

EVERTEC, Inc.
Form S-1
December 03, 2013
Table of Contents

As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on December 3, 2013

Registration No. 333-

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM S-1
REGISTRATION STATEMENT
UNDER
THE SECURITIES ACT OF 1933

EVERTEC, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Puerto Rico
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

7374
(Primary Standard Industrial
Classification Code Number)

66-0783622
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

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(Address, including zip code, and telephone number, including area code, of registrants principal executive offices)

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Approximate date of commencement of proposed sale of the securities to the public: As soon as practicable after this Registration Statement becomes effective.

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If any of the securities being registered on this form are to be offered on a delayed or continuous basis pursuant to Rule 415 under the Securities Act of 1933, check the following box. "

If this Form is filed to register additional securities for an offering pursuant to Rule 462(b) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(c) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

If this Form is a post-effective amendment filed pursuant to Rule 462(d) under the Securities Act, check the following box and list the Securities Act registration statement number of the earlier effective registration statement for the same offering. "

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

Large Accelerated filer " Accelerated filer "
Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company "

CALCULATION OF REGISTRATION FEE

Title of each class of securities to be registered	Amount to be registered(1)	Proposed maximum offering price per share(2)	Proposed maximum aggregate offering price(1)(2)	Amount of registration fee
Common stock, \$0.01 par value per share	15,287,473	\$21.09	\$322,412,805.57	\$41,526.77

(1) Estimated pursuant to Rule 457(a) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

(2) Estimated solely for the purpose of calculating the registration fee pursuant to Rule 457(a) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. In accordance with Rule 457(c) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, the proposed maximum offering price per share shown is the average of the high and low selling prices of the common stock on November 26, 2013, as reported on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Registrant hereby amends this Registration Statement on such date or dates as may be necessary to delay its effective date until the Registrant shall file a further amendment which specifically states that this Registration Statement shall thereafter become effective in accordance with Section 8(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or until this Registration Statement shall become effective on such date as the Commission, acting pursuant to said Section 8(a), may determine.

Table of Contents

The information in this prospectus is not complete and may be changed. The selling stockholders may not sell these securities until the registration statement filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is effective. This preliminary prospectus is not an offer to sell securities and it is not soliciting an offer to buy these securities in any state where the offer or sale is not permitted.

Subject to completion, dated December 3, 2013

PRELIMINARY PROSPECTUS

15,287,473 Shares

EVERTEC, Inc.

Common Stock

\$ per share

This is a public offering of shares of common stock of EVERTEC, Inc. The selling stockholders identified in this prospectus are selling 15,287,473 shares. We will not receive any of the proceeds from the sale of the shares being sold by the selling stockholders in this offering.

Subject to completion of this offering, we will repurchase from the underwriters \$75 million of our common stock being sold by the selling stockholders in this offering. We will repurchase our common stock at the price per share at which the underwriters purchase such shares from the selling stockholders in this offering. The closing of the share repurchase and this offering are contingent on each other.

Our shares of common stock are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the symbol EVTC. The last reported sale price of our common stock on December 2, 2013 was \$22.25 per share.

We are an emerging growth company under applicable federal securities laws and are eligible for reduced public company reporting requirements. See Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business As an emerging growth company under the JOBS Act, we are permitted to, and intend to, rely on exemptions from certain reporting and disclosure requirements, which may make our public filings different than that of other public companies.

Investing in our common stock involves risks that are described in the Risk Factors section beginning on page 20 of this prospectus.

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	Price to Public	Underwriting Discounts(1)(2)	Proceeds to Selling Stockholders
Per Share	\$	\$	\$
Total	\$	\$	\$

(1) See Underwriting for a description of the compensation payable to the underwriters.

(2) No underwriting discount or commissions will be paid to the underwriters with respect to the shares purchased by us in this offering. Delivery of the shares of common stock will be made on or about , 2013.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

J.P. Morgan

The date of this prospectus is , 2013.

Table of Contents**Table of Contents**

	Page
<u>SUMMARY</u>	1
<u>RISK FACTORS</u>	20
<u>CAUTIONARY NOTICE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS</u>	41
<u>INDUSTRY AND MARKET DATA</u>	42
<u>NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES</u>	42
<u>EMERGING GROWTH COMPANY STATUS</u>	44
<u>USE OF PROCEEDS</u>	45
<u>DIVIDEND POLICY</u>	46
<u>PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK</u>	47
<u>CAPITALIZATION</u>	48
<u>SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL DATA</u>	49
<u>MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS</u>	51
<u>BUSINESS</u>	76
<u>MANAGEMENT</u>	89
<u>PRINCIPAL AND SELLING STOCKHOLDERS</u>	114
<u>CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS</u>	118
<u>DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK</u>	135
<u>DESCRIPTION OF CERTAIN INDEBTEDNESS</u>	140
<u>SHARES ELIGIBLE FOR FUTURE SALE</u>	143
<u>MATERIAL TAX CONSEQUENCES</u>	145
<u>UNDERWRITING</u>	153
<u>LEGAL MATTERS</u>	159
<u>EXPERTS</u>	159
<u>WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION</u>	159
<u>INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	F-1

You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus. We have not authorized any person to provide you with any information or represent anything about us or this offering that is not contained in this prospectus. If given or made, any such other information or representation should not be relied upon as having been authorized by us. We are not making an offer in any jurisdiction where an offer or sale is not permitted. The information contained in this prospectus is current only as of its date.

Except as otherwise indicated or unless the context otherwise requires, (a) the terms "EVERTEC," "we," "us," "our," "the Company" and "our company" refer to EVERTEC, Inc. and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis, (b) the term "Holdings" refers to EVERTEC Intermediate Holdings, LLC, but not to any of its subsidiaries and (c) the term "EVERTEC, LLC" refers to EVERTEC Group, LLC and its predecessor entities and their subsidiaries on a consolidated basis, including the operations of its predecessor entities prior to the Merger (as defined below). Neither EVERTEC nor Holdings conducts any operations other than with respect to its indirect or direct ownership of EVERTEC, LLC.

Table of Contents

SUMMARY

*This summary highlights key aspects of the information contained elsewhere in this prospectus and may not contain all of the information you should consider before making an investment decision. You should read this summary together with the entire prospectus, including the information presented under the heading **Risk Factors** and the more detailed information in the historical financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. For a more complete description of our business, see the **Business** section in this prospectus.*

Company Overview

EVERTEC is the leading full-service transaction processing business in Latin America and the Caribbean. We are based in Puerto Rico and provide a broad range of merchant acquiring, payment processing and business process management services across 19 countries in the region. We process over 1.8 billion transactions annually, and manage the electronic payment network for over 4,100 automated teller machines (ATM) and over 104,000 point-of-sale (POS) payment terminals. According to the July 2013 Nilson Report, we are the largest merchant acquirer in the Caribbean and Central America and the seventh largest in Latin America based on total number of transactions. We own and operate the ATH network, one of the leading ATM and personal identification number (PIN) debit networks in Latin America. In addition, we provide a comprehensive suite of services for core bank processing, cash processing and technology outsourcing in the regions we serve. We serve a broad and diversified customer base of leading financial institutions, merchants, corporations and government agencies with mission critical technology solutions that are essential to their operations, enabling them to issue, process and accept transactions securely, and we believe that our business is well positioned to continue to expand across the fast growing Latin American region.

We are differentiated, in part, by our diversified business model, which enables us to provide our varied customer base with a broad range of transaction processing services from a single source across numerous channels and geographic markets. We believe this single source capability provides several competitive advantages which will enable us to continue to penetrate our existing customer base with new, complementary services, win new customers, develop new sales channels and enter new markets. We believe these competitive advantages include:

Our ability to package and provide a range of services across our customers' business that often need to be sourced from different vendors;

Our ability to serve customers with disparate operations in several geographies with a single integrated technology solution that enables them to manage their business as one enterprise; and

Our ability to capture and analyze data across the transaction processing value chain to provide value-added services that are differentiated from those offered by pure play vendors that only have the technology, capabilities and products to serve one portion of the transaction processing value chain (such as only merchant acquiring or payment processing).

