average Yields/ Rates
Interest-earning assets:						
Interest-earning deposits with banks	\$ 55,203	\$ 52	0.10%	\$44,818	\$ 37	0.08%
Restricted interest-earning deposits with banks	17,264	2	0.01	35,188	20	0.06
Securities available for sale	3,366	92	2.73	1,708	54	3.15
Net investment in leases(2)	432,351	52,805	12.21	357,592	44,112	12.34
Loans receivable(2)	479	24	4.94	734	46	6.26
Total interest-earning assets	508,663	52,975	10.41	440,040	44,269	10.06
Non-interest-earning assets:						
Cash and due from banks	2,535			1,792		
Property and equipment, net	2,112			2,142		
Property tax receivables	591			744		
Other assets(3)	23,234			26,729		
Total non-interest-earning assets	28,472			31,407		
Total assets	\$537,135			\$471,447		
Interest-bearing liabilities:						
Deposits				130,000		
	\$288,138	\$ 3,468	1.20%	\$ 2,604	2.00%	
Long-term borrowings(4)	51,132	3,414	6.68	141,653	8,812	6.22
Total interest-bearing liabilities	339,270	6,882	2.03	271,653	11,416	4.20
Non-interest-bearing liabilities:						
Sales and property taxes payable	4,029			3,679		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	6,071			8,431		
Net deferred income tax liability	19,667			25,802		
Total non-interest-bearing liabilities	29,767			37,912		
Total liabilities	369,037			309,565		
Stockholders' equity	168,098			161,882		
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$537,135			\$471,447		
Net interest income		\$ 46,093			\$ 32,853	
Interest rate spread(5)			8.38%			5.86%
Net interest margin(6)			9.06%			7.47%
Ratio of average interest-earning assets to average interest-bearing liabilities			149.93%			161.99%

- (1) Average balances from January 1, 2012 forward were calculated using average daily balances. Average balances before January 1, 2012 were generally calculated using beginning and ending balances for each month to approximate average daily balances. The average balance of total finance receivables for the year ended December 31, 2012 was decreased by approximately \$6.3 million, from \$439.1 million to \$432.8 million, as a result of this calculation change.
- (2) Average balances of leases and loans include non-accrual leases and loans, and are presented net of unearned income. The average balances of leases and loans do not include the effects of (i) the allowance for credit losses and (ii) initial direct costs and fees deferred.
- (3) Includes operating leases.
- (4) Includes effect of transaction costs.
- (5) Interest rate spread represents the difference between the average yield on interest-earning assets and the average rate on interest-bearing liabilities.
- (6) Net interest margin represents net interest income as a percentage of average interest-earning assets.

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The following table presents the components of the changes in net interest income by volume and rate.

	Year Ended December 31, 2012 Compared To Year Ended December 31, 2011		
	<u>Volume⁽¹⁾</u>	Increase (Decrease) Due To:	
		<u>Rate⁽¹⁾</u>	
	(Dollars in thousands)		<u>Total</u>
Interest income:			
Interest-earning deposits with banks	\$ 9	\$ 6	\$ 15
Restricted interest-earning deposits with banks	(7)	(11)	(18)
Securities available for sale	46	(8)	38
Net investment in leases	9,135	(442)	8,693
Loans receivable	(14)	(8)	(22)
Total interest income	7,102	1,604	8,706
Interest expense:			
Deposits	2,216	(1,352)	864
Long-term borrowings	(6,002)	604	(5,398)
Total interest expense	2,364	(6,898)	(4,534)
Net interest income	\$ 5,585	\$ 7,655	\$ 13,240

- (1) Changes due to volume and rate are calculated independently for each line item presented rather than presenting vertical subtotals for the individual volume and rate columns. Changes attributable to changes in volume represent changes in average balances multiplied by the prior period's average rates. Changes attributable to changes in rate represent changes in average rates multiplied by the prior year's average balances. Changes attributable to the combined impact of volume and rate have been allocated proportionately to the change due to volume and the change due to rate.

Net interest and fee margin. The following table summarizes the Company's net interest and fee income as a percentage of average total finance receivables for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Interest income	\$ 52,975	\$ 44,269
Fee income	11,976	12,254
Interest and fee income	64,951	56,523
Interest expense	6,882	11,416
Net interest and fee income	<u>\$ 58,069</u>	<u>\$ 45,107</u>
Average total finance receivables ⁽¹⁾	\$ 432,829	\$ 358,326
Percent of average total finance receivables:		
Interest income	12.24%	12.36%
Fee income	2.77	3.42
Interest and fee income	15.01	15.78
Interest expense	1.59	3.19
Net interest and fee margin	<u>13.42%</u>	<u>12.59%</u>

- (1) Total finance receivables include net investment in direct financing leases and loans. For the calculations above, the effects of (i) the allowance for credit losses and (ii) initial direct costs and fees deferred are excluded.

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Net interest and fee income increased \$13.0 million, or 28.8%, to \$58.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 from \$45.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The net interest and fee margin increased 83 basis points to 13.42% in the year ended December 31, 2012 from 12.59% for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Interest income, net of amortized initial direct costs and fees, increased \$8.7 million, or 19.6%, to \$53.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 from \$44.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase in interest income was principally due to a 20.8% increase in average total finance receivables, which increased \$74.5 million to \$432.8 million at December 31, 2012 from \$358.3 million at December 31, 2011, partially offset by a decrease in average yield of 12 basis points. The increase in average total finance receivables was primarily due to growth in origination volume resulting from higher application approval rates, the continued seasoning and development of our sales account executives and an increase in the number of sales account executives. The average yield on the portfolio decreased, due to lower yields on the new leases compared to the yields on the leases repaying, primarily due to a change in mix of new origination types toward larger program opportunities. The weighted average implicit interest rate on new finance receivables originated remained stable at 12.85% for the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to 12.84% for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Fee income decreased \$0.3 million, or 2.4%, to \$12.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 from \$12.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. Fee income included approximately \$3.6 million of net residual income for the year ended December 31, 2012 and \$4.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The decrease in net residual income was primarily due to lower renewal income since fewer leases reached the end of their original contractual terms during 2012, as a result of the lower originations during the 2008 to 2010 timeframe.

Fee income also included approximately \$7.3 million in late fee income for the year ended December 31, 2012, which increased 9.0%, compared to \$6.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase in late fee income was primarily due to the increase in average total finance receivables.

Fee income, as a percentage of average total finance receivables, decreased 65 basis points to 2.77% for the year ended December 31, 2012 from 3.42% for the year ended December 31, 2011. Late fees remained the largest component of fee income at 1.69% as a percentage of average total finance receivables for the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to 1.87% for the year ended December 31, 2011. As a percentage of average total finance receivables, net residual income was 0.82% for the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to 1.30% for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Interest expense decreased \$4.5 million to \$6.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 from \$11.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The decrease was primarily due to a shift in our funding mix toward lower-cost deposits. Interest expense, as a percentage of average total finance receivables, decreased 160 basis points to 1.59% for the year ended December 31, 2012, from 3.19% for the year ended December 31, 2011.

The weighted average interest rate, excluding transaction costs, on borrowings was 4.70% for the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to 5.33% for the year ended December 31, 2011, primarily due to a shift in mix to variable-rate debt as the term securitization borrowings were repaid, combined with lower interest rates. The average balance for our variable-rate debt was \$34.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to \$60.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The weighted average interest rate, excluding transaction costs, for our variable-rate debt was 4.63% for the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to 5.26% for the year ended December 31, 2011. For the year ended December 31, 2012, average term securitization borrowings outstanding were \$16.2 million at a weighted average coupon of 4.84%, compared to \$81.2 million at a weighted average coupon of 5.39% for the year ended December 31, 2011. (See **Liquidity and Capital Resources** in this Item 7).

Our wholly-owned subsidiary, MBB, serves as our primary funding source. MBB raises fixed-rate FDIC-insured deposits via the brokered certificates of deposit market and from other financial institutions on a direct

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basis. At December 31, 2012, brokered certificates of deposit represented approximately 67.4% of total deposits, while approximately 32.6% of total deposits were obtained from direct channels. Interest expense on deposits was \$3.5 million, or 1.20% as a percentage of average deposits, for the year ended December 31, 2012. Interest expense on deposits was \$2.6 million, or 2.00% as a percentage of average deposits, for the year ended December 31, 2011. The average balance of deposits was \$288.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The average balance of deposits was \$130.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Insurance income. Insurance income increased \$0.3 million to \$4.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 from \$3.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, primarily due to higher billings from higher total finance receivables.

Other income. Other income remained constant at \$1.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to the year ended December 31, 2011. Other income primarily includes various administrative transaction fees and fees received from lease syndications.

Salaries and benefits expense. Salaries and benefits expense increased \$2.4 million, or 10.7%, to \$24.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 from \$22.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase was primarily due to increased sales compensation and additional compensation related to the achievement of certain performance criteria. Salaries and benefits expense, as a percentage of average total finance receivables, was 5.74% for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared with 6.29% for the year ended December 31, 2011. Total personnel increased to 265 at December 31, 2012 from 242 at December 31, 2011, primarily due to increased sales staffing levels, which included 114 sales account executives at December 31, 2012, compared to 93 sales account executives at December 31, 2011.

General and administrative expense. General and administrative expense increased \$0.5 million, or 3.8%, to \$13.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 from \$13.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. General and administrative expense as a percentage of average total finance receivables was 3.13% for the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to 3.64% for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Selected major components of general and administrative expense for the year ended December 31, 2012 included \$2.7 million of premises and occupancy expense, \$1.3 million of audit and tax compliance expense, \$1.2 million of data processing expense, \$0.6 million of marketing expense and \$0.3 million of FDIC insurance fees. In comparison, selected major components of general and administrative expense for the year ended December 31, 2011 included \$2.8 million of premises and occupancy expense, \$1.7 million of audit and tax compliance expense, \$1.0 million of data processing expense, \$0.5 million of marketing expense and \$0.1 million of FDIC insurance fees.

Financing related costs. Financing related costs primarily represent bank commitment fees paid to our financing sources on the unused portion of loan facility. Financing related costs were \$0.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to \$0.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase is primarily due to higher average commitment levels outstanding during the current period.

Provision for credit losses. The provision for credit losses increased \$1.8 million, or 43.9%, to \$5.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 from \$4.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2011, primarily due to the impact of portfolio growth and the ongoing seasoning of the portfolio, partially offset by lower charge-offs. Net charge-offs were \$4.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to \$6.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The reduction in net charge-offs was primarily due to improved delinquency migrations. Net charge-offs as a percentage of average total finance receivables decreased to 1.11% during the year ended December 31, 2012, from 1.81% for the year ended December 31, 2011. The allowance for credit losses increased to approximately \$6.5 million at December 31, 2012, an increase of \$1.1 million from \$5.4 million at December 31, 2011.

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Additional information regarding asset quality is included herein in the subsequent section, “Finance Receivables and Asset Quality.”

Provision for income taxes. Income tax expense of \$7.2 million was recorded for the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to \$4.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The change is primarily attributable to the change in pretax income. Our effective tax rate, which is a combination of federal and state income tax rates, was approximately 38.0% for the year ended December 31, 2012, compared to 40.2% for the year ended December 31, 2011. The change in effective tax rate is primarily due to a change in the mix of pretax book income across jurisdictions and entities.

Operating Data

We manage expenditures using a comprehensive budgetary review process. Expenses are monitored by departmental heads and are reviewed by senior management monthly. The efficiency ratio (relating expenses with revenues) and the ratio of salaries and benefits and general and administrative expense as a percentage of the average total finance receivables shown below are metrics used by management to monitor productivity and spending levels. Please refer to *Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Results of Operations* for additional information regarding factors influencing these metrics.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Average total finance receivables	\$540,717	\$432,829	\$358,326
Salaries and benefits expense	27,680	24,862	22,539
General and administrative expense	14,725	13,547	13,044
Efficiency ratio ⁽¹⁾	53.59%	59.98%	70.03%
Percent of average total finance receivables:			
Salaries and benefits	5.12%	5.74%	6.29%
General and administrative	2.72%	3.13%	3.64%

(1) Represents expenses (salaries and benefits expense and general and administrative expense) divided by the sum of net interest and fee income, insurance income and other income. It excludes the impact of loss on derivatives.

We generally reach our lessees through a network of independent equipment dealers and, to a much lesser extent, lease brokers. The number of dealers and brokers with whom we conduct business depends on, among other things, the number of sales account executives we have. Sales account executive staffing levels and the activity of our origination sources are shown below.

	As of or For the Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Number of sales account executives	124	114	93	87	38
Number of originating sources ⁽¹⁾	1,173	1,117	827	604	465

(1) Monthly average of origination sources generating lease volume

Personnel costs represent our most significant overhead expense and we actively manage our staffing levels to the requirements of our lease portfolio. As a financial services company, we navigated through the challenging economic environment in 2008 and 2009 by tightening credit standards, reducing our workforce and closing three satellite offices. However, as the economic environment began to stabilize in 2010 and 2011, we took actions to add sales account executives to our team, which resulted in growth from 38 sales account executives at December 31, 2009 to 124 at December 31, 2013.

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Finance Receivables and Asset Quality

Our net investment in leases and loans increased \$94.1 million, or 18.7%, to \$597.1 million at December 31, 2013, from \$503.0 million at December 31, 2012. We continue to adjust our credit underwriting guidelines in response to current economic conditions, and we continue to develop our sales organization to increase originations. A portion of the Company's lease portfolio is generally assigned as collateral for borrowings as described below in **Liquidity and Capital Resources** in this Item 7.

The chart which follows provides our asset quality statistics for each of the five years ended December 31, 2013:

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>				
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)				
Allowance for credit losses, beginning of period	\$ 6,488	\$ 5,353	\$ 7,718	\$ 12,193	\$ 15,283
Charge-offs	(9,499)	(6,358)	(8,624)	(17,095)	(33,575)
Recoveries	1,861	1,573	2,125	3,182	3,296
Net charge-offs	(7,638)	(4,785)	(6,499)	(13,913)	(30,279)
Provision for credit losses	9,617	5,920	4,134	9,438	27,189
Allowance for credit losses, end of period ⁽¹⁾	<u>\$ 8,467</u>	<u>\$ 6,488</u>	<u>\$ 5,353</u>	<u>\$ 7,718</u>	<u>\$ 12,193</u>
Net charge-offs to average total finance receivables ⁽²⁾	1.41%	1.11%	1.81%	3.58%	5.42%
Allowance for credit losses to total finance receivables, end of period ⁽²⁾	1.42%	1.30%	1.39%	2.19%	2.71%
Average total finance receivables ⁽²⁾	\$540,717	\$432,829	\$358,326	\$389,001	\$558,311
Total finance receivables, end of period ⁽²⁾	\$595,253	\$500,203	\$385,984	\$352,527	\$450,595
Delinquencies greater than 60 days past due	\$ 3,204	\$ 2,444	\$ 1,663	\$ 3,504	\$ 8,334
Delinquencies greater than 60 days past due ⁽³⁾	0.47%	0.42%	0.38%	0.90%	1.67%
Allowance for credit losses to delinquent accounts greater than 60 days past due ⁽³⁾	264.26%	265.47%	321.89%	220.26%	146.30%
Non-accrual leases and loans, end of period	\$ 1,665	\$ 1,395	\$ 829	\$ 1,996	\$ 4,557
Renegotiated leases and loans, end of period	\$ 815	\$ 862	\$ 1,052	\$ 2,221	\$ 4,521
Accruing leases and loans past due 90 days or more	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Interest income included on non-accrual leases and loans ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 178	\$ 122	\$ 85	\$ 214	\$ 493
Interest income excluded on non-accrual leases and loans ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 20	\$ 21	\$ 23	\$ 46	\$ 103

- (1) At December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, there was no allowance for credit losses allocated to loans. The allowance for credit losses allocated to loans at December 31, 2010 and 2009 was \$0.1 million and \$0.4 million, respectively.
- (2) Total finance receivables include net investment in direct financing leases and loans. For purposes of asset quality and allowance calculations, the effects of (i) the allowance for credit losses and (ii) initial direct costs and fees deferred are excluded.
- (3) Calculated as a percent of total minimum lease payments receivable for leases and as a percent of principal outstanding for loans.
- (4) Represents interest which was recognized during the period on non-accrual loans and leases, prior to non-accrual status.
- (5) Represents interest which would have been recorded on non-accrual loans and leases had they performed in accordance with their contractual terms during the period.