Our broad suite of services span the entire transaction processing value chain and include a range of front-end customer facing solutions as well as back-end support services. These include: (i) merchant acquiring services, which enable POS and e-commerce merchants to accept and process electronic methods of payment such as debit, credit, prepaid and electronic benefits transfer (EBT) cards; (ii) payment processing services, which enable financial institutions and other issuers to manage, support and facilitate the processing for credit, debit, prepaid, ATM and EBT card programs; and (iii) business process management solutions, which provide mission critical technology solutions such as core bank processing, as well as information technology (IT) outsourcing and cash management services to financial institutions, enterprises and governments. We provide these services through a highly scalable, end-to-end technology platform that we manage and operate in-house.

Table of Contents

Our end-to-end technology platform includes solutions that encompass the entire transaction processing value chain. This enables us to provide front-end processing services, such as the electronic capture and authorization of transactions at the point-of-sale, and back-end services, such as the clearing and settlement of transactions and account reconciliation for card issuers. Our platform provides us with the broad range of capabilities, flexibility and operating leverage that enable us to innovate and develop new services, differentiate ourselves in the marketplace and generate significant operating efficiencies to continue to maximize profitability.

We sell and distribute our services primarily through a proprietary direct sales force with strong customer relationships. We are also increasingly building a variety of indirect sales channels which enable us to leverage the distribution capabilities of partners in adjacent markets, including value-added resellers, joint ventures and merchant acquiring alliances. Given our breadth across the transaction processing value chain, our customer base is highly diversified by size, type and geographic footprint.

We benefit from an attractive business model, which is characterized by recurring revenue, significant operating margins and low capital expenditure requirements. Our revenue is recurring in nature because of the mission-critical and embedded nature of the services we provide, the high switching costs associated with these services and the multi-year contracts we negotiate with our customers. Our scalable business model creates significant operating efficiencies. In addition, our business model enables us to continue to grow our business organically without significant additional capital expenditures.

We generate revenues based primarily on transaction or discount fees paid by our merchants and financial institutions in our Merchant Acquiring and Payment Processing segments and on transaction fees or fees based on number of accounts on file in our Business Solutions segment. Our total revenues increased from \$276.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$354.9 million for the twelve months ended September 30, 2013, representing a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 7%. Our Adjusted EBITDA (as defined below in Note 3 to Summary Historical Consolidated and Combined Financial Data) increased from \$117.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$180.7 million for the twelve months ended September 30, 2013, representing a CAGR of 12%. Our Adjusted Net Income (as defined below in Note 3 to Summary Historical Consolidated and Combined Financial Data) increased from \$58.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$113.6 million for the twelve months ended September 30, 2013, representing a CAGR of 20%.

History and Separation from Popular

We have a 25 year operating history in the transaction processing industry. Prior to the Merger on September 30, 2010, EVERTEC, LLC was 100% owned by Popular, Inc. (Popular), the largest financial institution in the Caribbean, and operated substantially as an independent entity within Popular. In September 2010, Apollo Global Management, LLC, a leading private equity investor, acquired a 51% interest in EVERTEC and shortly thereafter, we began the transition to a separate, stand-alone entity. As a stand-alone company, we have made substantial investments in our technology and infrastructure, recruited various senior executives with significant transaction processing experience in Latin America, enhanced our profitability through targeted productivity and cost savings actions and broadened our footprint beyond the markets historically served.

We continue to benefit from our relationship with Popular. Popular is our largest customer, acts as one of our largest merchant referral partners and sponsors us with the card associations (such as Visa or MasterCard), enabling merchants to accept these card associations credit card transactions. Popular also provides merchant sponsorship as one of the participants of the ATH network, enabling merchants to connect to the ATH network and accept ATH debit card transactions. We provide a number of critical products and services to Popular, which are governed by a 15-year Amended and Restated Master Services Agreement (the Master Services Agreement) that runs through 2025. For more information on the Master Services Agreement and other related party agreements, see Principal Stockholders and Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Related Party Transactions in Connection with the Closing of the Merger.

Table of Contents

Industry Trends

Shift to Electronic Payments

The ongoing migration from cash, check and other paper methods of payment to electronic payments continues to benefit the transaction processing industry globally. This migration is driven by factors including customer convenience, marketing efforts by financial institutions, card issuer rewards and the development of new forms of payment. We believe that the penetration of electronic payments in the markets where we principally operate is significantly lower relative to more mature U.S. and European markets and that this ongoing shift will continue to generate substantial growth opportunities for our business.

Fast Growing Latin American and Caribbean Financial Services and Payments Markets

Currently, the adoption of banking products, including electronic payments, in the Latin American and Caribbean region is lower relative to the mature U.S. and European markets. As these markets continue to evolve and grow, the emergence of a larger and more sophisticated consumer base will influence and drive an increase in card and electronic payments usage. According to the January 2013 Nilson Report, Latin American purchase transactions are projected to grow at a CAGR of 15% through 2016 (as illustrated in the chart below) and represents the third fastest growing market in the world.

We believe that the attractive characteristics of our markets and our leadership positions across multiple services and sectors will continue to drive growth and profitability in our businesses.

Ongoing Technology Outsourcing Trends

Financial institutions globally are facing significant challenges including the entrance of non-traditional competitors, the compression of margins on traditional products, significant channel proliferation and increasing regulation that could potentially curb profitability. Many of these institutions have traditionally fulfilled their IT needs through legacy computer systems, operated by the institution itself. Legacy systems are generally highly proprietary, inflexible and costly to operate and maintain and we believe the trend to outsource in-house technology systems and processes by financial institutions will continue. According to estimates published by Gartner Dataquest Market Statistics in October 2013, the banking and securities sector in Latin America is forecasted to have \$33 billion of annual IT expenditures by 2017. We believe our ability to provide integrated, open, flexible, customer-centric and efficient IT products and services cater to the evolving needs of our customers, particularly for small- and mid-sized financial institutions in the Latin American markets in which we operate.

Industry Innovation

The electronic payments industry experiences ongoing technology innovation. Emerging payment technologies such as prepaid cards, contactless payments, payroll cards, mobile commerce, online wallets and innovative POS devices facilitate the continued shift away from cash, check and other paper methods of

Table of Contents

payment. According to the 2013 World Payments Report, the number of online payments for e-commerce activities and number of payments using mobile devices are projected to grow at compound annual growth rates of 18.1% and 58.5%, respectively from 2010 to 2014. The increasing demand for new and flexible payment options catering to a wider range of consumer segments is driving growth in the electronic payment processing sector.

Our Competitive Strengths

Market Leadership in Latin America and the Caribbean

We believe we have an inherent competitive advantage relative to U.S. competitors based on our ability to locally leverage our infrastructure, as well as our first-hand knowledge of the Latin American and Caribbean markets, language and culture. We have built leadership positions across the transaction processing value chain in the geographic markets that we serve, which we believe will enable us to continue to penetrate our core markets and provide advantages to enter new markets. According to the July 2013 Nilson Report, we are the seventh largest merchant acquirer in Latin America and the largest in the Caribbean and Central America based on total number of transactions. We own and operate the ATH network, one of the leading ATM and PIN debit networks in Latin America. The ATH network and processing businesses processed over one billion transactions in 2012, which according to management estimates, makes ATH branded products the most frequently used electronic method of payment in Puerto Rico, exceeding the total transaction volume of Visa, MasterCard, American Express and Discover, combined. Given our scale and customer base of top tier financial institutions and government entities, we believe we are the leading card issuer and core bank processor in the Caribbean and the only non-bank provider of cash processing services to the U.S. Federal Reserve in the Caribbean. We believe our competitive position and strong brand recognition increases card acceptance, driving usage of our proprietary network, and presents opportunities for future strategic relationships.