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Net investments in finance receivables are generally charged-off when they are contractually past due for 121 days. Income recognition is discontinued on leases or loans when a default on monthly payment exists for a period of 90 days or more. Income recognition resumes when a lease or loan becomes less than 90 days delinquent.

Net charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2013 were \$7.6 million, or 1.41% of average total finance receivables, compared to \$4.8 million, or 1.11% of average total finance receivables, for the year ended December 31, 2012. The increase in charge-off rate is partially due to the ongoing seasoning of the portfolio as reflected in the mix of origination vintages and the mix of credit profiles. Lease portfolio losses tend to follow patterns based on the mix of origination vintages comprising the portfolio. The timing of credit losses from the inception of a particular lease origination vintage to charge-off generally follows a pattern of lower losses for the first few months, followed by increased losses in subsequent months, then lower losses during the later periods of the lease term. Therefore, the seasoning, or mix of origination vintages, of the portfolio affects the timing and amount of charge-offs.

Net charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2012 were \$4.8 million, or 1.11% of average total finance receivables, compared to \$6.5 million, or 1.81% of average total finance receivables, for the year ended December 31, 2011. The decrease from the prior year was primarily due to a lower charge-off rate as a percentage of average total finance receivables, partially offset by the growth in average total finance receivables. The decrease in net charge-offs during year ended December 31, 2012 compared to recent years is primarily due to improved delinquency migrations due to the factors discussed above.

Delinquent accounts 60 days or more past due (as a percentage of minimum lease payments receivable for leases and as a percentage of principal outstanding for loans) were 0.47% at December 31, 2013, 0.42% at December 31, 2012 and 0.38% at December 31, 2011. Supplemental information regarding loss statistics and delinquencies is available on the investor relations section of Marlin's website at www.marlincorp.com.

In accordance with the Contingencies Topic of the FASB ASC, we maintain an allowance for credit losses at an amount sufficient to absorb losses inherent in our existing lease and loan portfolios as of the reporting dates based on our projection of probable net credit losses. The factors and trends discussed above were included in the Company's analysis to determine its allowance for credit losses. (See "Critical Accounting Policies.")

Residual Performance

Our leases offer our end user customers the option to own the equipment at lease expiration. As of December 31, 2013, approximately 68% of our leases were one dollar purchase option leases, 31% were fair market value leases and 1% were fixed purchase option leases, the latter of which typically contain an end-of-term purchase option equal to 10% of the original equipment cost. As of December 31, 2013, there were \$28.4 million of residual assets retained on our Consolidated Balance Sheet, of which \$22.7 million, or 79.8%, were related to copiers. As of December 31, 2012, there were \$29.9 million of residual assets retained on our Consolidated Balance Sheet, of which \$23.8 million, or 79.6%, were related to copiers. No other group of equipment represented more than 10% of equipment residuals as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. Improvements in technology and other market changes, particularly in copiers, could adversely impact our ability to realize the recorded residual values of this equipment.

Fee income included approximately \$2.7 million, \$3.6 million and \$4.7 million of net residual income for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Net residual income includes income from lease renewals and gains and losses on the realization of residual values of leased equipment disposed at the end of term as further described below.

Our leases generally include renewal provisions and many leases continue beyond their initial contractual term. Based on the Company's experience, the amount of ultimate realization of the residual value tends to relate

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more to the customer's election at the end of the lease term to enter into a renewal period, purchase the leased equipment or return the leased equipment than it does to the equipment type. We consider renewal income a component of residual performance. Renewal income, net of depreciation, totaled approximately \$5.1 million, \$6.7 million and \$7.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The decline in renewal income was primarily due to fewer leases reaching the end of their original contractual terms during 2013, as a result of the lower originations during the 2008 to 2010 timeframe.

For the year ended December 31, 2013, the net loss on residual values disposed at end of term totaled \$2.4 million compared to a net loss of \$3.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. For the year ended December 31, 2011, the net loss on residual values disposed at end of term totaled \$2.8 million. The primary driver of the changes was a shift in the mix of the amounts and types of equipment disposed at the end of the applicable lease term. Historically, our net residual income has exceeded 100% of the residual recorded on such leases. Management performs reviews of the estimated residual values and historical realization statistics no less frequently than quarterly. There was no impairment recognized on estimated residual values during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our business requires a substantial amount of cash to operate and grow. Our primary liquidity need is to fund new originations. In addition, we need liquidity to pay interest and principal on our deposits and borrowings, to pay fees and expenses incurred in connection with our financing transactions, to fund infrastructure and technology investment, to pay dividends and to pay administrative and other operating expenses.

We are dependent upon the availability of financing from a variety of funding sources to satisfy these liquidity needs. Historically, we have relied upon four principal types of external funding sources for our operations:

- FDIC-insured certificates of deposit issued by our wholly-owned subsidiary, MBB;
- borrowings under various bank facilities;
- financing of leases and loans in various warehouse facilities (all of which have been repaid in full); and
- financing of leases through term note securitizations (all of which have been repaid in full).

Through the issuance of FDIC-insured certificates of deposit, MBB serves as the Company's primary funding source. Over time, MBB may offer other products and services to the Company's customer base. MBB is a Utah state-chartered, Federal Reserve member commercial bank. As such, MBB is supervised by both the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco and the Utah Department of Financial Institutions.

On January 13, 2009, Marlin Business Services Corp. became a bank holding company and is subject to the Bank Holding Company Act and supervised by the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia. On September 15, 2010, the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia confirmed the effectiveness of Marlin Business Services Corp.'s election to become a financial holding company (while remaining a bank holding company) pursuant to Sections 4(k) and (l) of the Bank Holding Company Act and Section 225.82 of the Federal Reserve Board's Regulation Y. Such election permits Marlin Business Services Corp. to engage in activities that are financial in nature or incidental to a financial activity, including the maintenance and expansion of our reinsurance activities conducted through our wholly-owned subsidiary, AssuranceOne.

Our strategy has generally included funding new originations, other than those funded by MBB, in the short-term with cash from operations or through borrowings under various loan facilities. Through 2010, we executed term note securitizations periodically to refinance and relieve the loan facilities. With the opening of MBB in 2008, we began to fund increasing amounts of new originations through the issuance of FDIC-insured certificates of deposit. Certificates of deposit issued by MBB represent our primary funding source for new originations.

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On October 9, 2009, Marlin Business Services Corp.'s wholly-owned subsidiary, Marlin Receivables Corp. ("MRC"), closed on a \$75.0 million, three-year committed loan facility with the Lender Finance division of Wells Fargo Capital Finance. The facility is secured by a lien on MRC's assets and is supported by guaranties from Marlin Business Services Corp. and Marlin Leasing Corporation. Advances under the facility are made pursuant to a borrowing base formula, and the proceeds are used to fund lease originations. On June 26, 2012, the facility was amended to extend the maturity date to October 9, 2015.

On February 12, 2010 we completed an \$80.7 million TALF-eligible term asset-backed securitization, of which we elected to defer the issuance of subordinated notes totaling \$12.5 million. As with all of the Company's prior term note securitizations, this financing provided the Company with fixed-cost borrowing and was recorded in long-term borrowings in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. This was a private offering made to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the 1933 Act by Marlin Leasing Receivables XII LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Marlin Leasing Corporation. DBRS, Inc. and Standard & Poor's Ratings Services assigned a AAA rating to the senior tranche of this offering. On December 17, 2012, the Company elected to exercise its call option and pay off the remaining \$3.5 million of its 2010 term note securitization. This note repayment in full released approximately \$4.7 million in restricted cash previously held by the trustee under such term note securitization. The effective weighted average interest expense over the term of the financing was approximately 3.13%.

On September 24, 2010, the Company's subsidiary, Marlin Leasing Receivables XIII LLC ("MLR XIII"), closed on a \$50.0 million three-year committed loan facility with Key Equipment Finance Inc. The facility is secured by a lien on MLR XIII's assets. Advances under the facility are made pursuant to a borrowing base formula, and the proceeds are used to fund lease originations. The maturity date of the facility was September 23, 2013. On March 15, 2013, the Company elected to exercise its option to repay the remaining \$1.3 million of the facility.

On April 15, 2011, we elected to exercise our call option and pay off the remaining \$12.1 million of our 2006 term note securitization. This note repayment in full released approximately \$19.2 million in restricted cash previously held by the trustee under such securitization.

On April 16, 2012, the Company elected to exercise its call option and pay off the remaining \$16.9 million of its 2007 term note securitization. This note repayment in full released approximately \$15.4 million in restricted cash previously held by the trustee under such term note securitization.

As previously disclosed, the Company declared a dividend of \$0.11 per share on November 6, 2013. The quarterly dividend was paid on December 2, 2013 to shareholders of record on the close of business on November 18, 2013, which resulted in a dividend payment of approximately \$1.4 million. It represented the Company's ninth consecutive quarterly cash dividend.

As previously disclosed, in addition to the Company's regular quarterly dividend, the Company's Board of Directors declared a special cash dividend of \$2.00 per share on September 4, 2013. The special dividend was paid on September 26, 2013 to shareholders of record on the close of business on September 16, 2013, which resulted in a dividend payment of approximately \$26.0 million. The Company's Board of Directors does not expect the special dividend to affect the payment of the regular quarterly dividends, which remain subject to Board approval.

At December 31, 2013, we have approximately \$85.0 million of available borrowing capacity in addition to available cash and cash equivalents of \$85.7 million. This amount excludes additional liquidity that may be provided by the issuance of insured deposits through MBB. Our debt to equity ratio was 3.09 to 1 at December 31, 2013 and 2.26 to 1 at December 31, 2012.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$104.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$101.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 and \$25.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. Investing activities primarily relate to leasing activities.

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Net cash provided by financing activities was \$79.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to net cash provided by financing activities of \$98.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 and \$14.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. Financing activities include net advances and repayments on our various deposit and borrowing sources and transactions related to the Company's common stock, such as repurchasing common stock and paying dividends.

Additional liquidity is provided by or used by our cash flow from operations. Net cash provided by operating activities was \$45.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, compared to net cash provided by operating activities of \$24.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 and \$16.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2011.

We expect cash from operations, additional borrowings on existing and future credit facilities and funds from certificates of deposit issued through brokers and direct deposit sources to be adequate to support our operations and projected growth for the next 12 months and the foreseeable future.

Total Cash and Cash Equivalents. Our objective is to maintain an adequate level of cash, investing any free cash in leases. We primarily fund our originations and growth using certificates of deposit issued through MBB and, to a much lesser extent, advances under our long-term bank facility. Total cash and cash equivalents available as of December 31, 2013 totaled \$85.7 million compared to \$65.0 million at December 31, 2012.

Restricted Interest-earning Deposits with Banks. As of December 31, 2013, we also had \$1.3 million of cash that was classified as restricted interest-earning deposits with banks, compared to \$3.5 million at December 31, 2012. Restricted interest-earning deposits with banks consist primarily of a trust account related to our secured debt facility. The decline in these balances in 2013 was generally due to the repayment of our borrowings.

Borrowings. Our primary borrowing relationships each require the pledging of eligible lease and loan receivables to secure amounts advanced. We had no aggregate outstanding secured borrowings at December 31, 2013 and we had \$15.5 million at December 31, 2012. Borrowings outstanding consist of the following:

	<u>For the Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2013</u>				<u>As of December 31, 2013</u>		
	<u>Maximum Facility Amount</u>	<u>Maximum Month End Amount Outstanding</u>	<u>Average Amount Outstanding</u>	<u>Weighted Average Rate⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Amount Outstanding</u>	<u>Weighted Average Rate⁽²⁾</u>	<u>Unused Capacity⁽¹⁾</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)						
Federal funds purchased	\$ 10,000	\$ —	\$ —	— %	\$ —	— %	\$ 10,000
Long-term loan facility	75,000	11,447	3,083	3.20%	—	— %	75,000
	<u>\$ 85,000</u>		<u>\$ 3,083</u>	3.20%	<u>\$ —</u>	— %	<u>\$ 85,000</u>

- (1) Does not include MBB's access to the Federal Reserve Discount Window, which is based on the amount of assets MBB chooses to pledge. Based on assets pledged at December 31, 2013, MBB had \$24.2 million in unused, secured borrowing capacity at the Federal Reserve Discount Window. Additional liquidity that may be provided by the issuance of insured deposits is also excluded from this table.
- (2) Does not include transaction costs.

Federal Funds Line of Credit with Correspondent Bank. MBB has established a federal funds line of credit with a correspondent bank. This line allows for both selling and purchasing of federal funds. The amount that can be drawn against the line is limited to \$10.0 million.

Federal Reserve Discount Window. In addition, MBB has received approval to borrow from the Federal Reserve Discount Window based on the amount of assets MBB chooses to pledge. MBB had \$24.2 million in unused, secured borrowing capacity at the Federal Reserve Discount Window, based on \$29.1 million of net investment in leases pledged at December 31, 2013.

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Long-term Loan Facilities. On October 9, 2009, Marlin Business Services Corp.'s wholly-owned subsidiary, MRC, closed on a \$75.0 million, three-year committed loan facility with the Lender Finance division of Wells Fargo Capital Finance. The facility is secured by a lien on MRC's assets and is supported by guaranties from Marlin Business Services Corp. and Marlin Leasing Corporation. Advances under the facility are made pursuant to a borrowing base formula, and the proceeds are used to fund lease originations. In contrast to previous facilities, this long-term loan facility does not require annual refinancing. As previously disclosed, on June 26, 2012, certain provisions of the facility were amended and its maturity date was extended from October 9, 2012 to October 9, 2015. An event of default, such as non-payment of amounts when due under the loan agreement or a breach of covenants, may accelerate the maturity date of the facility. There was no amount outstanding under the facility at December 31, 2013.

On September 24, 2010, the Company's subsidiary, MLR XIII, closed on a \$50.0 million three-year committed loan facility with Key Equipment Finance Inc. The facility was secured by a lien on MLR XIII's assets. Advances under the facility were made pursuant to a borrowing base formula, and the proceeds were used to fund lease originations. The maturity date of the facility was September 23, 2013. On March 15, 2013, the Company elected to exercise its option to repay the remaining \$1.3 million of the facility.

Financial Covenants

Our secured borrowing arrangements contain numerous covenants, restrictions and default provisions that we must comply with in order to obtain funding through the facility and to avoid an event of default. On November 6, 2013, the Company announced the retirement of George D. Pelose from his role as Chief Operating Officer, effective between January 15, 2014 and March 31, 2014, and announced that Mr. Pelose's duties would be split between Daniel P. Dyer, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, and Edward R. Dietz, the Company's Senior Vice President of Administration and General Counsel. Mr. Pelose retired on March 5, 2014. We do not expect the change to have any material adverse effect on our financing arrangement with Wells Fargo Capital Finance, because, as noted above, Mr. Pelose, has been replaced by persons with skills and experience appropriate for performing his former duties. A change in the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer or Chief Financial Officer is an event of default under our long-term loan facility with Wells Fargo Capital Finance, unless we hire a replacement with skills and experience appropriate for performing the duties of the applicable positions within 120 days.