Diversified Business Model Across the Transaction Processing Value Chain

Our leadership position in the region is driven in part by our diversified business model which provides the full range of merchant acquiring, payment processing and business solutions services to financial institutions, merchants, corporations and government agencies across different geographies. We offer end-to-end technology solutions through a single provider and we have the ability to tailor and customize the features and functionality of all our products and services to the specific requirements of our customers in various industries and across geographic markets. We believe the breadth of our offerings enables us to penetrate our customer base from a variety of perspectives and positions us favorably to cross-sell our other offerings over time. For example, we may host a client's electronic cash register software (part of the Business Solutions segment), acquire transactions that originate at that electronic cash register (part of the Merchant Acquiring segment), route the transaction through the ATH network (part of the Payment Processing segment), and finally settle the transaction between the client and the issuer bank (part of the Payment Processing segment). In addition, we can serve customers with disparate operations in several geographies with a single integrated technology solution that enables them to access one processing platform and manage their business as one enterprise. We believe these services are becoming increasingly complementary and integrated as our customers seek to capture, analyze and monetize the vast amounts of data that they process across their enterprises. As a result, we are able to capture significant value across the transaction processing value chain and believe that this combination of attributes represents a differentiated value proposition vis-à-vis our competitors who have a limited product and service offering.

Broad and Deep Customer Relationships and Recurring Revenue Business Model

We have built a strong and long-standing portfolio of top tier financial institution, merchant, corporate and government customers across Latin America and the Caribbean, which provide us with a reliable, recurring

Table of Contents

revenue base and powerful references that have helped us expand into new channels and geographic markets. Customers representing approximately 99% of our 2011 revenue continued to be customers in 2012, due to the mission-critical and embedded nature of the services provided and the high switching costs associated with these services. Our Payment Processing and Merchant Acquiring segments, as well as certain business lines representing the majority of our Business Solutions segment, generate recurring revenues that collectively accounted for approximately 87% of our total revenues in 2012. We receive recurring revenues from services based on our customers' on-going daily commercial activity such as processing loans, hosting accounts and information on our servers, and processing everyday payments at grocery stores, gas stations and similar establishments. We generally provide these services under one to five year contracts, often with automatic renewals. We also provide a few project-based services that generate non-recurring revenues in our Business Solutions segment such as IT consulting for a specific project or integration. Additionally, we entered into a 15-year Master Services Agreement with Popular on September 30, 2010. We provide a number of critical payment processing and business solutions products and services to Popular and benefit from the bank's distribution network and continued support. Through our long-standing and diverse customer relationships, we are able to gain valuable insight into trends in the marketplace that allows us to identify new market opportunities. In addition, we believe the recurring nature of our business model provides us with significant revenue and earnings stability.

Highly Scalable, End-to-End Technology Platform

Our diversified business model is supported by our highly scalable, end-to-end technology platform which allows us to provide a full range of transaction processing services and develop and deploy a broad suite of technology solutions to our customers at low incremental costs and increasing operating efficiencies. We have spent over \$130 million over the last five years on technology investments to continue to build the capacity and functionality of our platform and we have been able to achieve attractive economies of scale with flexible product development capabilities. We have a proven ability to seamlessly leverage our existing platforms to develop new products and services and expand in new markets. We believe that our platform will increasingly allow us to provide differentiated services to our customers and facilitate further expansion into new sales channels and geographic markets.

Experienced Management Team with a Strong Track Record of Execution

We have grown our revenue organically by introducing new products and services and expanding our geographic footprint throughout Latin America. We have a proven track record of creating value from operational and technology improvements and capitalizing on cross-selling opportunities. We have combined new leadership at EVERTEC, bringing many years of industry experience, with long-standing leadership at the operating business level. In 2012, Peter Harrington, former President of Latin America and Canada for First Data Corporation, joined our management team as our President and Chief Executive Officer. Also, in 2012, Philip Steurer, former Senior Vice President of Latin America for First Data Corporation, joined our management team as our Chief Operating Officer. Mr. Harrington and Mr. Steurer both have extensive experience managing and growing transaction processing businesses in Latin America as well as North America, Asia and Europe. In addition, we successfully executed our separation from Popular, transitioning EVERTEC from a division of a larger company to a stand-alone entity with public company best practices. Instrumental to this transition was our Chief Financial Officer Juan J. Román, former CFO of Triple-S Management, a publicly listed insurance company. Collectively our management team benefits from an average of over 20 years of industry experience and we believe they are well positioned to continue to drive growth across business lines and regions.

Table of Contents

Our Growth Strategy

We intend to grow our business by continuing to execute on the following business strategies:

Continue Cross-Sales to Existing Customers

We seek to grow revenue by continuing to sell additional products and services to our existing merchant, financial institution, corporate and government customers. We intend to broaden and deepen our customer relationships by leveraging our full suite of end-to-end technology solutions. For example, we believe that there is significant opportunity to cross-sell our network services, ATM point-of-sale processing and card issuer processing services to our over 180 existing financial institution customers, particularly in markets outside of Puerto Rico. We will also seek to continue to cross-sell value added services into our existing merchant base of over 25,000 locations.

Leverage Our Franchise to Attract New Customers in the Markets We Currently Serve

We intend to attract new customers by leveraging our comprehensive product and services offering, the strength of our brand and our leading end-to-end technology platform. Furthermore, we believe we are uniquely positioned to develop new products and services to take advantage of our access to and position in markets we currently serve. For example, in markets we serve outside of Puerto Rico, we believe there is a significant opportunity to penetrate small to medium financial institutions with our products and services, as well as to penetrate governments with offerings such as EBT.

Expand in the Latin American Region

We believe there is substantial opportunity to expand our businesses in the Latin American region. We believe that we have a competitive advantage relative to U.S. competitors based on our ability to locally leverage our infrastructure, breadth of products and services as well as our first-hand knowledge of Latin American markets, language and culture. Significant growth opportunities exist in a number of large markets such as Colombia, México, Chile and Argentina. We also believe that there is an opportunity to provide our services to existing financial institution customers in other regions where they operate. Additionally, we continually evaluate our strategic plans for geographic expansion, which can be achieved through joint ventures, partnerships, alliances or strategic acquisitions.

Develop New Products and Services

Our experience with our customers provides us with insight into their needs and enables us to continuously develop new transaction processing services. We plan to continue growing our merchant, financial institution, corporate and government customer base by developing and offering additional value-added products and services to cross-sell along with our core offerings. We intend to continue to focus on these and other new product opportunities in order to take advantage of our leadership position in the transaction processing industry in the Latin American and Caribbean region.

Our Business

We offer our customers end-to-end products and solutions across the transaction processing value chain from a single source across numerous channels and geographic markets, as further described below.

Merchant Acquiring

According to the July 2013 Nilson Report, we are the largest merchant acquirer in the Caribbean and Central America and the seventh largest in Latin America based on total number of transactions. Our Merchant

Table of Contents

Acquiring business provides services to merchants at over 25,000 locations that allow them to accept electronic methods of payment such as debit, credit, prepaid and EBT cards carrying the ATH, Visa, MasterCard, Discover and American Express brands. Our full suite of merchant acquiring services includes, but is not limited to, the underwriting of each merchant's contract, the deployment and rental of POS devices and other equipment necessary to capture merchant transactions, the processing of transactions at the point-of-sale, the settlement of funds with the participating financial institution, detailed sales reports and customer support. In 2012, our Merchant Acquiring business processed over 280 million transactions.

Our Merchant Acquiring business generated \$71.9 million, or 20.3%, of total revenues and \$35.1 million, or 26.3%, of total segment income from operations for the twelve months ended September 30, 2013.

Payment Processing

We are the largest card processor and network services provider in the Caribbean. We provide an innovative and diversified suite of payment processing services to blue chip regional and global corporate customers, government agencies, and financial institutions across Latin American and the Caribbean. These services provide the infrastructure technology necessary to facilitate the processing and routing of payments across the transaction processing value chain.

At the point-of-sale, we sell transaction processing technology solutions, similar to the services in our Merchant Acquiring business, to other merchant acquirers to enable them to service their own merchant customers. We also offer terminal driving solutions to merchants, merchant acquirers (including our Merchant Acquiring business) and financial institutions, which provide the technology to securely operate, manage and monitor POS terminals and ATMs. We also rent POS devices to financial institution customers who seek to deploy them across their own businesses. We currently provide technology services for over 4,100 ATMs and over 104,000 POS terminals in the region and are continuously certifying new machines and devices to expand this reach.

To connect the POS terminals to card issuers, we own and operate the ATH network, one of the leading ATM and PIN debit networks in Latin America. The ATH network connects the merchant or merchant acquirer to the card issuer and enables transactions to be routed or switched across the transaction processing value chain. The ATH network offers the technology, communications standards, rules and procedures, security and encryption, funds settlement and common branding that allow consumers, merchants, merchant acquirers, ATMs, card issuer processors and card issuers to conduct commerce seamlessly, across a variety of channels, similar to the services provided by Visa and MasterCard. The ATH network and processing businesses processed over one billion transactions in 2012. Over 70% of all ATM transactions and over 80% of all debit transactions in Puerto Rico are processed through the ATH network.

To enable financial institutions, governments and other businesses to issue and operate a range of payment products and services, we offer an array of card processing and other payment technology services, such as internet and mobile banking software services, bill payment systems and EBT solutions. Financial institutions and certain retailers outsource to us certain card processing services such as card issuance, processing card applications, cardholder account maintenance, transaction authorization and posting, fraud and risk management services, and settlement. Our payment products include electronic check processing, automated clearing house (ACH), lockbox, online, interactive voice response and web-based payments through personalized websites, among others.

We have been the only provider of EBT services to the Puerto Rican government since 1998, processing approximately \$2.5 billion in volume annually. Our EBT application allows certain agencies to deliver government benefits to participants through a magnetic card system and serves over 840,000 active participants.

Our Payment Processing business accounted for \$97.9 million, or 27.6%, of total revenues and \$53.6 million, or 40.2%, of total segment income from operations for the twelve months ended September 30, 2013.

Table of Contents

Business Solutions

We provide our financial institution, corporate and government customers with a full suite of business process management solutions including specifically core bank processing, network hosting and management, IT consulting services, business process outsourcing, item and cash processing, and fulfillment. In addition, we believe we are the only non-bank provider of cash processing services to the U.S. Federal Reserve in the Caribbean.

Our Business Solutions business accounted for \$185.0 million, or 52.1%, of total revenues and \$44.7 million, or 33.5%, of total segment income from operations for the twelve months ended September 30, 2013.

Initial Public Offering and Secondary Offering

On April 17, 2013, we completed our initial public offering of 28,789,943 shares of common stock at a price to the public of \$20.00 per share. A total of 6,250,000 shares were offered by us and a total of 22,539,943 shares were offered by selling stockholders, of which 13,739,284 shares were sold by an affiliate of Apollo Global Management, LLC and 8,800,659 shares were sold by Popular. We used the net proceeds of approximately \$117.4 million from our sale of shares in the initial public offering and proceeds from borrowings under the 2013 Credit Agreement (as defined below), together with available cash on hand, to redeem our 11.0% senior notes due 2018 (the "senior notes") and to refinance our previous senior secured credit facilities.

On September 18, 2013, we completed a public offering of 23,000,000 shares of our common stock by Apollo, Popular, and current and former employees at a price to the public of \$22.50 per share. We did not receive any proceeds from the offering. After the completion of the offering, Apollo owned approximately 9.2 million shares of our common stock, or 11.2%, and Popular owned approximately 17.5 million shares of our common stock, or 21.3%.

Risk Factors

Participating in this offering involves substantial risk. Our ability to execute our strategy also is subject to certain risks. The risks described under the heading "Risk Factors" immediately following this summary may cause us not to realize the full benefits of our competitive strengths or may cause us to be unable to successfully execute all or part of our strategy. Some of the more significant challenges and risks we face include the following:

our high level of indebtedness;

our reliance on our relationship with Popular;

the continuing market position of the ATH network despite competition and potential shifts in consumer payment preferences;

the geographical concentration of our business in Puerto Rico;

operating an international business in multiple regions with potential political and economic instability, including Latin America;

our dependence on our processing systems, technology infrastructure, security systems and fraudulent payment detection systems and our ability to develop, install and adopt new software, technology and computing systems;

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the impacts of being subject to regulatory oversight and examination, including the possibility of being restricted from engaging in certain new activities or businesses, whether organically or by acquisition;

our ability to execute our geographic expansion and corporate development strategies;

Table of Contents

Popular will continue to be able to significantly influence our decisions; and

evolving industry standards, changes in the regulatory environment and adverse changes in global economic, political and other conditions.

Before you participate in this offering, you should carefully consider all of the information in this prospectus, including matters set forth under the heading Risk Factors.

Recent Developments

On November 6, 2013, we appointed Eduardo Camargo as our Executive Vice President and Chief Information Officer. Mr. Camargo will be responsible for managing our information technology organization and infrastructure. Mr. Camargo will report to Peter Harrington, our President and Chief Executive Officer.

On November 6, 2013, our board of directors (our Board) approved a regular quarterly cash dividend of \$0.10 per common share. The quarterly dividend will be paid on December 6, 2013 to stockholders of record at the close of business on November 18, 2013. Due to the timing of the sale of shares contemplated by this prospectus, purchasers of shares in this offering will not be entitled to receive the quarterly dividend declared on November 6, 2013. See Dividend Policy.

EVERTEC, Inc. (formerly Carib Latam Holdings, Inc.) is a Puerto Rico corporation organized in April 2012. EVERTEC's main operating subsidiary, EVERTEC Group, LLC (formerly EVERTEC, LLC and EVERTEC, Inc.) was organized in 1988 and was formerly a wholly-owned subsidiary of Popular. On September 30, 2010, pursuant to an Agreement and Plan of Merger (as amended, the Merger Agreement), EVERTEC, LLC became a wholly-owned subsidiary of EVERTEC Intermediate Holdings, LLC (formerly Carib Holdings, LLC and Carib Holdings, Inc.), with Apollo owning approximately 51% and Popular owning approximately 49% of the then outstanding voting capital stock of Holdings (the Merger). See Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions for additional information regarding the Merger Agreement.

On April 13, 2012, EVERTEC, Inc. was formed in order to act as the new parent company of Holdings and its subsidiaries, including EVERTEC, LLC, and shortly thereafter Holdings and EVERTEC, LLC were converted from Puerto Rico corporations to Puerto Rico limited liability companies for the purpose of improving the consolidated tax efficiency of our company. See Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Related Party Transactions After the Closing of the Merger Reorganization. Prior to such Reorganization, EVERTEC, LLC was a corporation known as EVERTEC, Inc. and Holdings was a corporation known as Carib Holdings, Inc.

Our principal executive offices are located at Cupey Center Building, Road 176, Kilometer 1.3, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00926 and our telephone number is (787) 759-9999. Our website is www.everttecinc.com. We make our website content available for information purposes only. We do not incorporate the information on our website into this prospectus, and you should not consider it part of this prospectus. You should not rely upon the information on our website for investment purposes.

Table of Contents

Ownership and Corporate Structure

The following chart summarizes our corporate organization after giving effect to this offering and the share repurchase.

Principal Stockholders

Apollo: AP Carib Holdings, Ltd. (Apollo), an investment vehicle indirectly managed by Apollo Management VII, L.P. (Apollo Management), an affiliate of Apollo Global Management, LLC (together with its subsidiaries, including Apollo Management, AGM), acquired an approximately 51% indirect ownership interest in EVERTEC, LLC as part of the Merger. Following the completion of this offering and the share repurchase, Apollo will no longer own any of our common stock. AGM is a leading global alternative investment manager with offices in New York, Los Angeles, London, Frankfurt, Luxembourg, Singapore, Hong Kong and Mumbai. As of September 30, 2013, AGM and its subsidiaries had assets under management of approximately \$113 billion invested in its private equity, credit and real estate businesses.