A merger or consolidation with another company in which the Company is not the surviving entity is also an event of default under the financing facility. The Company's long-term loan facility contains acceleration clauses allowing the creditor to accelerate the scheduled maturities of the obligation under certain conditions that may not be objectively determinable (for example, if a "material adverse change" occurs). An event of default under our facility could result in an acceleration of amounts outstanding under the facility, foreclosure on all or a portion of the leases financed by the facility and/or the removal of the Company as servicer of the leases financed by the facility.

Some of the critical financial and credit quality covenants under our borrowing arrangements as of December 31, 2013 include:

	<u>Actual⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Requirement</u>
Debt-to-equity ratio maximum	3.09 to 1	5.5 to 1
Maximum servicer senior leverage ratio	0 to 1	5.0 to 1
Maximum portfolio delinquency ratio	0.47%	3.50%
Maximum gross charge-off ratio	1.74%	7.00%

- (1) Calculations are based on specific contractual definitions and subsidiaries per the applicable debt agreements, which may differ from ratios or amounts presented elsewhere in this document.

As of December 31, 2013, the Company was in compliance with the provisions of its secured borrowing arrangements.

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Bank Capital and Regulatory Oversight

On January 13, 2009, we became a bank holding company by order of the Federal Reserve Board and are subject to regulation under the Bank Holding Company Act. All of our subsidiaries may be subject to examination by the Federal Reserve Board even if not otherwise regulated by the Federal Reserve Board. On September 15, 2010, the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia confirmed the effectiveness of our election to become a financial holding company (while remaining a bank holding company) pursuant to Sections 4(k) and (l) of the Bank Holding Company Act and Section 225.82 of the Federal Reserve Board's Regulation Y. Such election permits us to engage in activities that are financial in nature or incidental to a financial activity, including the maintenance and expansion of our reinsurance activities conducted through our wholly-owned subsidiary, AssuranceOne.

MBB is also subject to comprehensive federal and state regulations dealing with a wide variety of subjects, including minimum capital standards, reserve requirements, terms on which a bank may engage in transactions with its affiliates, restrictions as to dividend payments and numerous other aspects of its operations. These regulations generally have been adopted to protect depositors and creditors rather than shareholders.

There are a number of restrictions on bank holding companies that are designed to minimize potential loss to depositors and the FDIC insurance funds. If an FDIC-insured depository subsidiary is "undercapitalized," the bank holding company is required to ensure (subject to certain limits) the subsidiary's compliance with the terms of any capital restoration plan filed with its appropriate banking agency. Also, a bank holding company is required to serve as a source of financial strength to its depository institution subsidiaries and to commit resources to support such institutions in circumstances where it might not do so absent such policy. Under the Bank Holding Company Act, the Federal Reserve Board has the authority to require a bank holding company to terminate any activity or to relinquish control of a non-bank subsidiary upon the Federal Reserve Board's determination that such activity or control constitutes a serious risk to the financial soundness and stability of a depository institution subsidiary of the bank holding company.

Capital Adequacy. Under the risk-based capital requirements applicable to them, bank holding companies must maintain a ratio of total capital to risk-weighted assets (including the asset equivalent of certain off-balance sheet activities such as acceptances and letters of credit) of not less than 8% (10% in order to be considered "well-capitalized"). At least 4% of the total capital (6% to be well-capitalized) must be composed of common stock, related surplus, retained earnings, qualifying perpetual preferred stock and minority interests in the equity accounts of certain consolidated subsidiaries, after deducting goodwill and certain other intangibles ("Tier 1 Capital"). The remainder of total capital ("Tier 2 Capital") may consist of certain perpetual debt securities, mandatory convertible debt securities, hybrid capital instruments and limited amounts of subordinated debt, qualifying preferred stock, allowance for credit losses on loans and leases, allowance for credit losses on off-balance-sheet credit exposures and unrealized gains on equity securities.

The Federal Reserve Board has also established minimum leverage ratio guidelines for bank holding companies. These guidelines mandate a minimum leverage ratio of Tier 1 Capital to adjusted quarterly average total assets less certain amounts ("leverage amounts") equal to 3% for bank holding companies meeting certain criteria (including those having the highest regulatory rating). All other banking organizations are generally required to maintain a leverage ratio of at least 3% plus an additional cushion of at least 100 basis points and in some cases more. The Federal Reserve Board's guidelines also provide that bank holding companies experiencing internal growth or making acquisitions are expected to maintain capital positions substantially above the minimum supervisory levels without significant reliance on intangible assets. Furthermore, the guidelines indicate that the Federal Reserve Board will continue to consider a "tangible tier 1 leverage ratio" (*i.e.*, after deducting all intangibles) in evaluating proposals for expansion or new activities. MBB is subject to similar capital standards promulgated by the Federal Reserve Board.

As discussed above, the Federal Reserve and other U.S. banking agencies have adopted final regulatory capital rules that will materially revise the current risk-based and leverage capital requirements. See, "*Supervision and*

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There were no off-balance sheet arrangements requiring disclosure at December 31, 2013.

Market Interest-Rate Risk and Sensitivity

Market risk is the risk of losses arising from changes in values of financial instruments. We engage in transactions in the normal course of business that expose us to market risks. We attempt to mitigate such risks through prudent management practices and strategies such as attempting to match the expected cash flows of our assets and liabilities.

We are exposed to market risks associated with changes in interest rates and our earnings may fluctuate with changes in interest rates. The lease assets we originate are almost entirely fixed-rate. Accordingly, we generally seek to finance these assets with fixed interest certificates of deposit issued by MBB.

Our earnings are sensitive to fluctuations in interest rates. Since the Company has no outstanding variable-rate borrowings as of December 31, 2013, it is not directly exposed to interest rate risk. However there can be no assurance that we will be able to offset higher deposits costs with increased pricing of our assets. As such, the major sources of the Company's interest rate risk are timing differences in the maturity and repricing characteristics of assets and liabilities, changes in the shape of the yield curve, changes in customer behavior and changes in relationship between rate indices (basis risk).

We manage and monitor our exposure to interest rate risk using balance sheet simulation models. Such models incorporate many of our assumptions about our business including new asset production and pricing, interest rate forecasts, overhead expense forecasts and assumed credit losses. Many of the assumptions we use in our simulation models are based on past experience and actual results could vary substantially.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In February 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update 2013-02, Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income ("ASU 2013-02"). This guidance does not change the current requirements for reporting net income or other comprehensive income in the financial statements. However, ASU 2013-02 requires presentation in interim and annual financial statements of the effect of significant amounts reclassified from each component of accumulated other comprehensive income based on its source, and the income statement line items affected by the reclassification. This information may be presented in a single note or on the face of the financial statements. The guidance was effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2012. Because ASU 2013-02 impacted disclosures only, it did not affect the consolidated earnings, financial position or cash flows of the Company.

Item 7A. *Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk*

The information appearing in the section captioned "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Operations and Financial Condition—Market Interest-Rate Risk and Sensitivity" under Item 7 of this Form 10-K is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 8. *Financial Statements and Supplementary Data*

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the 1934 Act. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance to the Company's management and Board of Directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements.

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Management has assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013. In making its assessment of internal control over financial reporting, management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations ("COSO") of the Treadway Commission in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework (1992)*.

Management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2013, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective based on the criteria set forth by the COSO of the Treadway Commission in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework (1992)*.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013 has been audited by Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report, which is included herein.

March 10, 2014

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Marlin Business Services Corp. and Subsidiaries
Mount Laurel, New Jersey

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Marlin Business Services Corp. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) 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. The Company’s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management’s Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the company’s principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by the company’s board of directors, management, and other personnel 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 (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) 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 (3) 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 the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework (1992)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2013 of the Company and our report dated March 10, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
March 10, 2014

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MARLIN BUSINESS SERVICES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Marlin Business Services Corp. and Subsidiaries
Mount Laurel, New Jersey

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Marlin Business Services Corp. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, stockholders’ equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Marlin Business Services Corp. and subsidiaries 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.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on the criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 10, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
March 10, 2014

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**MARLIN BUSINESS SERVICES CORP.
AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(Dollars in thousands, except per-share data)	
ASSETS		
Cash and due from banks	\$ 3,534	\$ 2,472
Interest-earning deposits with banks	82,119	62,498
Total cash and cash equivalents	85,653	64,970
Restricted interest-earning deposits with banks	1,273	3,520
Securities available for sale (amortized cost of \$5.8 million and \$4.8 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively)	5,387	4,845
Net investment in leases and loans	597,075	503,017
Property and equipment, net	2,265	1,970
Property tax receivables	377	397
Other assets	10,177	23,629
Total assets	<u>\$ 702,207</u>	<u>\$ 602,348</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Deposits	\$ 503,038	\$ 378,188
Long-term borrowings	—	15,514
Other liabilities:		
Sales and property taxes payable	4,035	4,505
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	14,220	12,062
Net deferred income tax liability	17,876	17,829
Total liabilities	<u>539,169</u>	<u>428,098</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 8)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value; 75,000,000 shares authorized; 12,994,758 and 12,774,829 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively	130	128
Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par value; 5,000,000 shares authorized; none issued	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	91,730	87,494
Stock subscription receivable	(2)	(2)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(257)	55
Retained earnings	71,437	86,575
Total stockholders' equity	<u>163,038</u>	<u>174,250</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 702,207</u>	<u>\$ 602,348</u>

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

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**MARLIN BUSINESS SERVICES CORP.
AND SUBSIDIARIES**
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(Dollars in thousands, except per-share data)		
Interest income	\$ 63,685	\$ 52,975	\$ 44,269
Fee income	13,390	11,976	12,254
Interest and fee income	77,075	64,951	56,523
Interest expense	4,545	6,882	11,416
Net interest and fee income	72,530	58,069	45,107
Provision for credit losses	9,617	5,920	4,134
Net interest and fee income after provision for credit losses	62,913	52,149	40,973
Other income:			
Insurance income	4,924	4,101	3,759
Loss on derivatives	(2)	(6)	(53)
Other income	1,676	1,869	1,945
Other income	6,598	5,964	5,651
Other expense:			
Salaries and benefits	27,680	24,862	22,539
General and administrative	14,725	13,547	13,044
Financing related costs	1,106	850	719
Other expense	43,511	39,259	36,302
Income before income taxes	26,000	18,854	10,322
Income tax expense	9,769	7,157	4,147
Net income	\$ 16,231	\$ 11,697	\$ 6,175
Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.26	\$ 0.92	\$ 0.48
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.25	\$ 0.91	\$ 0.48

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

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**MARLIN BUSINESS SERVICES CORP.
AND SUBSIDIARIES**
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Net income	\$16,231	\$11,697	\$6,175
Other comprehensive income:			
Amortization of net deferred losses on cash flow hedge derivatives	—	53	161
Increase (decrease) in fair value of securities available for sale	(506)	36	58
Tax effect	194	(35)	(86)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(312)	54	133
Comprehensive income	\$15,919	\$11,751	\$6,308

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

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**MARLIN BUSINESS SERVICES CORP.
AND SUBSIDIARIES**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

	<u>Common Shares</u>	<u>Common Stock Amount</u>	<u>Additional Paid-In Capital</u>	<u>Stock Subscription Receivable</u>	<u>Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)</u>	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	<u>Total Stockholders' Equity</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)						
Balance, December 31, 2010	12,864,665	\$ 129	\$ 86,987	\$ (2)	\$ (132)	\$ 73,021	\$ 160,003
Issuance of common stock	14,597	—	172	—	—	—	172
Repurchase of common stock	(544,766)	(6)	(6,443)	—	—	—	(6,449)
Exercise of stock options	169,611	2	1,232	—	—	—	1,234
Excess tax benefits from stock-based payment arrangements	—	—	1,283	—	—	—	1,283
Stock option compensation recognized	—	—	96	—	—	—	96
Restricted stock grant	256,159	3	(3)	—	—	—	—
Restricted stock compensation recognized	—	—	2,220	—	—	—	2,220
Net change related to derivatives, net of tax	—	—	—	—	97	—	97
Net change in unrealized gain/loss on securities available for sale, net of tax	—	—	—	—	36	—	36
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	6,175	6,175
Cash dividends paid (\$0.06 per share)	—	—	—	—	—	(766)	(766)
Balance, December 31, 2011	12,760,266	\$ 128	\$ 85,544	\$ (2)	\$ 1	\$ 78,430	\$ 164,101
Issuance of common stock	8,788	—	136	—	—	—	136
Repurchase of common stock	(145,315)	(2)	(2,187)	—	—	—	(2,189)
Exercise of stock options	89,900	1	850	—	—	—	851
Excess tax benefits from stock-based payment arrangements	—	—	592	—	—	—	592
Stock option compensation recognized	—	—	34	—	—	—	34
Restricted stock grant	61,190	1	(1)	—	—	—	—
Restricted stock compensation recognized	—	—	2,526	—	—	—	2,526
Net change related to derivatives, net of tax	—	—	—	—	32	—	32
Net change in unrealized gain/loss on securities available for sale, net of tax	—	—	—	—	22	—	22
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	11,697	11,697
Cash dividends paid (\$0.28 per share)	—	—	—	—	—	(3,552)	(3,552)
Balance, December 31, 2012	12,774,829	\$ 128	\$ 87,494	\$ (2)	\$ 55	\$ 86,575	\$ 174,250
Issuance of common stock	14,727	—	270	—	—	—	270
Repurchase of common stock	(53,988)	(1)	(1,167)	—	—	—	(1,168)
Exercise of stock options	127,957	1	1,523	—	—	—	1,524
Excess tax benefits from stock-based payment arrangements	—	—	1,052	—	—	—	1,052
Stock option compensation recognized	—	—	188	—	—	—	188
Restricted stock grant	131,233	2	(2)	—	—	—	—
Restricted stock compensation recognized	—	—	2,372	—	—	—	2,372
Net change in unrealized gain/loss on securities available for sale, net of tax	—	—	—	—	(312)	—	(312)
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	16,231	16,231
Cash dividends paid (\$2.42 per share)	—	—	—	—	—	(31,369)	(31,369)
Balance, December 31, 2013	<u>12,994,758</u>	<u>\$ 130</u>	<u>\$ 91,730</u>	<u>\$ (2)</u>	<u>\$ (257)</u>	<u>\$ 71,437</u>	<u>\$ 163,038</u>