Popular: Popular retained an approximately 49% indirect ownership interest in EVERTEC, LLC as part of the Merger and following the completion of this offering and the share repurchase, will own approximately 14.8% of our common stock. Popular, Inc. (NASDAQ: BPOP), whose principal banking subsidiary s history dates back to 1893, is the No. 1 bank holding company by both assets and deposits based in Puerto Rico, and, as of September 30, 2013, ranks 45th by assets among U.S. bank holding companies. In the United States, Popular has established a community-banking franchise providing a broad range of financial services and products with branches in New

Table of Contents

York, New Jersey, Illinois, Florida and California. In 2010, Popular raised \$1.15 billion in proceeds from a public equity offering, and successfully completed an FDIC-assisted acquisition of Westernbank Puerto Rico.

In connection with the Merger, we entered into several agreements with Apollo and Popular, including a Stockholder Agreement with Apollo, Popular and all of our other stockholders at such time (as amended, the Stockholder Agreement) and a 15-year Master Services Agreement with Popular. Under the Stockholder Agreement, each of Apollo and Popular were granted significant control over matters requiring board or stockholder approval, including the election of directors, and, for so long as it owns, together with its affiliates, at least 20% of our outstanding common stock, certain corporate transactions such as issuances of equity, acquisitions or dispositions of significant assets, amendments of our organizational documents, incurring debt for borrowed money, and entering into significant contracts and related party transactions. Subject to applicable law and the Stockholder Agreement described in this prospectus, each of Apollo and Popular were granted certain director nomination rights tied to their ownership of our outstanding common stock. Each of Apollo and Popular has agreed to vote all of the shares of our common stock owned by it and its affiliates, and to take all other actions within its control, to cause the election of directors nominated in accordance with the Stockholder Agreement. Similarly, we have agreed to take all actions within our control necessary and desirable to cause the election of directors nominated in accordance with the Stockholder Agreement. Our Board is currently comprised of five directors originally nominated by Apollo, three directors originally nominated by Popular and one management director. The Stockholder Agreement also grants certain demand and piggyback registration rights to Apollo, Popular and the other parties thereto.

Immediately after the completion of this offering and the share repurchase Popular will own approximately 14.8% of our outstanding common stock and Apollo will no longer own any of our common stock. As a result, subject to applicable law and the Stockholder Agreement described in this prospectus, immediately after the completion of this offering Popular will have the right to nominate two members of our Board and Apollo will no longer have any director nomination rights. In addition, based on the ownership levels immediately after the completion of this offering, Popular will have the consent rights tied to 10% ownership or any lower threshold. However, Popular will no longer have the consent rights tied to 20% ownership or any higher threshold (including the 20% consent rights described above); provided that Popular may regain such consent rights if it subsequently acquires enough of our common stock to exceed the applicable ownership thresholds. Following the completion of this offering, Apollo will no longer own any of our common stock and therefore its rights and obligations under the Stockholder Agreement will terminate in accordance with the terms of the Stockholder Agreement. Under the Stockholder Agreement, we agreed not to engage in any business (including commencing operations in any country in which we do not currently operate), subject to certain exceptions, if such activity would reasonably require Popular or an affiliate of Popular to seek regulatory approval from, or provide notice to, any bank regulatory authority. Under the Master Services Agreement, we provide a number of critical payment processing and business solutions products and services to Popular, who agreed to continue to utilize our services on an exclusive basis on commercial terms consistent with the terms of our historical relationship. For more information on the Stockholder Agreement, Master Services Agreement and other agreements, with Apollo and Popular, see Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions.

We have been informed by Apollo that immediately following the completion of this offering, Marc E. Becker and Matthew H. Nord, representatives of Apollo, intend to resign from our Board. As a result, our Board will consist of seven directors, including our Chief Executive Officer and three independent directors. See Management Board Composition.

The Share Repurchase

Subject to completion of this offering, we will repurchase from the underwriters \$75 million of our common stock being sold by the selling stockholders in this offering. We refer to this transaction as the share repurchase.

Table of Contents

Upon the consummation of the share repurchase, we will repurchase our common stock at the price per share paid by the underwriters to purchase the shares from the selling stockholders in this offering. Based on the closing price of our common stock on December 2, 2013, we estimate that 3,370,787 shares of our common stock that are the subject of this offering would be subject to the share repurchase and information throughout this prospectus is presented using such assumption. However, the number of shares we actually repurchase from the underwriters may be greater than or lesser than the number indicated above based on the actual price paid by us to the underwriters for the shares. The repurchased shares will be cancelled and no longer be outstanding following completion of this offering. We intend to fund the share repurchase with approximately \$25 million in cash on hand and approximately \$50 million of borrowings under the revolving credit facility. See Description of Certain Indebtedness New Senior Secured Credit Facilities. The funding of the share repurchase will, if completed, increase the amount of debt on our balance sheet. A special committee of our Board comprised of independent, disinterested directors has authorized the share repurchase subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the underwriting agreement. The closing of the share repurchase and this offering are contingent on each other.

Nothing in this prospectus should be construed as an offer to sell, or the solicitation of an offer to buy, any of our common stock subject to the share repurchase.

Table of Contents

The Offering

Issuer	EVERTEC, Inc.
Common stock offered by selling stockholders	15,287,473 shares
Common stock to be outstanding immediately after the offering and the share repurchase	78,605,714 shares (based on 81,976,501 shares of common stock outstanding on December 2, 2013, minus the estimated 3,370,787 shares of our common stock that are the subject of the share repurchase based on the closing price of our common stock on December 2, 2013).
Common stock voting rights	Each share of our common stock entitles its holder to one vote.
Dividend policy	<p>We currently have a policy under which we pay a regular quarterly dividend on our common stock, subject to the declaration thereof each quarter by our Board. On November 6, 2013, our Board declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.10 per share of common stock. The cash dividend of \$0.10 per share will be paid on December 6, 2013 to stockholders of record as of the close of business on November 18, 2013. Due to the timing of the sale of shares contemplated by this prospectus, purchasers of shares in this offering will not be entitled to receive the quarterly dividend declared on November 6, 2013.</p> <p>Any declaration and payment of future dividends to holders of our common stock will be at the discretion of our Board and will depend on many factors, including our financial condition, earnings, available cash, business opportunities, legal requirements, restrictions in our debt agreements and other contracts, capital requirements, level of indebtedness and other factors that our Board deems relevant. See Dividend Policy.</p>
Use of proceeds	We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of our common stock by the selling stockholders. The selling stockholders will receive all of the net proceeds and bear all commissions and discounts, if any, from the sale of our common stock pursuant to this prospectus. See Use of Proceeds and Principal and Selling Stockholders.
Share Repurchase	Subject to completion of this offering, we will repurchase from the underwriters \$75 million of our common stock being sold by the selling stockholders in this offering. We will repurchase our common stock at the price per share at which the underwriters purchase such shares from the selling stockholders in this offering. The closing of the share repurchase and this offering are contingent on each other. See The Share Repurchase.
Listing	Our shares of common stock are listed on the NYSE under the trading symbol EVTC.

Table of Contents

Risk factors

You should carefully read and consider the information set forth under Risk Factors beginning on page 19 of this prospectus and all other information set forth in this prospectus before deciding to invest in our common stock.

Except where we state otherwise, the information with respect to our common stock we present in this prospectus, including as set forth above:

does not give effect to 1,285,536 shares of our common stock issuable upon the exercise of outstanding options as of December 2, 2013, at a weighted-average exercise price of \$4.77 per share, and 9,133 restricted stock units as of December 2, 2013, which are subject to vesting;

does not give effect to 6,563,375 shares of common stock reserved for future issuance under the Equity Incentive Plans (as defined in Management Executive Compensation); and

assumes the consummation of the share repurchase concurrently with this offering of \$75 million of our common stock being sold by the selling stockholders in this offering (which is estimated to be 3,370,787 shares based on the closing price of our common stock on December 2, 2013).

You should refer to the section entitled Risk Factors for an explanation of certain risks of investing in our common stock.

Table of Contents

Summary Historical Consolidated and Combined Financial Data

We have presented in this prospectus selected historical combined financial data of EVERTEC Business Group (Predecessor) and selected historical consolidated financial data of EVERTEC and Holdings (Successor) during the periods presented. We have also presented in this prospectus the audited consolidated financial statements of EVERTEC as of and for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, which have been prepared, in each case, in accordance with GAAP.

The summary consolidated financial data as of and for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012 have been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of EVERTEC and related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. The summary historical consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2010 and for the three months ended December 31, 2010 have been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Holdings not included in this prospectus. Also, the summary historical combined financial data for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 have been derived from the audited combined financial statements of EVERTEC Business Group (Predecessor) not included in this prospectus. The summary historical combined financial data for the year ended December 31, 2009 has been derived from the audited combined financial statements of EVERTEC Business Group (Predecessor) not included in this prospectus.

The summary unaudited historical consolidated financial data as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012 have been derived from the unaudited consolidated financial statements of EVERTEC appearing elsewhere in this prospectus, which have been prepared on a basis consistent with the audited consolidated and combined financial statements of EVERTEC appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. In the opinion of management, such unaudited financial data reflects all adjustments, consisting only of normal and recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the results for such period.

The results of operations for any period, including interim periods, are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for any future period and the historical consolidated and combined financial data presented below and elsewhere in this prospectus does not necessarily reflect what our financial position, results of operations and cash flows would have been had we operated as a separate stand-alone entity during the Predecessor period. The summary historical consolidated and combined financial data set forth below should be read in conjunction with, and are qualified by reference to, Capitalization, Selected Historical Consolidated and Combined Financial Data, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

Table of Contents**SUMMARY HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL DATA**

	Predecessor			Successor				Twelve months ended September 30, 2013
	Year ended December 31, 2009	Nine months ended September 30, 2010	Three months ended December 31, 2010 ⁽¹⁾	Year ended December 31, 2011	Year ended December 31, 2012	Nine months ended September 30, 2012	Nine months ended September 30, 2013	
(Dollar amounts in thousands)								
Statement of Income Data:								
Revenues:								
Merchant acquiring, net	\$ 48,744	\$ 39,761	\$ 14,789	\$ 61,997	\$ 69,591	\$ 51,499	\$ 53,835	\$ 71,927
Payment processing	74,728	56,777	21,034	85,691	94,801	69,986	73,128	97,943
Business solutions	152,827	118,482	46,586	173,434	177,292	129,214	136,965	185,043
Total revenues	276,299	215,020	82,409	321,122	341,684	250,699	263,928	354,913
Operating costs and expenses								
Cost of revenues, exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown below								
Selling, general and administrative expenses	25,639	27,000	8,392	33,339	31,686	24,759	29,780	36,707
Depreciation and amortization	24,500	19,425	17,722	69,891	71,492	53,517	53,074	71,049
Total operating costs and expenses	200,209	159,671	67,953	258,607	262,038	196,745	204,727	270,020
Income from operations	76,090	55,349	14,456	62,515	79,646	53,954	59,201	84,893
Non-operating income (expenses)								
Interest income	1,048	360	118	797	320	237	147	230
Interest expense	(91)	(70)	(13,436)	(50,957)	(54,331)	(39,214)	(31,414)	(46,531)
Earnings of equity method investments	3,508	2,270		833	564	103	823	1,284
Other income (expense):								
Voluntary Retirement Program (VRP) expense				(14,529)				
Merger and advisory-related costs			(34,848)					
Loss on extinguishment of debt							(58,464)	(58,464)
Termination of consulting agreements							(16,718)	(16,718)
Other income (expenses)	7,942	2,276	(1,316)	(3,672)	(8,491)	(9,802)	(1,838)	(527)
Total other income (expense)	7,942	2,276	(36,164)	(18,201)	(8,491)	(9,802)	(77,020)	(75,709)
Total non-operating income (expenses)	12,407	4,836	(49,482)	(67,528)	(61,938)	(48,676)	(107,464)	(120,726)
Income (loss) before income taxes	88,497	60,185	(35,026)	(5,013)	17,708	5,278	(48,263)	(35,833)
Income tax expense (benefit)	30,659	23,017	(14,450)	(29,227)	(59,658)	1,501	(3,603)	(64,762)

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Net income (loss) from continuing operations	57,838	37,168	(20,576)	24,214	77,366	3,777	(44,660)	28,929
Net income from discontinued operations	1,813	117						
Net income (loss)	\$ 59,651	\$ 37,285	\$ (20,576)	\$ 24,214	\$ 77,366	\$ 3,777	\$ (44,660)	\$ 28,929

Table of Contents

	Predecessor			Successor				Twelve months ended September 30, 2013
	Year ended December 31, 2009	Nine months ended September 30, 2010	Three months ended December 31, 2010 ⁽¹⁾	Year ended December 31, 2011	Year ended December 31, 2012	Nine months ended September 30, 2012	Nine months ended September 30, 2013	
(Dollar amounts in thousands)								
Other Financial Data:								
EBITDA ⁽²⁾	\$ 112,040	\$ 79,320	\$ (3,986)	\$ 115,038	\$ 143,211	\$ 97,772	\$ 36,078	\$ 81,517
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽²⁾	117,575	92,290	36,508	149,118	169,586	117,455	128,601	180,732
Adjusted Net Income ⁽²⁾	58,223	49,420	14,702	71,625	84,443	56,711	85,905	113,637
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities from continuing operations								
	65,464	63,701	(16,752)	69,371	82,664	69,103	13,684	27,245
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities from continuing operations								
	(2,692)	16,153	(496,598)	(31,747)	(27,042)	(12,308)	(17,112)	(31,846)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities from continuing operations								
	(77,710)	(65,796)	539,990	(36,623)	(86,188)	(62,883)	5,754	(17,551)
Balance Sheet Data (at period end):								
Cash ⁽³⁾	\$ 11,891	\$	\$ 55,199	\$ 56,200	\$ 25,634	\$ 50,112	\$ 27,960	\$ 27,960
Working capital ⁽⁴⁾	82,272		62,226	87,267	33,078	72,518	50,971	50,971
Total assets	243,445		1,092,179	1,046,860	977,745	992,175	935,479	935,479
Total long-term liabilities	481		673,736	615,713	758,395	819,164	687,507	687,507
Total debt	1,413		562,173	523,833	763,756	736,197	695,341	695,341
Total net debt ⁽⁵⁾			506,974	467,633	738,122	686,085	667,381	667,381
Total equity	211,475		339,613	366,176	122,455	104,071	174,455	174,455

- (1) We define the three months ended December 31, 2010 as the financial results of Holdings for the period from its inception on June 25, 2010 to December 31, 2010, consisting primarily of merger and advisory-related costs incurred prior to the Merger on September 30, 2010, and following the Merger consisting primarily of EVERTEC, LLC results of operations.
- (2) EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income are supplemental measures of our performance that are not required by, or presented in accordance with, GAAP. They are not measurements of our financial performance under GAAP and should not be considered as alternatives to net income or any other performance measures derived in accordance with GAAP or as alternatives to cash flows from operating activities, as indicators of cash flows or as measures of our liquidity.

We define EBITDA as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. We define Adjusted EBITDA as EBITDA as further adjusted to exclude unusual items and other adjustments described below. We define Adjusted Net Income as net income as adjusted to exclude unusual items and other adjustments described below.