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

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**MARLIN BUSINESS SERVICES CORP.
AND SUBSIDIARIES**
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
(Dollars in thousands)			
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 16,231	\$ 11,697	\$ 6,175
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	1,816	2,259	2,476
Stock-based compensation	2,560	2,560	2,315
Excess tax benefits from stock-based payment arrangements	(1,052)	(592)	(1,283)
Amortization of deferred net loss on cash flow hedge derivatives	—	53	161
Change in fair value of derivatives	2	6	53
Provision for credit losses	9,617	5,920	4,134
Net deferred income taxes	(57)	(3,031)	(6,255)
Amortization of deferred initial direct costs and fees	6,774	5,680	5,164
Deferred initial direct costs and fees	(7,762)	(7,773)	(5,612)
Loss on equipment disposed	2,384	3,097	2,827
Effect of changes in other operating items:			
Other assets	13,878	(729)	5,040
Other liabilities	1,529	5,772	915
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>45,920</u>	<u>24,919</u>	<u>16,110</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchases of equipment for direct financing lease contracts and funds used to originate loans	(349,915)	(322,284)	(229,054)
Principal collections on leases and loans	241,538	196,171	183,101
Security deposits collected, net of refunds	(147)	(337)	(1,910)
Proceeds from the sale of equipment	3,453	4,350	5,079
Acquisitions of property and equipment	(1,011)	(961)	(823)
Change in restricted interest-earning deposits with banks	2,247	25,117	18,470
Purchases of securities available for sale	(1,047)	(3,029)	(188)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>(104,882)</u>	<u>(100,973)</u>	<u>(25,325)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Increase in deposits	124,850	179,609	105,660
Term securitization repayments	—	(45,119)	(83,064)
Warehouse and bank facility advances	—	11,902	40,681
Warehouse and bank facility repayments	(15,514)	(43,273)	(44,263)
Issuances of common stock	270	136	172
Repurchases of common stock	(1,168)	(2,189)	(6,449)
Dividends paid	(31,369)	(3,552)	(766)
Exercise of stock options	1,524	851	1,234
Excess tax benefits from stock-based payment arrangements	1,052	592	1,283
Debt issuance costs	—	(218)	(14)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>79,645</u>	<u>98,739</u>	<u>14,474</u>
Net increase (decrease) in total cash and cash equivalents	20,683	22,685	5,259
Total cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	64,970	42,285	37,026
Total cash and cash equivalents, end of period	<u>\$ 85,653</u>	<u>\$ 64,970</u>	<u>\$ 42,285</u>
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:			
Cash paid for interest on deposits and borrowings	\$ 3,474	\$ 5,553	\$ 10,078
Net cash (received) paid for income taxes	\$ (5,471)	\$ 9,554	\$ 4,538

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

MARLIN BUSINESS SERVICES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1 - The Company

Marlin Business Services Corp. (“Company”) is a bank holding company and a financial holding company regulated by the Federal Reserve Board under the Bank Holding Company Act. The Company was incorporated in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on August 5, 2003. Through its principal operating subsidiary, Marlin Leasing Corporation, the Company provides equipment financing solutions nationwide, primarily to small and mid-sized businesses in a segment of the equipment leasing market commonly referred to in the industry as the “small-ticket” segment. The Company finances over 100 categories of commercial equipment important to its end user customers including copiers, security systems, computers, telecommunications equipment and certain commercial and industrial equipment. In May 2000, we established AssuranceOne, Ltd., a Bermuda-based, wholly-owned captive insurance subsidiary, which offers property insurance coverage for our lessees’ equipment. Effective March 12, 2008, the Company opened Marlin Business Bank (“MBB”), a commercial bank chartered by the State of Utah and a member of the Federal Reserve System. MBB serves as the Company’s primary funding source through its issuance of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (“FDIC”) insured certificates of deposit. Marlin Business Services Corp. is a bank holding company and a financial holding company regulated by the Federal Reserve Board under the Bank Holding Company Act.

References to the “Company,” “Marlin,” “Registrant,” “we,” “us” and “our” herein refer to Marlin Business Services Corp. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, unless the context otherwise requires.

NOTE 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Financial Statement Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. Marlin Leasing Corporation and MBB are managed together as a single business segment and are aggregated for financial reporting purposes as they exhibit similar economic characteristics, share the same leasing portfolio and have one product offering. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“U.S. GAAP”) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates are used when accounting for income recognition, the residual values of leased equipment, the allowance for credit losses, deferred initial direct costs and fees, late fee receivables, the fair value of financial instruments and income taxes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and interest-bearing money market funds. For purposes of the consolidated statement of cash flows, the Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with a maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Restricted Interest-Earning Deposits with Banks

Restricted interest-earning deposits with banks consist primarily of an interest-earning trust account related to the Company’s secured debt facility. The balance also includes amounts due from securitizations representing reimbursements of servicing fees and excess spread income.

MARLIN BUSINESS SERVICES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Net Investment in Leases and Loans

As required by U.S. GAAP, the Company uses the direct finance method of accounting to record its direct financing leases and related interest income. At the inception of a lease, the Company records as an asset the aggregate future minimum lease payments receivable, plus the estimated residual value of the leased equipment, less unearned lease income. Residual values are established at lease inception based on our estimate of the expected fair value of the equipment at the end of the lease term. Residual values may be realized at lease termination from lease extensions, sales or other dispositions of leased equipment. Estimates are based on industry data and management's experience.

The Company records an estimated residual value at lease inception for all fair market value and fixed purchase option leases based on a percentage of the equipment cost of the asset being leased. The percentages used depend on equipment type and term. In setting estimated residual values, the Company focuses its analysis primarily on the Company's total historical and expected realization statistics pertaining to sales of equipment. In subsequent evaluations for the impairment of the booked residual values, the Company reviews historical realization statistics including lease renewals and equipment sales. Anticipated renewal income is not included in the determination of fair value; however, it is one of the ways that fair value may be realized at the end of the lease term.

At the end of an original lease term, lessees may choose to purchase the equipment, renew the lease or return the equipment to the Company. The Company receives income from lease renewals when the lessee elects to retain the equipment longer than the original term of the lease. This income, net of appropriate periodic reductions in the estimated residual values of the related equipment, is included in fee income as net residual income.

When a lessee elects to return equipment at lease termination, the equipment is transferred to other assets at the lower of its basis or fair market value. The Company generally sells returned equipment to independent third parties, rather than leasing the equipment a second time. The Company generally does not maintain equipment in other assets for longer than 120 days. Any loss recognized on transferring equipment to other assets and any gain or loss realized on the sale or disposal of equipment to a lessee or to others is included in fee income as net residual income.

Based on the Company's experience, the amount of ultimate realization of the residual value tends to relate more to the customer's election at the end of the lease term to enter into a renewal period, to purchase the leased equipment or to return the leased equipment than it does to the equipment type. Management performs reviews of the estimated residual values and historic realization statistics no less frequently than quarterly and any impairment, if other than temporary, is recognized in the current period.

Initial direct costs and fees related to lease originations are deferred as part of the investment and amortized over the lease term. Unearned lease income is the amount by which the total lease receivable plus the estimated residual value exceeds the cost of the equipment. Unearned lease income, net of initial direct costs and fees, is recognized as revenue over the lease term using the effective interest method.

Allowance for Credit Losses

In accordance with the Contingencies Topic of the FASB ASC, we maintain an allowance for credit losses at an amount sufficient to absorb losses inherent in our existing lease and loan portfolios as of the reporting dates based on our projection of probable net credit losses. We evaluate our portfolios on a pooled basis, due to their composition of small balance, homogenous accounts with similar general credit risk characteristics, diversified among a large cross-section of variables including industry, geography, equipment type, obligor and vendor.

MARLIN BUSINESS SERVICES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

We generally consider both quantitative and qualitative factors in determining the allowance for credit losses. Quantitative factors considered include a migration analysis stratified by industry classification, historic delinquencies and charge-offs, and a static pool analysis of historic recoveries. A migration analysis is a technique used to estimate the likelihood that an account will progress through the various delinquency stages and ultimately charge off. As part of our quantitative analysis we may also consider specifically identified pools of leases separately from the migration analysis, whenever certain identified pools are not expected to perform consistently with their credit characteristics or the portfolio as a whole. These lease pools may be analyzed for impairment separately from the migration analysis and a specific reserve established.

Qualitative factors that may result in further adjustments to the quantitative analysis include items such as forecasting uncertainties, changes in the composition of our lease and loan portfolios (including geography, industry, equipment type and vendor source), seasonality, economic or business conditions and emerging trends, business practices or policies at the reporting date that are different from the periods used in the quantitative analysis.

The various factors used in the analysis are reviewed periodically, and no less frequently than quarterly. We then establish an allowance for credit losses for the projected probable net credit losses inherent in the portfolio based on this analysis. A provision is charged against earnings to maintain the allowance for credit losses at the appropriate level. Our policy is to charge-off against the allowance the estimated unrecoverable portion of accounts once they reach 121 days delinquent.

Our projections of probable net credit losses are inherently uncertain, and as a result we cannot predict with certainty the amount of such losses. Changes in economic conditions, the risk characteristics and composition of the portfolio, bankruptcy laws, and other factors could impact our actual and projected net credit losses and the related allowance for credit losses. To the extent we add new leases and loans to our portfolios, or to the degree credit quality is worse than expected, we record expense to increase the allowance for credit losses to reflect the estimated net losses inherent in our portfolios. Actual losses may vary from current estimates.

Property and Equipment

The Company records property and equipment at cost. Equipment capitalized under capital leases is recorded at the present value of the minimum lease payments due over the lease term. Depreciation and amortization are provided using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets or lease term, whichever is shorter. The Company generally uses depreciable lives that range from three to seven years based on equipment type.

Other Assets

Included in other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets are deferred transaction costs associated with term note securitization transactions, income taxes receivable, prepaid expenses, accrued fee income, progress payments on equipment purchased to lease and Federal Reserve Bank stock. Deferred transactions costs associated with term note securitization transactions were amortized over the estimated lives of the related term note securitization transactions using a method which approximates the effective interest method.

Securitizations

In connection with its term note securitization transactions, the Company previously established a bankruptcy remote special-purpose subsidiary ("SPE") and issued term debt to institutional investors. These SPEs were considered variable interest entities ("VIEs") under U.S. GAAP. The Company was required to

MARLIN BUSINESS SERVICES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

consolidate VIEs in which it was deemed to be the primary beneficiary through having (1) power over the significant activities of the entity and (2) an obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits from the VIE which were potentially significant to the VIE. The Company serviced the assets of its VIEs and retained equity and/or residual interests. Accordingly, assets and related debt of these VIEs were included in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company's leases and restricted interest-earning deposits with banks were assigned as collateral for these borrowings and there was no further recourse to our general credit. Collateral in excess of these borrowings represented the Company's maximum loss exposure.

Interest Income

Interest income is recognized under the effective interest method. The effective interest method of income recognition applies a constant rate of interest equal to the internal rate of return on each lease at inception.

The Company's lease portfolio consists of homogenous small balance accounts with an average balance less than \$10,000 across a large cross section of credit variables such as state, equipment type, obligor, vendor and industry category. These leases generally have similar credit risk characteristics and as a result the Company evaluates the impairment of the lease portfolio on a pooled basis. The Company's key credit quality indicator is delinquency status. Based on the historical payment behavior of the Company's lease portfolio as a whole, payments are considered reasonably assured when a lease's delinquency status is less than 90 days. Therefore, when a lease or loan is 90 days or more delinquent, the contract is classified as non-accrual and interest income recognition is discontinued. Interest income recognition resumes on a contract when the lessee makes payments sufficient to bring the contract's status to less than 90 days delinquent.

Modifications resulting in renegotiated leases may include reductions in payment and extensions in term. However, such renegotiated leases are not granted concessions regarding implicit rates or reductions in total amounts due. Modifications may be granted on a one-time basis in situations that indicate the lessee is experiencing a temporary, timing issue and has a high likelihood of success with a revised payment plan. After a modification, a lease's accrual status is based on compliance with the modified terms.

Fee Income

Fee income consists of fees for delinquent lease and loan payments, cash collected on early termination of leases and net residual income. Net residual income includes income from lease renewals and gains and losses on the realization of residual values of leased equipment disposed at the end of a lease's term. Residual income is recognized as earned.

Fee income from delinquent lease payments is recognized on an accrual basis based on anticipated collection rates. At a minimum of every quarter, an analysis of anticipated collection rates is performed based on updates to collection history. Adjustments in the anticipated collection rate assumptions are made as needed based on this analysis. Other fees are recognized when received.

Insurance Income

Insurance income is recognized on an accrual basis as earned over the term of each lease. Generally, insurance payments that are 120 days or more past due are charged against income. Ceding commissions, losses and loss adjustment expenses are recorded in the period incurred and netted against insurance income.

Loss on Derivatives

Changes in the fair value of derivative instruments are recognized immediately in loss on derivatives.

MARLIN BUSINESS SERVICES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Other Income

Other income includes various administrative transaction fees and fees received from lease syndications, recognized as earned.

Securities Available for Sale

Securities available for sale consist of mutual funds and municipal bonds that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis. Unrealized holding gains or losses of all securities available for sale, net of related deferred income taxes, are reported in accumulated other comprehensive income. Fair value measurement is based upon quoted prices in active markets, if available. If quoted prices in active markets are not available, fair values are based on prices obtained from third-party pricing vendors. See Note 12 for more information on fair value measurement of securities.

Initial Direct Costs and Fees

We defer initial direct costs incurred and fees received to originate our leases and loans in accordance with the Receivables Topic and the Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs Subtopic of the FASB ASC. The initial direct costs and fees we defer are part of the net investment in leases and loans and are amortized to interest income using the effective interest method. We defer third-party commission costs, as well as certain internal costs directly related to the origination activity. Costs subject to deferral include evaluating each prospective customer's financial condition, evaluating and recording guarantees and other security arrangements, negotiating terms, preparing and processing documents and closing each transaction. The fees we defer are documentation fees collected at inception. The realization of the initial direct costs, net of fees deferred, is predicated on the net future cash flows generated by our lease and loan portfolios.

Common Stock and Equity

On November 2, 2007, the Company's Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase plan. Under the stock repurchase plan, the Company is authorized to repurchase up to \$15 million of its common stock on the open market. The par value of the shares repurchased is charged to common stock with the excess of the purchase price over par charged against any available additional paid-in capital.

Financing Related Costs

Financing related costs primarily consist of bank commitment fees paid to our financing sources on the unused portion of loan facility. These fees are recognized as incurred.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Compensation—Stock Compensation Topic of the FASB ASC establishes fair value as the measurement objective in accounting for share-based payment arrangements and requires all entities to apply a fair-value-based measurement method in accounting for share-based payment transactions with employees and non-employees, except for equity instruments held by employee share ownership plans.

The Company measures stock-based compensation cost at grant date, based on the fair value of the awards ultimately expected to vest. Stock-based compensation expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the service period. We generally use the Black-Scholes valuation model to measure the fair value of our stock options utilizing various assumptions with respect to expected holding period, risk-free interest rates, stock price volatility, and dividend yield. The assumptions are based on management's judgment concerning future events.

MARLIN BUSINESS SERVICES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The fair value calculations for the one-time stock option exchange program the Company effected through an October 28, 2009 amendment to its 2003 Equity Compensation Plan were based on a binomial valuation model which considered many variables, such as the volatility of our stock and the expected term of an option, including consideration of the ratio of stock price to the exercise price at which exercise is expected to occur. The binomial valuation model was used for both the surrendered stock options and the new replacement options under the stock option exchange program.

As required by U.S. GAAP, the Company uses its judgment in estimating the amount of awards that are expected to be forfeited, with subsequent revisions to the assumptions if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. The vesting of certain restricted shares may be accelerated to a minimum of three years based on achievement of various individual performance measures. Acceleration of expense for awards based on individual performance factors occurs when the achievement of the performance criteria is determined.

Non-forfeitable dividends paid on shares of restricted stock are recorded to retained earnings for shares that are expected to vest and to compensation expense for shares that are not expected to vest.

Income Taxes

The Income Taxes Topic of the FASB ASC requires the use of the asset and liability method under which deferred taxes are determined based on the estimated future tax effects of differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities, given the provisions of the enacted tax laws. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities and projected future taxable income in making this assessment. Based upon the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes it is more likely than not the Company will realize the benefits of these deductible differences.

Significant management judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities and any necessary valuation allowance recorded against net deferred tax assets. The process involves summarizing temporary differences resulting from the different treatment of items, such as leases, for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities which are included within the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Management then assesses the likelihood that deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income or tax carry-back availability and, to the extent our management believes recovery is not likely, a valuation allowance is established. To the extent that we establish a valuation allowance in a period, an expense is recorded within the tax provision in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

At December 31, 2013 and 2012, there have been no material changes to the liability for uncertain tax positions and there are no significant unrecognized tax benefits. The periods subject to examination for the Company's federal return include the 2006 tax year to the present. The Company files state income tax returns in various states which may have different statutes of limitations. Generally, state income tax returns for the years 2006 through the present are subject to examination. The Company had amended its previously filed federal and state income tax returns for the years 2006 through 2009, which resulted in the recognition of a net tax receivable of approximately \$15.4 million as described in Note 12 to the Consolidated Financial Statements herein and as originally discussed in Note 13 to the Company's Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010. During 2013, the examination of the federal amended returns were completed. Due to the receipt of federal and state amended tax return refunds, the Company has a net tax payable of \$0.6 million primarily for the interest earned on these refunds.

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MARLIN BUSINESS SERVICES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company records penalties and accrued interest related to taxes, including penalties and interest related to uncertain tax positions, in income tax expense. Such adjustments have historically been minimal and immaterial to our financial results.

Earnings Per Share

The Company's restricted stock awards are paid non-forfeitable common stock dividends and thus meet the criteria of participating securities. Accordingly, earnings per share ("EPS") is calculated using the two-class method, under which earnings are allocated to both common shares and participating securities. All shares of restricted stock are deducted from the weighted average shares outstanding for the computation of basic EPS.

Diluted EPS is computed based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period including the dilutive impact of the exercise or conversion of common stock equivalents, such as stock options, into shares of common stock as if those securities were exercised or converted.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2013, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update 2013-02, Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reporting of Amounts Reclassified Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income ("ASU 2013-02"). This guidance does not change the current requirements for reporting net income or other comprehensive income in the financial statements. However, ASU 2013-02 requires presentation in interim and annual financial statements of the effect of significant amounts reclassified from each component of accumulated other comprehensive income based on its source, and the income statement line items affected by the reclassification. This information may be presented in a single note or on the face of the financial statements. The guidance was effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2012. Because ASU 2013-02 impacts disclosures only, it did not affect the consolidated earnings, financial position or cash flows of the Company.

NOTE 3 - Net Investment in Leases and Loans

Net investment in leases and loans consists of the following:

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Minimum lease payments receivable	\$ 682,081	\$577,545
Estimated residual value of equipment	28,396	29,913
Unearned lease income, net of initial direct costs and fees deferred	(103,258)	(95,696)
Security deposits	(2,631)	(2,778)
Loans, including unamortized deferred fees and costs	954	521
Allowance for credit losses	(8,467)	(6,488)
	<u>\$ 597,075</u>	<u>\$503,017</u>

At December 31, 2013, a total of \$15.0 million of minimum lease payments receivable is assigned as collateral for borrowings.

Initial direct costs net of fees deferred were \$10.3 million and \$9.3 million as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively, are netted in unearned income and will be amortized to income using the

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effective interest method. At December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, \$22.7 million and \$23.8 million, respectively, of the estimated residual value of equipment retained on our Consolidated Balance Sheets was related to copiers.

Minimum lease payments receivable under lease contracts and the amortization of unearned lease income, including initial direct costs and fees deferred, are as follows as of December 31, 2013:

Period Ending December 31,	Minimum Lease	Income
	Payments	Amortization
	Receivable	
	(Dollars in thousands)	
2014	\$ 279,805	\$ 53,566
2015	197,529	29,673
2016	120,457	13,921
2017	61,580	5,136
2018	21,761	937
Thereafter	949	25
	<u>\$ 682,081</u>	<u>\$ 103,258</u>

Income recognition is discontinued on leases or loans when a default on monthly payment exists for a period of 90 days or more. Income recognition resumes when the contract becomes less than 90 days delinquent. As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Company maintained total finance receivables which were on a non-accrual basis of \$1.7 million and \$1.4 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, the Company had total finance receivables in which the terms of the original agreements had been renegotiated in the amount of \$0.8 million and \$0.9 million, respectively. (See Note 6 for additional asset quality information.)

NOTE 4 - Concentrations of Risk

As of December 31, 2013, leases approximating 12% and 9% of the net investment balance of leases by the Company were located in the states of California and Texas, respectively. No other state accounted for more than 9% of the net investment balance of leases owned and serviced by the Company as of December 31, 2013. As of December 31, 2013, no single vendor source accounted for more than 2% of the net investment balance of leases owned by the Company. The largest single obligor accounted for less than 1% of the net investment balance of leases owned by the Company as of December 31, 2013. Although the Company's portfolio of leases includes lessees located throughout the United States, such lessees' ability to honor their contracts may be substantially dependent on economic conditions in these states. All such contracts are collateralized by the related equipment. The Company leases to a variety of different industries, including the medical, retail, service, manufacturing and restaurant industries, among others. To the extent that the economic or regulatory conditions prevalent in such industries change, the lessees' ability to honor their lease obligations may be adversely impacted. As of December 31, 2013, copiers comprised 79.8% of the estimated residual value of leased equipment. No other group of equipment represented more than 10% of equipment residuals as of December 31, 2013. Improvements and other changes in technology could adversely impact the Company's ability to realize the recorded value of this equipment. There were no impairments of estimated residual value recorded during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 or 2011.

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NOTE 5 - Allowance for Credit Losses

In accordance with the Contingencies Topic of the FASB ASC, we maintain an allowance for credit losses at an amount sufficient to absorb losses inherent in our existing lease and loan portfolios as of the reporting dates based on our estimate of probable net credit losses.

The table which follows provides activity in the allowance for credit losses and asset quality statistics for each of the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Allowance for credit losses, beginning of period	\$ 6,488	\$ 5,353	\$ 7,718
Charge-offs	(9,499)	(6,358)	(8,624)
Recoveries	1,861	1,573	2,125
Net charge-offs	(7,638)	(4,785)	(6,499)
Provision for credit losses	9,617	5,920	4,134
Allowance for credit losses, end of period ⁽¹⁾	<u>\$ 8,467</u>	<u>\$ 6,488</u>	<u>\$ 5,353</u>
Net charge-offs to average total finance receivables ⁽²⁾	1.41%	1.11%	1.81%
Allowance for credit losses to total finance receivables, end of period ⁽²⁾	1.42%	1.30%	1.39%
Average total finance receivables ⁽²⁾	\$540,717	\$432,829	\$358,326
Total finance receivables, end of period ⁽²⁾	\$595,253	\$500,203	\$385,984
Delinquencies greater than 60 days past due	\$ 3,204	\$ 2,444	\$ 1,663
Delinquencies greater than 60 days past due ⁽³⁾	0.47%	0.42%	0.38%
Allowance for credit losses to delinquent accounts greater than 60 days past due ⁽³⁾	264.26%	265.47%	321.89%
Non-accrual leases and loans, end of period	\$ 1,665	\$ 1,395	\$ 829
Renegotiated leases and loans, end of period	\$ 815	\$ 862	\$ 1,052

(1) At December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, there was no allowance for credit losses allocated to loans.

(2) Total finance receivables include net investment in direct financing leases and loans. For purposes of asset quality and allowance calculations, the effects of (i) the allowance for credit losses and (ii) initial direct costs and fees deferred are excluded.

(3) Calculated as a percent of total minimum lease payments receivable for leases and as a percent of principal outstanding for loans.

Net investments in finance receivables are generally charged-off when they are contractually past due for 121 days. Income recognition is discontinued on leases or loans when a default on monthly payment exists for a period of 90 days or more. Income recognition resumes when a lease or loan becomes less than 90 days delinquent. At December 31, 2013 and 2012, there were no finance receivables past due 90 days or more and still accruing.

Net charge-offs for the year ended December 31, 2013 were \$7.6 million, or 1.41% of average total finance receivables, compared to \$4.8 million, or 1.11% of average total finance receivables, for the year ended December 31, 2012. The increase in net charge-offs during year ended December 31, 2013 compared to recent years is primarily due to the growth in average total finance receivables, the ongoing seasoning of the portfolio as reflected in the mix of origination vintages and the mix of credit profiles. Our key credit quality indicator is delinquency status.

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NOTE 6 - Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment consist of the following:

	<u>December 31,</u>		<u>Depreciable Life</u>
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Furniture and equipment	\$ 2,792	\$ 2,790	7 years
Computer systems and equipment	10,094	9,462	3-5 years
Leasehold improvements	919	620	Shorter of estimated useful life or remaining lease term
Total property and equipment	13,805	12,872	
Less - Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(11,540)	(10,902)	
Property and equipment, net	<u>\$ 2,265</u>	<u>\$ 1,970</u>	

Depreciation and amortization expense was \$0.9 million, \$0.9 million and \$1.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

NOTE 7 - Other Assets

Other assets are comprised of the following:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)	
Accrued fees receivable	\$ 2,062	\$ 1,583
Deferred transaction costs	110	427
Prepaid expenses	2,011	1,588
Income taxes receivable (See Note 12 for further discussion)	2,580	16,535
Other	3,414	3,496
	<u>\$ 10,177</u>	<u>\$ 23,629</u>

NOTE 8 - Commitments and Contingencies

MBB is a member bank in a non-profit, multi-financial institution consortium serving as a catalyst for community development by offering flexible financing for affordable, quality housing to low- and moderate-income residents. Currently, MBB receives approximately 1.2% participation in each funded loan under the program. MBB records loans in its financial statements when they have been funded or become payable. Such loans help MBB satisfy its obligations under the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977. At December 31, 2013 and 2012, MBB had an unfunded commitment of \$0.9 million and \$1.4 million, respectively, for this activity. Unless renewed prior to termination, MBB's membership in the consortium will expire in September 2014.

The Company is involved in legal proceedings, which include claims, litigation and suits arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, these actions will not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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As of December 31, 2013, the Company leases all five of its office locations including its executive offices in Mt. Laurel, New Jersey, and its offices in or near Atlanta, Georgia; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Salt Lake City, Utah; and Sherwood, Oregon. These lease commitments are accounted for as operating leases. The Company has entered into several capital leases to finance corporate property and equipment.

The following is a schedule of future minimum lease payments for capital and operating leases as of December 31, 2013:

<u>Period Ending December 31,</u>	<u>Future Minimum Lease Payment Obligations</u>		
	<u>Capital Leases</u>	<u>Operating Leases</u>	<u>Total</u>
		(Dollars in thousands)	
2014	\$ 102	\$ 1,343	\$ 1,445
2015	102	1,229	1,331
2016	102	1,245	1,347
2017	76	1,262	1,338
2018	—	1,279	1,279
Thereafter	—	1,777	1,777
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 382	\$ 8,135	\$ 8,517
Less: amount representing interest	(38)		
Present value of minimum lease payments	\$ 344		

Rent expense was \$1.0 million, \$1.1 million and \$1.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively.

The Company has employment agreements with certain senior officers that currently extend through November 12, 2014, with certain renewal options.

NOTE 9 - Deposits

MBB serves as the Company's primary funding source. MBB issues fixed-rate FDIC-insured certificates of deposit raised nationally through various brokered deposit relationships and fixed-rate FDIC-insured deposits directly from other financial institutions. As of December 31, 2013, the remaining scheduled maturities of time deposits are as follows:

<u>Period Ending December 31,</u>	<u>Scheduled Maturities</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)
2014	\$ 205,848
2015	155,109
2016	78,753
2017	50,382
2018	12,946
	<u>\$ 503,038</u>

All time deposits are in denominations of \$250,000 or less. The FDIC insures deposits up to \$250,000 per depositor. The weighted average all-in interest rate of deposits outstanding at December 31, 2013 was 0.88%.

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NOTE 10 - Long-term Borrowings

Borrowings with an original maturity of one year or more are classified as long-term borrowings. The Company's long-term loan facility is classified as long-term borrowings.

The Company's total borrowings outstanding consist of the following:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
	<u>(Dollars in thousands)</u>	
Long-term Loan Facilities	\$ —	\$ 15,514
Total	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 15,514</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company incurred commitment fees on the unused portion of loan facilities of \$1.0 million, \$0.6 million, and \$0.4 million, respectively.

The Company's long-term borrowings are collateralized by certain of the Company's direct financing leases. The Company is restricted from selling, transferring or assigning these leases or placing liens or pledges on these leases. At the end of each period, the Company has the following minimum lease payments receivable assigned as collateral:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
	<u>(Dollars in thousands)</u>	
Long-term Loan Facilities	\$ 14,999	\$ 45,076

Federal Funds Line of Credit with Correspondent Bank

MBB has established a federal funds line of credit with a correspondent bank. This line allows for both selling and purchasing of federal funds. The amount that can be drawn against the line is limited to \$10.0 million. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, there were no balances outstanding on this line of credit.

Federal Reserve Discount Window

In addition, MBB has received approval to borrow from the Federal Reserve Discount Window based on the amount of assets MBB chooses to pledge. MBB had \$24.2 million in unused, secured borrowing capacity at the Federal Reserve Discount Window, based on \$29.1 million of net investment in leases pledged at December 31, 2013.

Term Note Securitizations

07-1 Transaction—On October 24, 2007, the Company closed a \$440.5 million term note securitization. In connection with the 2007-1 transaction, seven classes of fixed-rate notes were issued to investors. The weighted average interest coupon approximated 5.70% over the term of the financing. After the effects of hedging and other transaction costs are considered, total interest expense on the 2007-1 term transaction averaged approximately 6.32% over the term of the financing. On April 16, 2012, the Company elected to exercise its call option and paid off the remaining \$16.9 million of its 2007 term note securitization.

10-1 Transaction—On February 12, 2010, the Company completed an \$80.7 million term asset-backed securitization, of which it elected to defer the issuance of subordinated notes totaling \$12.5 million. The two

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senior classes of notes issued under the securitization constituted eligible collateral under the Federal Reserve Bank of New York's Term Asset-Backed Securities Loan Facility ("TALF") program. This financing provided the Company with fixed-cost borrowing and was recorded in long-term borrowings in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Total interest expense on the 2010-1 term transaction averaged approximately 3.13% over the term of the financing. On December 17, 2012, the Company elected to exercise its call option and paid off the remaining \$3.5 million of its 2010 term note securitization.

Long-term Loan Facilities

On October 9, 2009, Marlin Business Services Corp.'s wholly-owned subsidiary, Marlin Receivables Corp. ("MRC"), closed on a \$75.0 million, three-year committed loan facility with the lender finance division of Wells Fargo Capital Finance. The facility is secured by a lien on MRC's assets and is supported by guaranties from Marlin Business Services Corp. and Marlin Leasing Corporation. Advances under the facility are made pursuant to a borrowing base formula, and the proceeds are used to fund lease originations. On June 26, 2012, the facility was amended to extend the maturity date to October 9, 2015. An event of default, such as non-payment of amounts when due under the loan agreement or a breach of covenants, may accelerate the maturity date of the facility.

On September 24, 2010, the Company's subsidiary, Marlin Leasing Receivables XIII LLC ("MLR XIII"), closed on a \$50.0 million three-year committed loan facility with Key Equipment Finance Inc. The facility is secured by a lien on MLR XIII's assets. Advances under the facility are made pursuant to a borrowing base formula, and the proceeds are used to fund lease originations. The maturity date of the facility was September 23, 2013. On March 15, 2013, the Company elected to exercise its option to repay the remaining \$1.3 million of the facility.