We caution investors that amounts presented in accordance with our definitions of EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income may not be comparable to similar measures disclosed by other issuers, because not all issuers and analysts calculate EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income in the same manner. We present EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA because we consider them important supplemental measures of our performance and believe they are frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties in the evaluation of companies in our industry. In addition, our presentation of Adjusted EBITDA for the periods presented is consistent with the equivalent measurements that are contained in the senior secured credit facilities in testing EVERTEC, LLC's compliance with the covenants therein such as interest coverage and debt incurrence. We use Adjusted Net Income to measure our overall profitability because it better reflects our cash flow generation by capturing the actual cash taxes paid rather than our tax expense as calculated under GAAP and excludes the impact of the non-cash amortization and depreciation that was created as a result of the Merger. In addition, in evaluating EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income, you should be aware that in the future we may incur expenses such as those excluded in calculating them. Further, our presentation of these measures should not be construed as an inference that our future operating results will not be affected by unusual or nonrecurring items.

Some of the limitations of EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income are as follows:

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they do not reflect cash outlays for capital expenditures or future contractual commitments;

they do not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, working capital;

although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized will often have to be replaced in the future, and EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect cash requirements for such replacements;

in the case of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA, they do not reflect interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary to service interest, or principal payments, on indebtedness;

in the case of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA, they do not reflect income tax expense or the cash necessary to pay income taxes; and

Table of Contents

other companies, including other companies in our industry, may not use EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income or may calculate EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income differently than as presented in this prospectus, limiting their usefulness as a comparative measure.

A reconciliation of net income to EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income is provided below:

	Predecessor			Successor				Twelve months ended September 30, 2013
	Year ended December 31, 2009	Nine months ended September 30, 2010	Three months ended December 31, 2010	Year ended December 31, 2011	Year ended December 31, 2012	Nine months ended September 30, 2012	Nine months ended September 30, 2013	
(Dollar amounts in thousands)								
Net income (loss)	\$ 57,838	\$ 37,168	\$ (20,576)	\$ 24,214	\$ 77,366	\$ 3,777	\$ (44,660)	\$ 28,929
Income tax expense (benefit)	30,659	23,017	(14,450)	(29,227)	(59,658)	1,501	(3,603)	(64,762)
Interest (income) expense	(957)	(290)	13,318	50,160	54,011	38,977	31,267	46,301
Depreciation and amortization	24,500	19,425	17,722	69,891	71,492	53,517	53,074	71,049
EBITDA	112,040	79,320	(3,986)	115,038	143,211	97,772	36,078	81,517
Stand-alone cost savings and software maintenance reimbursement ^(a)	6,411	4,930	36	2,570	2,429	1,922	1,679	2,186
Disposals ^(b)	(9,440)	(3,916)	60					
Equity income ^(c)	47	(852)	1,514	635	1,057	625	(322)	110
Compensation and benefits ^(d)	(629)	6,976	(408)	15,970	3,795	3,480	6,873	7,188
Pro forma cost reduction adjustments ^(e)					2,150		175	2,325
Pro forma VRP benefits ^(f)			1,584	4,751				
Transaction, refinancing and other non-recurring fees ^(g)	1,246	565	37,113	8,015	15,246	12,071	64,030	67,205
Management fees ^(h)				2,532	2,982	2,237	20,109	20,854
Westernbank EBITDA ⁽ⁱ⁾	7,900	5,267						
Purchase accounting ^(j)			595	(393)	(1,284)	(652)	(21)	(653)
Adjusted EBITDA	117,575	92,290	36,508	149,118	169,586	117,455	128,601	180,732
Pro forma EBITDA adjustments ^(k)	(14,221)	(8,727)	(1,425)	(4,755)	(2,150)		(175)	(2,325)
Operating depreciation and amortization ^(l)	(23,690)	(18,881)	(7,401)	(28,935)	(31,287)	(23,386)	(23,790)	(31,691)
Cash interest income (expense), net ^(m)	957	290	(12,533)	(42,165)	(48,921)	(35,229)	(16,692)	(30,384)
Cash income taxes ⁽ⁿ⁾	(22,398)	(15,552)	(448)	(1,638)	(2,785)	(2,129)	(2,039)	(2,695)
Adjusted Net Income	\$ 58,223	\$ 49,420	\$ 14,701	\$ 71,625	\$ 84,443	\$ 56,711	\$ 85,905	\$ 113,637

- (a) For the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012, and for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2013, primarily represents reimbursements received for certain software maintenance expenses as part of the Merger. For the year ended December 31, 2009 and the 2010 periods, primarily represents stand-alone net savings for costs historically allocated to EVERTEC by Popular which did not continue post closing of the Merger. The allocations were primarily based on a percentage of revenues or costs (and not based on actual costs incurred) and related to corporate functions such as accounting, tax, treasury, payroll and benefits, risk management, institutional marketing, legal, public relations and compliance. The allocations amounted to \$9.8 million and \$7.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 and the nine months ended September 30, 2010, respectively, which were partially offset by estimated annual stand-alone costs of \$3.4 million and \$2.6 million for the same respective periods.
- (b) Relates to adjustments on the disposal of investments and businesses as follows: (i) removal of the gain resulting from the sale of Visa stock, (ii) removal of the gain realized on the sale of our equity interest in Inmediata Health Group, Corp., in April 2010 and related equity income, (iii) removal of the allocations previously charged to our discontinued Venezuela operations and (iv) the write-off of certain investment securities during the three months ended December 31, 2010.

Table of Contents

- (c) Represents the elimination of historical non-cash equity in earnings of investments reported in net income from our 53.97% equity ownership in CONTADO and 31.11% equity ownership in Serfinsa prior to September 30, 2010 and 19.99% equity ownership of CONTADO after March 31, 2011, net of cash dividends received from CONTADO. Cash dividends from CONTADO were \$1.9 million and \$1.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 and nine months ended September 30, 2010. Cash dividends from CONTADO for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012 were \$1.5 million and \$1.6 million, respectively, and \$0.7 million and \$0.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2013, respectively. See **Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions** **Related Party Transactions After the Closing of the Merger** **CONTADO and Serfinsa**.
 - (d) For the nine months and the twelve months ended September 30, 2013 primarily represents non-cash equity based compensation expense. For the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and the year ended December 31, 2012 mainly represents a one-time payment of \$2.2 million as a result of the former CEO's employment modification agreement and other adjustments related to non-cash equity based compensation. For the year ended December 31, 2011 mainly represents one-time costs related to the VRP and other adjustments related to non-cash equity based compensation. For the 2010 periods primarily represents non-recurring bonuses and the payroll tax impact of awards given to certain of our employees in connection with the Merger, partially offset by estimated costs for the anticipated reinstatement of EVERTEC's matching contribution plan that was suspended in March 2009 and reinstated in March 2011.
 - (e) Reflects the pro forma effect of the expected net savings primarily in compensation and benefits from the reduction of certain employees, temporary employees and professional services. This pro forma amount was calculated using the net amount of actual expenses for temporary employees and professional services for the twelve month period prior to their replacement, separation and/or elimination net of the incremental cost of the new full-time employees that were hired.
 - (f) For the year ended December 31, 2011 and the three months ended December 31, 2010, adjustment represents the pro forma net savings in compensation and benefits related to the employees that participated in the VRP. The pro forma impact was calculated using the actual payroll, benefit and bonus payments of employees participating in the VRP for the twelve month period prior to their termination.
 - (g) Represents primarily: (i) the transaction costs, such as due diligence costs, legal and other advisors fees incurred in connection with the Merger of approximately \$34.8 million for the three months ended December 31, 2010; (ii) costs associated with the issuance and refinancing of EVERTEC's debt of approximately \$2.4 million and \$8.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively and \$8.8 million and \$58.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and 2013, respectively; (iii) costs associated with certain non-recurring corporate transactions, including, for example, costs related to EVERTEC Group's conversion to an LLC and the distributions made to our stockholders during 2012 of \$4.0 million and \$3.9 million for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2012, respectively; and (iv) a non-recurring, non-cash asset write-off of \$1.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2012 and other non-recurring expenses of \$1.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2011.
 - (h) Represents the consulting fee payable to our equity sponsors, which commenced in January 2011. In connection with our initial public offering during the second quarter of 2013, our consulting agreements with Apollo and Popular were terminated, and amounts for the second quarter of 2013 include associated termination fees. See **Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions** **Related Party Transactions in Connection with the Closing of the Merger** **Consulting Agreements**.
 - (i) Represents an estimated adjustment for additional EBITDA related to the Westernbank business. Banco Popular de Puerto Rico (**Banco Popular**) acquired Westernbank's Puerto Rico operations on April 30, 2010, and we did not realize the impact of these additional volumes and associated revenues until the third quarter of 2010. The estimate was arrived at using the pricing schedule in the Master Services Agreement as well as management's estimated related costs of the contribution of additional business volume. The estimate of Westernbank EBITDA was added to previous periods for comparative purposes, and reflects the estimated, rather than observed, impact. See **Principal Stockholders**.
 - (j) Represents the elimination of the effects of purchase accounting impacts associated with (i) certain customer service and software related arrangements where we receive reimbursements from Popular; and (ii) EVERTEC's rights and obligations to buy equity interests in CONTADO and Serfinsa.
 - (k) Represents the elimination of EBITDA adjustments to reflect the pro forma benefit related to headcount reductions in 2010, post merger stand-alone cost savings and the VRP described in notes (a), (d) and (e) above.
 - (l) Represents operating depreciation and amortization expense which excludes amounts generated as a result of the Merger.
 - (m) Represents interest expense, less interest income, as they appear in our consolidated statements of income, adjusted to exclude non-cash amortization of the debt issue cost, premium and accretion of discount.
 - (n) Represents cash taxes paid for each period presented.
- (3) Excludes restricted cash of \$3.7 million, \$6.1 million, \$5.3 million, \$4.9 million, \$4.7 million and \$5.1 million as of December 31, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012, and September 30, 2012 and 2013, respectively.
 - (4) Working capital is defined as the excess of current assets over current liabilities.
 - (5) Total net debt is defined as total debt (including short-term borrowings) less cash.