Financial Covenants

The Company's secured borrowing arrangements contain numerous covenants, restrictions and default provisions that it must comply with in order to obtain funding through the facility and to avoid an event of default. Some of the critical financial and credit quality covenants under the Company's borrowing arrangements as of December 31, 2013 include:

	<u>Actual⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Requirement</u>
Debt-to-equity ratio maximum	3.09 to 1	5.5 to 1
Maximum servicer senior leverage ratio	0 to 1	5.0 to 1
Maximum portfolio delinquency ratio	0.47%	3.50%
Maximum gross charge-off ratio	1.74%	7.00%

(1) Calculations are based on specific contractual definitions and subsidiaries per the applicable debt agreements, which may differ from ratios or amounts presented elsewhere in this document.

On November 6, 2013, the Company announced the retirement of George D. Pelose from his role as Chief Operating Officer, effective between January 15, 2014 and March 31, 2014, and announced that Mr. Pelose's duties would be split between Daniel P. Dyer, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, and Edward R. Dietz, the Company's Senior Vice President of Administration and General Counsel. Mr. Pelose retired on March 5, 2014. We do not expect the change to have any material adverse effect on our financing arrangement with Wells Fargo Capital Finance, because, as noted above, Mr. Pelose, has been replaced by persons with skills and experience appropriate for performing his former duties. A change in the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer or Chief Financial Officer is an event of default under our long-term loan facility with Wells Fargo Capital Finance, unless we hire a replacement with skills and experience appropriate for performing the duties of the applicable positions within 120 days.

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A merger or consolidation with another company in which the Company is not the surviving entity is also an event of default under the financing facility. The Company's long-term loan facility contains acceleration clauses allowing the creditor to accelerate the scheduled maturities of the obligation under certain conditions that may not be objectively determinable (for example, "if a material adverse change occurs"). An event of default under our facility could result in an acceleration of amounts outstanding under the facility, foreclosure on all or a portion of the leases financed by the facility and/or the removal of the Company as servicer of the leases financed by the facility.

As of December 31, 2013, the Company believes it was in compliance with the terms of its secured borrowing arrangements.

NOTE 11 - Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures about the Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Fair Value Measurements

The Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures Topic of the FASB ASC establishes a framework for measuring fair value and requires certain disclosures about fair value measurements. Its provisions do not apply to fair value measurements for purposes of lease classification and measurement, which is addressed in the Leases Topic of the FASB ASC.

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability at the measurement date (exit price). A three-level valuation hierarchy is required for disclosure of fair value measurements based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3). 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 measurement in its entirety.

The three levels are defined as follows:

- Level 1 — Inputs to the valuation are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 — Inputs to the valuation may include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active or inactive markets, and inputs other than quoted prices, such as interest rates and yield curves, which are observable for the asset or liability for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.
- Level 3 — Inputs to the valuation are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement. Level 3 inputs shall be used to measure fair value only to the extent that observable inputs are not available.

The Company characterizes active markets as those where transaction volumes are sufficient to provide objective pricing information, such as an exchange traded price. Inactive markets are typically characterized by low transaction volumes, and price quotations that vary substantially among market participants or are not based on current information.

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The Company's balances measured at fair value on a recurring basis include the following as of December 31, 2013 and 2012:

	<u>December 31, 2013</u>		<u>December 31, 2012</u>	
	<u>Fair Value Measurements Using</u>		<u>Fair Value Measurements Using</u>	
	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>	<u>Level 1</u>	<u>Level 2</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Assets				
Securities available for sale	\$ 3,140	\$ 2,247	\$ 3,250	\$ 1,595

At this time, the Company has not elected to report any assets and liabilities using the fair value option available under the Financial Instruments Topic of the FASB ASC. There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Disclosures about the Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The Financial Instruments Topic of the FASB ASC requires the disclosure of the estimated fair value of financial instruments including those financial instruments not measured at fair value on a recurring basis. This requirement excludes certain instruments, such as the net investment in leases and all nonfinancial instruments.

The fair values shown below have been derived, in part, by management's assumptions, the estimated amount and timing of future cash flows and estimated discount rates. Valuation techniques involve uncertainties and require assumptions and judgments regarding prepayments, credit risk and discount rates. Changes in these assumptions will result in different valuation estimates. The fair values presented would not necessarily be realized in an immediate sale. Derived fair value estimates cannot necessarily be substantiated by comparison to independent markets or to other companies' fair value information.

The following summarizes the carrying amount and estimated fair value of the Company's financial instruments:

	<u>December 31, 2013</u>		<u>December 31, 2012</u>	
	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>	<u>Carrying Amount</u>	<u>Fair Value</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 85,653	\$ 85,653	\$ 64,970	\$ 64,970
Restricted interest-earning deposits with banks	1,273	1,273	3,520	3,520
Securities available for sale	5,387	5,387	4,845	4,845
Loans	954	954	521	521
Liabilities				
Deposits	\$ 503,038	\$ 502,937	\$ 378,188	\$ 379,596
Long-term borrowings	—	—	15,514	15,514
Sales and property taxes payable	4,035	4,035	4,505	4,505
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	14,220	14,220	12,062	12,062

The paragraphs which follow describe the methods and assumptions used in estimating the fair values of financial instruments.

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(a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

The carrying amounts of the Company's cash and cash equivalents approximate fair value as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, because they bear interest at market rates and had maturities of less than 90 days at the time of purchase. This fair value measurement is classified as Level 1.

(b) Restricted Interest-Earning Deposits with Banks

The Company maintains an interest-earning trust account related to our secured debt facility. The book value of such accounts is included in restricted interest-earning deposits with banks on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheet. These accounts earn a floating market rate of interest which results in a fair value approximating the carrying amount at December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012. This fair value measurement is classified as Level 1.

(c) Securities Available for Sale

Securities available for sale are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. Fair value measurement is based upon various sources of market pricing. Securities are classified within the fair value hierarchy after giving consideration to the activity level in the market for the security type and the observability of the inputs used to determine the fair value. When available, the Company uses quoted prices in active markets and classifies such instruments within Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. Level 1 securities include mutual funds. When instruments are traded in secondary markets and quoted market prices do not exist for such securities, the Company relies on prices obtained from third-party pricing vendors and classifies these instruments within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The third-party vendors use a variety of methods when pricing securities that incorporate relevant market data to arrive at an estimate of what a buyer in the marketplace would pay for a security under current market conditions. Level 2 securities include municipal bonds.

(d) Loans

Loans are primarily comprised of participating interests acquired through membership in a non-profit, multi-financial institution consortium serving as a catalyst for community development by offering financing for affordable, quality housing to low- and moderate-income residents. Such loans help MBB satisfy its obligations under the Community Reinvestment Act of 1977. The fair value of the Company's loans approximates the carrying amount at December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012. This estimate was based on recent comparable sales transactions with consideration of current market rates. This fair value measurement is classified as Level 2.

(e) Deposits

The fair value of the Company's deposits is estimated by discounting cash flows at current rates paid by the Company for similar certificates of deposit of the same or similar remaining maturities. This fair value measurement is classified as Level 2.

(f) Long-Term Borrowings

The fair value of the Company's debt and secured borrowings is estimated by discounting cash flows at indicative market rates applicable to the Company's debt and secured borrowings of the same or similar remaining maturities. This fair value measurement is classified as Level 2.

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(g) Sales and Property Taxes Payable

The carrying amount of the Company's sales and property taxes payable approximates fair value as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, because of the relatively short timeframe to realization. This fair value measurement is classified as Level 2.

(h) Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

The carrying amount of the Company's accounts payable and accrued expenses approximates fair value as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, because of the relatively short timeframe to realization. This fair value measurement is classified as Level 2.

NOTE 12 - INCOME TAXES

The Company's income tax provision consisted of the following components:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Current:			
Federal	\$ 9,112	\$ 9,045	\$ 9,377
State	<u>1,325</u>	<u>1,143</u>	<u>1,025</u>
Total current	<u>10,437</u>	<u>10,188</u>	<u>10,402</u>
Deferred			
Federal	(811)	(3,077)	(6,243)
State	<u>143</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>(12)</u>
Total deferred	<u>(668)</u>	<u>(3,031)</u>	<u>(6,255)</u>
Total income tax expense	<u>\$ 9,769</u>	<u>\$ 7,157</u>	<u>\$ 4,147</u>

In accordance with U.S. GAAP, uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return are subject to potential financial statement recognition based on prescribed recognition and measurement criteria. Based on our evaluation, we concluded that there are no significant uncertain tax positions requiring recognition in our financial statements. For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, there have been no material changes to the liability for uncertain tax positions and there are no significant unrecognized tax benefits. We do not expect our unrecognized tax positions to change significantly over the next 12 months.

The periods subject to examination for the Company's federal return include the 2006 tax year to the present. The Company files state income tax returns in various states which may have different statutes of limitations. Generally, state income tax returns for the years 2006 through the present are subject to examination. No material income tax interest or penalties were incurred for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 or 2011.

Deferred income tax expense results principally from the use of different revenue and expense recognition methods for tax and financial accounting purposes, primarily related to lease accounting. The Company estimates these differences and adjusts to actual upon preparation of the income tax returns.

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The sources of these temporary differences and the related tax effects were as follows:

	<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>
(Dollars in thousands)		
Deferred income tax assets:		
Allowance for credit losses	\$ 3,805	\$ 2,755
Interest-rate swaps and caps	12	65
Accrued expenses	856	1,055
Deferred income	1,882	1,850
Deferred compensation	1,641	1,671
Other comprehensive income	159	—
Other	(819)	113
Total deferred income tax assets	<u>7,536</u>	<u>7,509</u>
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Lease accounting	(22,386)	(22,547)
Deferred acquisition costs	(2,936)	(2,656)
Other comprehensive income	—	(34)
Depreciation	(90)	(101)
Total deferred income tax liabilities	<u>(25,412)</u>	<u>(25,338)</u>
Net deferred income tax liability	<u><u>\$(17,876)</u></u>	<u><u>\$(17,829)</u></u>

During the fourth quarter of 2010, the Company completed an analysis of its deferred tax assets and liabilities. As a result of that analysis, the Company determined that it had over-reported lease revenues in its previously filed federal and state income tax returns. As a result of the planned amendments for the years 2006 through 2009 to claim appropriate refunds, during the fourth quarter of 2010 the Company increased its current income taxes receivable by \$15.4 million and recognized a current tax benefit of approximately \$0.5 million to reflect interest receivable on such amended returns. During 2011, the Company filed the amended income tax returns for the expected refunds. During 2013, the examination of the federal amended returns was completed. Due to the receipt of federal and state amended tax return refunds and interest, the Company has a net payable of \$0.6 million primarily for the interest earned on these refunds.

These state amended tax returns are subject to review by the various jurisdictions. The statute of limitations has been extended to December 31, 2014 for tax periods ended December 31, 2006 to 2009.

As of December 31, 2013, the Company has utilized all of its federal net operating loss carryforwards generated in prior tax years.

The following is a reconciliation of the statutory federal income tax rate to the effective income tax rate:

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>
Statutory federal income tax rate	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
State taxes, net of federal benefit	3.7%	4.1%	5.1%
Other permanent differences	(0.5)%	0.1%	0.2%
Interest on amended returns	(0.6)%	(0.3)%	— %
Other	— %	(0.9)%	(0.1)%
Effective rate	<u><u>37.6%</u></u>	<u><u>38.0%</u></u>	<u><u>40.2%</u></u>

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MARLIN BUSINESS SERVICES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 13 - Earnings Per Common Share

The Company's restricted stock awards are paid non-forfeitable common stock dividends and thus meet the criteria of participating securities. Accordingly, EPS has been calculated using the two-class method, under which earnings are allocated to both common stock and participating securities.

Basic EPS has been computed by dividing net income allocated to common stock by the weighted average common shares used in computing basic EPS. For the computation of basic EPS, all shares of restricted stock have been deducted from the weighted average shares outstanding.

Diluted EPS has been computed by dividing net income allocated to common stock by the weighted average number of common shares used in computing basic EPS, further adjusted by including the dilutive impact of the exercise or conversion of common stock equivalents, such as stock options, into shares of common stock as if those securities were exercised or converted.

The following table provides net income and shares used in computing basic and diluted EPS:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(Dollars in thousands, except per-share data)		
Basic EPS			
Net income	\$ 16,231	\$ 11,697	\$ 6,175
Less: net income allocated to participating securities	(593)	(500)	(453)
Net income allocated to common stock	<u>\$ 15,638</u>	<u>\$ 11,197</u>	<u>\$ 5,722</u>
Weighted average common shares outstanding	12,905,110	12,739,072	12,877,337
Less: Unvested restricted stock awards considered participating securities	(506,985)	(562,772)	(953,674)
Adjusted weighted average common shares used in computing basic EPS	<u>12,398,125</u>	<u>12,176,300</u>	<u>11,923,663</u>
Basic EPS	<u>\$ 1.26</u>	<u>\$ 0.92</u>	<u>\$ 0.48</u>
Diluted EPS			
Net income allocated to common stock	<u>\$ 15,638</u>	<u>\$ 11,197</u>	<u>\$ 5,722</u>
Adjusted weighted average common shares used in computing basic EPS	12,398,125	12,176,300	11,923,663
Add: Effect of dilutive stock options	87,096	83,034	66,700
Adjusted weighted average common shares used in computing diluted EPS	<u>12,485,221</u>	<u>12,259,334</u>	<u>11,990,363</u>
Diluted EPS	<u>\$ 1.25</u>	<u>\$ 0.91</u>	<u>\$ 0.48</u>

For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, options to purchase 23,036, 44,911 and 322,623 shares of common stock were not considered in the computation of potential common shares for purposes of diluted EPS, since the exercise prices of the options were greater than the average market price of the Company's common stock for the respective periods.

MARLIN BUSINESS SERVICES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 14 - Stockholders' Equity

Stockholders' Equity

On November 2, 2007, the Company's Board of Directors approved a stock repurchase plan. Under this program, the Company is authorized to repurchase up to \$15 million in value of its outstanding shares of common stock. This authority may be exercised from time to time and in such amounts as market conditions warrant. Any shares purchased under this plan are returned to the status of authorized but unissued shares of common stock. The repurchases may be made on the open market, in block trades or otherwise. The program may be suspended or discontinued at any time. The repurchases are funded using the Company's working capital.

During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company purchased 231 shares of its common stock in the open market at an average cost of \$18.52 per share. The Company purchased 33,546 shares of its common stock at an average cost of \$17.91 per share during the year ended December 31, 2012. The Company purchased 400,475 shares of its common stock at an average cost of \$11.74 per share during the year ended December 31, 2011. At December 31, 2013, the Company had \$5.1 million remaining in its stock repurchase plan authorized by the Board of Directors.

In addition to the repurchases described above, pursuant to the Company's 2003 Equity Compensation Plan (as amended, the "2003 Plan"), participants may have shares withheld to cover income taxes. There were 53,757, 111,769 and 144,291 shares repurchased to cover income tax withholding pursuant to the 2003 Plan during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively, at average per-share costs of \$21.65, \$14.21 and \$12.12, respectively.

Regulatory Capital Requirements

Through its issuance of FDIC-insured certificates of deposit, MBB serves as the Company's primary funding source. Over time, MBB may offer other products and services to the Company's customer base. MBB operates as a Utah state-chartered, Federal Reserve member commercial bank, insured by the FDIC. As a state-chartered Federal Reserve member bank, MBB is supervised by both the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco and the Utah Department of Financial Institutions.

MBB is subject to capital adequacy guidelines issued by the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (the "FFIEC"). These risk-based capital and leverage guidelines make regulatory capital requirements more sensitive to differences in risk profiles among banking organizations and consider off-balance sheet exposures in determining capital adequacy. The FFIEC and/or the U.S. Congress may determine to increase capital requirements in the future due to the current economic environment. Under the rules and regulations of the FFIEC, at least half of a bank's total capital is required to be "Tier 1 Capital" as defined in the regulations, comprised of common equity, retained earnings and a limited amount of non-cumulative perpetual preferred stock. The remaining capital, "Tier 2 Capital," as defined in the regulations, may consist of other preferred stock, a limited amount of term subordinated debt or a limited amount of the reserve for possible credit losses. The FFIEC has also adopted minimum leverage ratios for banks, which are calculated by dividing Tier 1 Capital by total quarterly average assets. Recognizing that the risk-based capital standards principally address credit risk rather than interest rate, liquidity, operational or other risks, many banks are expected to maintain capital in excess of the minimum standards. The Company plans to provide the necessary capital to maintain MBB at "well-capitalized" status as defined by banking regulations. MBB's Tier 1 Capital balance at December 31, 2013 was \$95.5 million, which met all capital requirements to which MBB is subject and qualified MBB for "well-capitalized" status. Bank holding companies are required to comply with the Federal Reserve Board's risk-based capital guidelines that require a minimum ratio of total capital to risk-weighted assets of 8%. At least half of the total capital is required to be Tier 1 Capital. In addition to the risk-based capital guidelines, the Federal Reserve

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MARLIN BUSINESS SERVICES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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Board has adopted a minimum leverage capital ratio under which a bank holding company must maintain a ratio of Tier 1 Capital to average total consolidated assets of at least 3% in the case of a bank holding company which has the highest regulatory examination rating and is not contemplating significant growth or expansion. All other bank holding companies are expected to maintain a leverage capital ratio of at least 4%. At December 31, 2013, Marlin Business Services Corp. also exceeded its regulatory capital requirements and was considered “well-capitalized” as defined by federal banking regulations.

The following table sets forth the Tier 1 leverage ratio, Tier 1 risk-based capital ratio and total risk-based capital ratio for Marlin Business Services Corp. and MBB at December 31, 2013.

	<u>Actual</u>		<u>Minimum Capital Requirement</u>		<u>Well-Capitalized Capital Requirement</u>	
	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Ratio</u> ⁽¹⁾	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Ratio</u>	<u>Amount</u>
(Dollars in thousands)						
Tier 1 Leverage Capital						
Marlin Business Services Corp.	23.46%	\$163,236	4%	\$ 27,834	5%	\$ 34,792
Marlin Business Bank	15.70%	\$ 95,454	5%	\$ 30,397	5%	\$ 30,397
Tier 1 Risk-based Capital						
Marlin Business Services Corp.	25.90%	\$163,236	4%	\$ 25,208	6%	\$ 37,812
Marlin Business Bank	16.38%	\$ 95,454	6%	\$ 34,959	6%	\$ 34,959
Total Risk-based Capital						
Marlin Business Services Corp.	27.15%	\$171,121	8%	\$ 50,416	10%	\$ 63,020
Marlin Business Bank	17.63%	\$102,749	15%	\$ 87,396	10% ⁽¹⁾	\$ 58,264

(1) MBB is required to maintain “well-capitalized” status and must also maintain a total risk-based capital ratio greater than 15% pursuant to an agreement entered into by and among MBB, the Company, Marlin Leasing Corporation and the FDIC in conjunction with the opening of MBB (the “FDIC Agreement”).

Prompt Corrective Action. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Improvement Act of 1991 (“FDICIA”) requires the federal regulators to take prompt corrective action against any undercapitalized institution. Five capital categories have been established under federal banking regulations: well-capitalized, adequately capitalized, undercapitalized, significantly undercapitalized and critically undercapitalized. Well-capitalized institutions significantly exceed the required minimum level for each relevant capital measure. Adequately capitalized institutions include depository institutions that meet but do not significantly exceed the required minimum level for each relevant capital measure. Undercapitalized institutions consist of those that fail to meet the required minimum level for one or more relevant capital measures. Significantly undercapitalized characterizes depository institutions with capital levels significantly below the minimum requirements for any relevant capital measure. Critically undercapitalized refers to depository institutions with minimal capital and at serious risk for government seizure.

Under certain circumstances, a well-capitalized, adequately capitalized or undercapitalized institution may be treated as if the institution were in the next lower capital category. A depository institution is generally prohibited from making capital distributions, including paying dividends, or paying management fees to a holding company if the institution would thereafter be undercapitalized. Institutions that are adequately capitalized but not well-capitalized cannot accept, renew or roll over brokered deposits except with a waiver from the FDIC and are subject to restrictions on the interest rates that can be paid on such deposits. Undercapitalized institutions may not accept, renew or roll over brokered deposits.

MARLIN BUSINESS SERVICES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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The federal bank regulatory agencies are permitted or, in certain cases, required to take certain actions with respect to institutions falling within one of the three undercapitalized categories. Depending on the level of an institution's capital, the agency's corrective powers include, among other things:

- prohibiting the payment of principal and interest on subordinated debt;
- prohibiting the holding company from making distributions without prior regulatory approval;
- placing limits on asset growth and restrictions on activities;
- placing additional restrictions on transactions with affiliates;
- restricting the interest rate the institution may pay on deposits;
- prohibiting the institution from accepting deposits from correspondent banks; and
- in the most severe cases, appointing a conservator or receiver for the institution.

A banking institution that is undercapitalized is required to submit a capital restoration plan, and such a plan will not be accepted unless, among other things, the banking institution's holding company guarantees the plan up to a certain specified amount. Any such guarantee from a depository institution's holding company is entitled to a priority of payment in bankruptcy.

Pursuant to the FDIC Agreement entered into in conjunction with the opening of MBB, MBB must keep its total risk-based capital ratio above 15%. MBB's total risk-based capital ratio of 17.63% at December 31, 2013 exceeded the threshold for "well capitalized" status under the applicable laws and regulations, and also exceeded the 15% minimum total risk-based capital ratio required in the FDIC Agreement.

Dividends. The Federal Reserve Board has issued policy statements requiring insured banks and bank holding companies to have an established assessment process for maintaining capital commensurate with their overall risk profile. Such assessment process may affect the ability of the organizations to pay dividends. Although generally organizations may pay dividends only out of current operating earnings, dividends may be paid if the distribution is prudent relative to the organization's financial position and risk profile, after consideration of current and prospective economic conditions.

As previously disclosed in the Company's Form 8-K filed on September 4, 2013, in addition to the Company's regular quarterly dividend, the Company's Board of Directors declared a special cash dividend of \$2.00 per share on September 4, 2013. The special dividend was paid on September 26, 2013 to shareholders of record on the close of business on September 16, 2013, which resulted in a dividend payment of approximately \$26.0 million.

NOTE 15 - Stock-Based Compensation

Under the terms of the 2003 Plan, employees, certain consultants and advisors and non-employee members of the Company's Board of Directors have the opportunity to receive incentive and nonqualified grants of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock and other equity-based awards as approved by the Company's Board of Directors. These award programs are used to attract, retain and motivate employees and to encourage individuals in key management roles to retain stock. The Company has a policy of issuing new shares to satisfy awards under the 2003 Plan. The aggregate number of shares under the 2003 Plan that may be issued pursuant to stock options or restricted stock grants is 4,150,000. Not more than 2,500,000 of such shares shall be available for issuance as restricted stock grants. There were 917,341 shares available for future grants under the 2003 Plan as of December 31, 2013, of which 738,569 shares were available to be issued as restricted stock grants.

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MARLIN BUSINESS SERVICES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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Total stock-based compensation expense was \$2.6 million, \$2.6 million and \$2.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Excess tax benefits from stock-based payment arrangements increased cash provided by financing activities and decreased cash provided by operating activities by \$1.1 million, \$0.6 million and \$1.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Stock Options

In previous years, stock option awards were issued as part of the Company's overall compensation strategy.

Option awards were generally granted with an exercise price equal to the market price of the Company's stock at the date of the grant and have 7- to 10-year contractual terms. All options issued contain service conditions based on the participant's continued service with the Company, and provide for accelerated vesting if there is a change in control as defined in the 2003 Plan. Employee stock options generally vest over four years. The Company also issued stock options to non-employee independent directors. These options generally vest in one year.

There were no stock options granted during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011.

A summary of option activity for the each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013 follows:

Options	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price Per Share
Outstanding, December 31, 2010	648,153	\$ 9.99
Granted	—	—
Exercised	(169,611)	7.27
Forfeited	(3,325)	13.72
Expired	—	—
Outstanding, December 31, 2011	475,217	\$ 10.93
Granted	—	—
Exercised	(89,900)	9.47
Forfeited	(17,154)	10.33
Expired	(4,644)	19.78
Outstanding, December 31, 2012	363,519	\$ 11.21
Granted	—	—
Exercised	(127,957)	11.91
Forfeited	(4,229)	10.38
Expired	(12,416)	18.48
Outstanding, December 31, 2013	<u>218,917</u>	\$ 10.40

During the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company recognized total compensation expense related to options of \$0.2 million, \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million, respectively.

There were 127,957, 89,900 and 169,611 stock options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The total pretax intrinsic value of stock options exercised was \$1.7 million, \$0.7 million and \$0.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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MARLIN BUSINESS SERVICES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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The following table summarizes information about the stock options outstanding and exercisable as of December 31, 2013:

Range of Exercise Prices	Options Outstanding				Options Exercisable			
	Number Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Life (Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (In thousands)	Number Exercisable	Weighted Average Remaining Life (Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (In thousands)
\$7.17 - 9.52	142,650	1.4	8.97	2,315	41,276	1.8	7.60	726
\$12.08 -12.41	67,784	3.4	12.39	868	17,192	3.4	12.34	221
\$14.00 -16.01	3,347	0.4	15.80	31	3,347	0.4	15.80	31
\$20.35	5,136	0.4	20.35	25	5,136	0.4	20.35	25
	<u>218,917</u>	2.0	10.40	<u>\$ 3,239</u>	<u>66,951</u>	2.0	10.21	<u>\$ 1,003</u>

The aggregate intrinsic value in the preceding table represents the total pretax intrinsic value, based on the Company's closing stock price of \$25.20 as of December 31, 2013, which would have been received by the option holders had all option holders exercised their options as of that date.

As of December 31, 2013, the total future compensation cost related to non-vested stock options not yet recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations was \$0.1 million and the weighted average period over which these awards are expected to be recognized was 0.4 years. As of December 31, 2013, \$0.5 million of additional potential compensation cost related to non-vested stock options has not been recognized due to performance targets not being achieved. However, in certain circumstances, these options may be subject to vesting prior to their expiration dates. The weighted average remaining term of these options is approximately 2.1 years.

Restricted Stock Awards

Restricted stock awards provide that, during the applicable vesting periods, the shares awarded may not be sold or transferred by the participant. The vesting period for restricted stock awards generally ranges from three to 10 years. All awards issued contain service conditions based on the participant's continued service with the Company, and provide for accelerated vesting if there is a change in control as defined in the 2003 Plan.

The vesting of certain restricted shares may be accelerated to a minimum of three years based on achievement of various individual performance measures. Acceleration of expense for awards based on individual performance factors occurs when the achievement of the performance criteria is determined.

In addition, the Company has issued certain shares under a Management Stock Ownership Program. Under this program, restrictions on the shares lapse at the end of 10 years but may lapse (vest) in a minimum of three years if the employee continues in service at the Company and owns a matching number of other common shares in addition to the restricted shares.

Of the total restricted stock awards granted during the year ended December 31, 2013, 89,952 shares may be subject to accelerated vesting based on individual performance factors; no shares have vesting contingent upon performance factors. Vesting was accelerated in 2013, 2012 and 2011 on certain awards based on the achievement of certain performance criteria determined annually, as described below.

The Company also issues restricted stock to non-employee independent directors. These shares generally vest in seven years from the grant date or six months following the director's termination from Board of Directors service.

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MARLIN BUSINESS SERVICES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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The following table summarizes the activity of the non-vested restricted stock during the each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013:

Non-vested restricted stock	Shares	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2010	954,029	\$ 7.90
Granted	293,120	11.13
Vested	(419,704)	5.93
Forfeited	(36,961)	11.81
Outstanding at December 31, 2011	790,484	\$ 9.96
Granted	92,689	14.69
Vested	(327,707)	8.08
Forfeited	(31,499)	10.49
Outstanding at December 31, 2012	523,967	\$ 11.94
Granted	163,417	20.29
Vested	(160,738)	11.05
Forfeited	(32,184)	16.83
Outstanding at December 31, 2013	<u>494,462</u>	\$ 14.67

During the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company granted restricted stock awards with grant date fair values totaling \$3.3 million, \$1.4 million and \$3.3 million, respectively.

As vesting occurs, or is deemed likely to occur, compensation expense is recognized over the requisite service period and additional paid-in capital is increased. The Company recognized \$2.4 million, \$2.5 million and \$2.2 million of compensation expense related to restricted stock for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Of the \$2.4 million total compensation expense related to restricted stock for the year ended December 31, 2013, approximately \$0.4 million related to accelerated vesting during the first quarter of 2013, based on the achievement of certain performance criteria determined annually. Of the \$2.5 million total compensation expense related to restricted stock for the year ended December 31, 2012, approximately \$1.0 million related to accelerated vesting during the first quarter of 2012, which was also based on the achievement of certain performance criteria determined annually.

As of December 31, 2013, there was \$3.8 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested restricted stock compensation scheduled to be recognized over a weighted average period of 4.1 years. In the event individual performance targets are achieved, \$1.6 million of the unrecognized compensation cost would accelerate to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.0 years. In addition, certain of the awards granted may result in the issuance of 58,757 additional shares of stock if achievement of certain targets is greater than 100%. The expense related to the additional shares awarded will be dependent on the Company's stock price when the achievement level is determined.

The fair values of shares that vested during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 were \$3.5 million, \$4.7 million and \$5.1 million, respectively.

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MARLIN BUSINESS SERVICES CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

In October 2003, the Company adopted the Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the “2003 ESPP”). Under the terms of the 2003 ESPP, employees had the opportunity to purchase shares of common stock during designated offering periods equal to the lesser of 95% of the fair market value per share on the first day of the offering period or the purchase date. Participants were limited to 10% of their compensation. The aggregate number of shares under the ESPP that was available for issue was 200,000. During the year ended 2011, 14,597 shares of common stock were sold for \$0.2 million, pursuant to the terms of the 2003 ESPP. As of December 31, 2011, there were no shares remaining available for issuance under the 2003 ESPP. In accordance with the terms of the 2003 ESPP, termination of the plan occurred in December 2011 when all shares available for issuance under the 2003 ESPP had been issued.

In May 2012, the Company’s shareholders approved the adoption of the Company’s 2012 Employee Stock Purchase Plan (the “2012 ESPP”). Under the terms of the 2012 ESPP, employees have the opportunity to set aside up to 10% of their compensation (subject to certain maximums) and to purchase shares of common stock during designated offering periods at a price equal to the lesser of 95% of the fair market value per share on the first day of the offering period or the fair market value per share on the purchase date. The aggregate number of shares that may be issued under the 2012 ESPP is 140,000. During the years ended 2013 and 2012, 14,727 and 8,788 shares, respectively, of common stock were sold for \$0.3 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, pursuant to the terms of the 2012 ESPP. As of December 31, 2013, there were 116,485 shares remaining available for issuance under the 2012 ESPP.

NOTE 16 - Employee 401(k) Plan

The Company adopted a 401(k) plan (the “401(k) Plan”) which originally became effective as of January 1, 1997. The Company’s employees are entitled to participate in the 401(k) Plan, which provides savings and investment opportunities. Employees can contribute up to the maximum annual amount allowable per Internal Revenue Service guidelines. Effective July 1, 2007, the 401(k) Plan provides for Company contributions equal to 25% of an employee’s contribution percentage up to a maximum employee contribution of 6%. The Company’s Board of Directors voted to authorize the doubling of the required match for the calendar year 2012. The Company’s contributions to the 401(k) Plan for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 were approximately \$0.4 million, \$0.4 million and \$0.2 million, respectively.

NOTE 17 - Related Party Transactions

The Company obtains all of its commercial, healthcare and other insurance coverage through The Selzer Company, an insurance broker located in Warrington, Pennsylvania. Richard Dyer, the brother of Daniel P. Dyer, the Company’s Chief Executive Officer, is the President of The Selzer Company. The Company does not have any contractual arrangement with The Selzer Group or Richard Dyer, nor does it pay either of them any direct fees. Insurance premiums paid to The Selzer Company were \$0.5 million, \$0.5 million and \$0.5 million during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

NOTE 18 - Events Subsequent to Year-End

The Company declared a dividend of \$0.11 per share on February 5, 2014. The quarterly dividend, which amounted to a dividend payment of approximately \$1.4 million, was paid on February 27, 2014 to shareholders of record on the close of business on February 17, 2014. It represented the Company’s tenth consecutive quarterly cash dividend. The payment of future dividends will be subject to approval by the Company’s Board of Directors.

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Supplementary Data

The selected unaudited quarterly financial data presented below should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes.

Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

	Fiscal Year Quarters			
	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Year ended December 31, 2013				
Interest income	\$ 15,057	\$ 15,732	\$ 16,286	\$ 16,610
Fee income	3,175	3,148	3,410	3,657
Interest and fee income	18,232	18,880	19,696	20,267
Interest expense	1,256	1,166	1,036	1,087
Provision for credit losses	2,164	1,893	2,303	3,257
Income tax expense	2,346	2,469	2,870	2,084
Net income ⁽¹⁾	3,651	4,467	4,687	3,426
Basic earnings per share	0.29	0.35	0.37	0.26
Diluted earnings per share	0.28	0.34	0.36	0.26
Cash dividends declared per share ⁽²⁾	0.10	0.10	2.11	0.11
Net investment in leases and loans	525,901	556,309	576,377	597,075
Total assets	639,640	679,539	673,151	702,207
Year ended December 31, 2012				
Interest income	\$ 12,052	\$ 12,831	\$ 13,688	\$ 14,404
Fee income	3,114	2,774	2,966	3,122
Interest and fee income	15,166	15,605	16,654	17,526
Interest expense	2,129	1,792	1,496	1,465
Provision for credit losses	1,102	1,031	1,414	2,373
Income tax expense	1,038	1,872	2,183	2,064
Net income	1,649	2,988	3,415	3,645
Basic earnings per share	0.13	0.24	0.27	0.29
Diluted earnings per share	0.13	0.23	0.27	0.28
Cash dividends declared per share	0.06	0.06	0.08	0.08
Net investment in leases and loans	412,553	443,231	472,059	503,017
Total assets	512,671	532,251	579,037	602,348

(1) Net income for the fourth quarter of 2013 reflects an after-tax adjustment charge of approximately \$1.3 million, of \$0.10 diluted earnings per share, due to the departure of the Company's Chief Operating Officer.

(2) As previously disclosed, in addition to the Company's regular quarterly dividend, the Company's Board of Directors declared a special cash dividend of \$2.00 per share on September 4, 2013.

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

None.

Item 9A. *Controls and Procedures*

Disclosure Controls and Procedures—The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "1934 Act") is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the

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time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

In connection with the preparation of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, as of December 31, 2013, we updated our evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures for purposes of filing reports under the 1934 Act. This controls evaluation was done under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer. Our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13(a)-15(e) and 15(d)-15(e) under the 1934 Act) are designed and operating effectively to provide reasonable assurance that information relating to us and our subsidiaries that we are required to disclose in the reports that we file or submit to the Securities and Exchange Commission is accumulated and communicated to management as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure, and is recorded, processed, summarized and reported with the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting—Our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer provided a report on behalf of management on our internal control over financial reporting. The full text of management's report is contained in Item 8 of this Form 10-K and is incorporated herein by reference.

Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm—The attestation report of our independent registered public accounting firm on their assessment of internal control over financial reporting is contained in Item 8 of this Form 10-K and is incorporated herein by reference.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting—There were no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting identified in connection with management's evaluation that occurred during the three months ended December 31, 2013 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

Item 10. *Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance*

The information required by Item 10 is incorporated by reference from the information in the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A for its 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

We have adopted a code of ethics and business conduct that applies to all of our directors, officers and employees, including our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer and persons performing similar functions. Our code of ethics and business conduct is available free of charge within the investor relations section of our website at www.marlincorp.com. We intend to post on our website any amendments and waivers to the code of ethics and business conduct that are required to be disclosed by the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission, or file a Form 8-K, Item 5.05 to the extent required by NASDAQ listing standards.

Item 11. *Executive Compensation*

The information required by Item 11 is incorporated by reference from the information in the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A for its 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

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

The information required by Item 12 is incorporated by reference from the information in the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A for its 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

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

The information required by Item 13 is incorporated by reference from the information in the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A for its 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Item 14. *Principal Accountant Fees and Services*

The information required by Item 14 is incorporated by reference from the information in the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A for its 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

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PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) Documents filed as part of this Report

The following is a list of consolidated and combined financial statements and supplementary data included in this report under Item 8 of Part II hereof:

1. Financial Statements and Supplemental Data

Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2013 and 2012.

Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011.

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

2. Financial Statement Schedules

Schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or are not required or because the required information is included in the consolidated and combined financial statements or notes thereto.

(b) Exhibits.

Number	Description
1.1 ⁽⁵⁾	Purchase Agreement, dated November 15, 2006, between Piper Jaffray & Co., Primus Capital Fund IV Limited Partnership and its affiliate and Marlin Business Services Corp.
3.1 ⁽⁶⁾	Amended and Restated Articles of Incorporation of the Registrant.
3.2 ⁽¹⁾	Bylaws of the Registrant.
4.1 ⁽¹⁾	Second Amended and Restated Registration Agreement, as amended through July 26, 2001, by and among Marlin Leasing Corporation and certain of its shareholders.
10.1 ^{(14)†}	2003 Equity Compensation Plan of the Registrant, as amended.
10.2 ^{(10)†}	Amendment 2009-1 to the Marlin Business Services Corp. 2003 Equity Compensation Plan, as amended.
10.3 ^{(10)†}	Amendment 2009-2 to the Marlin Business Services Corp. 2003 Equity Compensation Plan, as amended.
10.4 ^{(10)†}	Amendment 2009-3 to the Marlin Business Services Corp. 2003 Equity Compensation Plan, as amended.
10.5 ^{(14)†}	2012 Employee Stock Purchase Plan of the Registrant.
10.6 ⁽²⁾	Lease Agreement, dated as of October 21, 2003, between Liberty Property Limited Partnership and Marlin Leasing Corporation.
10.7 ^{(1)†}	Employment Agreement, dated as of October 14, 2003 between Daniel P. Dyer and the Registrant.
10.8 ^{(8)†}	Amendment 2008-1 dated as of December 31, 2008 to the Employment Agreement between Daniel P. Dyer and the Registrant.

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10.9 ^{(1)†}	Employment Agreement, dated as of October 14, 2003 between George D. Pelose and the Registrant.
10.10 ^{(4)†}	Amendment 2006-1 dated as of May 19, 2006 to the Employment Agreement between George D. Pelose and the Registrant.
10.11 ^{(8)†}	Amendment 2008-1 dated as of December 31, 2008 to the Employment Agreement between George D. Pelose and the Registrant.
10.12 ^{(15)†}	Amendment 2013-1 dated as of November 6, 2013 to the Employment Agreement between George D. Pelose and the Registrant.
10.13 ^{(12)†}	Compensation Policy for Non-Employee Independent Directors.
10.14 ⁽⁷⁾	Letter Agreement, dated as of June 11, 2007 and effective as of March 11, 2008, by and between the Registrant, Peachtree Equity Investment Management, Inc. and WCI (Private Equity) LLC.
10.15 ⁽⁹⁾	Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of October 9, 2009, by and among Marlin Receivables Corp., Marlin Leasing Corporation, Marlin Business Services Corp. and Wells Fargo Foothill, LLC.
10.16 ⁽¹¹⁾	Receivables Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of September 24, 2010, by and among Marlin Leasing Receivables XIII LLC, Marlin Leasing Corporation, Key Equipment Finance Inc., the lenders party thereto and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association. 10.17 ⁽¹³⁾ First Amendment, dated as of June 26, 2012, to the Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of October 9, 2009, by and among Marlin Receivables Corp., Marlin Leasing Corporation, Marlin Business Services Corp. and Wells Fargo Foothill, LLC (now known as Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC).
10.17 ⁽¹³⁾	First Amendment, dated as of June 26, 2012, to the Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of October 9, 2009, by and among Marlin Receivables Corp., Marlin Leasing Corporation, Marlin Business Services Corp. and Wells Fargo Foothill, LLC (now known as Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC).
16.1 ⁽³⁾	Letter on Change in Certifying Accountant dated June 27, 2005 from KPMG LLP to the Securities and Exchange Commission.
21.1	List of Subsidiaries (Filed herewith)
23.1	Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP (Filed herewith)
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of Marlin Business Services Corp. required by Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. (Filed herewith)
31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer of Marlin Business Services Corp. required by Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. (Filed herewith)
32.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Marlin Business Services Corp. required by Rule 13a-14 (b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. (This exhibit shall not be deemed “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or otherwise subject to the liability of that section. Further, this exhibit shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Exchange Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.). (Furnished herewith)
101	Financial statements from the Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the period ended December 31, 2013, formatted in XBRL: (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Stockholders’ Equity, (v) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and (vi) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. (Submitted electronically with this report)

† Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

(1) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an exhibit to the Registrant’s Amendment No. 1 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (File No. 333-108530), filed on October 14, 2003, and incorporated by reference herein.

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- (2) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an exhibit to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2003 filed on March 29, 2004, and incorporated by reference herein.
- (3) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an exhibit to the Registrant's Form 8-K dated June 24, 2005 filed on June 29, 2005, and incorporated by reference herein.
- (4) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an exhibit to the Registrant's Form 8-K dated May 19, 2006 and filed on May 25, 2006, and incorporated by reference herein.
- (5) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an exhibit to the Registrant's Form 8-K dated November 15, 2006 and filed on November 17, 2006, and incorporated by reference herein.
- (6) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an exhibit to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007 filed on March 5, 2008, and incorporated by reference herein.
- (7) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an exhibit to the Registrant's Form 8-K dated March 11, 2008 and filed on March 17, 2008, and incorporated by reference herein.
- (8) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an exhibit to the Registrant's Form 8-K dated December 31, 2008 and filed on January 7, 2009, and incorporated by reference herein.
- (9) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an exhibit to the Registrant's Form 8-K dated October 9, 2009 and filed on October 13, 2009, and incorporated by reference herein.
- (10) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an exhibit to the Registrant's Form 8-K dated October 28, 2009 and filed on November 2, 2009, and incorporated by reference herein.
- (11) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an exhibit to the Registrant's Form 8-K dated September 24, 2010 and filed on September 27, 2010, and incorporated by reference herein.
- (12) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an exhibit to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 filed on March 5, 2010, and incorporated by reference herein.
- (13) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an exhibit to the Registrant's Form 8-K dated June 26, 2012 filed on July 2, 2012, and incorporated by reference herein.
- (14) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an exhibit to the Registrant's Form DEF 14A filed on April 23, 2012, and incorporated by reference herein.
- (15) Previously filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission as an exhibit to the Registrant's Form 8-K dated November 6, 2013, and incorporated by reference herein.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Date: March 10, 2014

MARLIN BUSINESS SERVICES CORP.

By: /s/ DANIEL P. DYER
Daniel P. Dyer
Chief Executive Officer

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

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
By: <u>/s/ DANIEL P. DYER</u> Daniel P. Dyer	Chief Executive Officer and President (Principal Executive Officer)	March 10, 2014
By: <u>/s/ LYNNE C. WILSON</u> Lynne C. Wilson	Chief Financial Officer and Senior Vice President (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	March 10, 2014
By: <u>/s/ KEVIN J. MCGINTY</u> Kevin J. McGinty	Chairman of the Board of Directors	March 10, 2014
By: <u>/s/ JOHN J. CALAMARI</u> John J. Calamari	Director	March 10, 2014
By: <u>/s/ LAWRENCE J. DEANGELO</u> Lawrence J. DeAngelo	Director	March 10, 2014
By: <u>/s/ MATTHEW J. SULLIVAN</u> Matthew J. Sullivan	Director	March 10, 2014
By: <u>/s/ J. CHRISTOPHER TEETS</u> J. Christopher Teets	Director	March 10, 2014
By: <u>/s/ JAMES W. WERT</u> James W. Wert	Director	March 10, 2014

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Section 2: EX-21.1 (LIST OF SUBSIDIARIES)

Exhibit 21.1

Subsidiaries

<u>NAME OF SUBSIDIARY</u>	<u>JURISDICTION OF FORMATION</u>
Marlin Leasing Corporation	Delaware
Marlin Leasing Receivables Corp. XII	Nevada
Marlin Leasing Receivables Corp. XIII	Nevada
Marlin Leasing Receivables XII LLC	Nevada
Marlin Leasing Receivables XIII LLC	Nevada
AssuranceOne, Ltd.	Bermuda
Marlin Business Bank	Utah

Section 3: EX-23.1 (CONSENT OF DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP)

Exhibit 23.1

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statement Nos. 333-182095, 333-151358 and 333-110378 on Form S-8, and No. 333-128329 on Form S-3/A of our reports dated March 10, 2014 relating to the consolidated financial statements of Marlin Business Services Corp. and subsidiaries and the effectiveness of Marlin Business Services Corp. and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting, appearing in this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Marlin Business Services Corp. and subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2013.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
March 10, 2014
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Section 4: EX-31.1 (RULE 13A-14(A) CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER)

Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATION REQUIRED BY RULE 13a-14(a) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934 CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

I, Daniel P. Dyer, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Marlin Business Services Corp.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 10, 2014

/s/ Daniel P. Dyer

Daniel P. Dyer
Chief Executive Officer

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Section 5: EX-31.2 (RULE 13A-14(A) CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER)

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATION REQUIRED BY RULE 13a-14(a) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

I, Lynne C. Wilson, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Marlin Business Services Corp.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures based on our evaluation as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 10, 2014

/s/ Lynne C. Wilson

Lynne C. Wilson
Chief Financial Officer & Senior Vice President
(Principal Financial Officer)

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Section 6: EX-32.1 (RULE 13A-14(B) CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFI)

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the accompanying Annual Report on Form 10-K of Marlin Business Services Corp. for the year ended December 31, 2013 (the "Annual Report"), Daniel P. Dyer, as Chief Executive Officer of the Company, and Lynne C. Wilson, as Chief Financial Officer of the Company, each hereby certifies, that pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to the best of his or her knowledge:

(1) The Annual Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and

(2) The information contained in the Annual Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of Marlin Business Services Corp.

/s/ Daniel P. Dyer

Daniel P. Dyer
Chief Executive Officer

/s/ Lynne C. Wilson

Lynne C. Wilson
Chief Financial Officer & Senior Vice President
(Principal Financial Officer)

Date: March 10, 2014

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