Table of Contents

RISK FACTORS

Investing in our common stock involves a high degree of risk. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below, as well as other information contained in this prospectus, before investing in our common stock. If any of the following risks actually occur, our business, financial condition, operating results or cash flow could be materially and adversely affected. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or not believed by us to be material may also negatively impact us.

Risks Related to Our Business

We expect to continue to derive a significant portion of our revenue from Popular.

Our services to Popular account for a significant portion of our revenues, and we expect that our services to Popular will continue to represent a significant portion of our revenues for the foreseeable future. In 2012, products and services billed through Popular accounted for approximately 44% of our total revenues, of which approximately 83% (or approximately 37% of total revenues) are derived from core bank processing and related services for Popular and approximately 17% (or approximately 8% of total revenues) are transaction processing activities driven by third parties. For the nine months ended September 30, 2013, products and services billed through Popular accounted for approximately 46% of our total revenues, of which approximately 84% (or approximately 39% of total revenues) are derived from core bank processing and related services for Popular and approximately 16% (or approximately 7% of total revenues) are transaction processing activities driven by third parties. If Popular were to terminate, or fail to perform under, the Master Services Agreement or our other material agreements with Popular, our revenues could be significantly reduced. See Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions.

In 2012, our next largest customer, the Government of Puerto Rico represented approximately 9% of our total revenues. Our revenues from the Government of Puerto Rico span numerous individual agencies and public corporations.

We depend, in part, on our merchant relationships and our alliance with Banco Popular, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Popular, to grow our Merchant Acquiring business. If we are unable to maintain these relationships and this alliance, our business may be adversely affected.

Growth in our Merchant Acquiring business is derived primarily from acquiring new merchant relationships, new and enhanced product and service offerings, cross selling products and services into existing relationships, the shift of consumer spending to increased usage of electronic forms of payment, and the strength of our relationship with Banco Popular. A substantial portion of our business is generated from our ISO Agreement with Banco Popular. See Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Related Party Transactions in Connection with the Closing of the Merger Independent Sales Organization Sponsorship and Service Agreement. Banco Popular acts as a merchant referral source and provides sponsorship into the ATH, Visa, Discover and MasterCard networks for merchants, as well as card association sponsorship, clearing and settlement services. We provide transaction processing and related functions. Both alliance partners may provide management, sales, marketing, and other administrative services. We rely on the continuing growth of our merchant relationships, our alliance with Banco Popular and other distribution channels. There can be no guarantee that this growth will continue and the loss or deterioration of these relationships could negatively impact our business and result in a reduction of our revenue and profit.

If we are unable to renew client contracts at favorable terms, we could lose clients and our results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

Failure to achieve favorable renewals of client contracts could negatively impact our business. Our contracts with private clients generally run for a period of one to five years, except for the Master Services Agreement with

Table of Contents

Popular, which has a term of 15 years, and provide for termination fees upon early termination. Our government contracts generally run for one year without automatic renewal periods due to requirements of the government procurement rules. Our standard merchant contract has an initial term of one or three years, with automatic one-year renewal periods. At the end of the contract term, clients have the opportunity to renegotiate their contracts with us and to consider whether to engage one of our competitors to provide products and services. If we are not successful in achieving high renewal rates and contract terms that are favorable to us, our results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected.

Our substantial leverage could adversely affect our ability to raise additional capital to fund our operations, limit our ability to react to changes in the economy or our industry, expose us to interest rate risk to the extent of our variable rate debt and prevent us from meeting our obligations under the senior secured credit facilities.

We are highly leveraged. As of September 30, 2013, the total principal amount of our indebtedness was approximately \$695.3 million. Our high degree of leverage could have important consequences for you, including:

increasing our vulnerability to adverse economic, industry or competitive developments;

requiring a substantial portion of cash flow from operations to be dedicated to the payment of principal and interest on our indebtedness, therefore reducing our ability to use our cash flow for other purposes, including for our operations, capital expenditures and future business opportunities;

exposing us to the risk of increased interest rates because certain of our borrowings are at variable rates of interest;

making it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to our indebtedness, and any failure to comply with the obligations of any of our other debt instruments, including restrictive covenants and borrowing conditions, could result in an event of default under the agreements governing such other indebtedness;

restricting us from making strategic acquisitions or causing us to make non-strategic divestitures;

limiting our ability to obtain additional debt or equity financing for working capital, capital expenditures, business development, debt service requirements, acquisitions and general corporate or other purposes; and

limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business or market conditions and placing us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors who are less highly leveraged and who therefore, may be able to take advantage of opportunities that our leverage prevents us from exploiting.

For the year ended December 31, 2012 and the nine months ended September 30, 2013, our cash interest expense on the senior secured credit facilities amounted to \$23.3 million and \$10.1 million, respectively. Our interest expense could increase if interest rates increase because the entire amount of the indebtedness under the senior secured credit facilities bears interest at a variable rate. At September 30, 2013, we had approximately \$695.3 million aggregate principal amount of variable rate indebtedness under the senior secured credit facilities. A 100 basis point increase in interest rates over our floor(s) on our debt balances outstanding as of September 30, 2013 under the senior secured credit facilities would increase our annual interest expense by approximately \$7.0 million. See Description of Certain Indebtedness New Senior Secured Credit Facilities.

We rely on our systems, employees and certain counterparties, and certain failures could materially adversely affect our operations.

Our businesses are dependent on our ability to process, record and monitor a large number of transactions. If any of our financial, accounting, or other data processing systems or applications fail or have other significant

Table of Contents

shortcomings or limitations, we could be materially adversely affected. We are similarly dependent on our employees. We could be materially adversely affected if one of our employees causes a significant operational breakdown or failure, either as a result of human error or where an individual purposefully sabotages or fraudulently manipulates our operations or systems. Third parties with which we do business could also be sources of operational risk to us, including relating to breakdowns or failures of such parties' own systems or employees. Any of these occurrences could diminish our ability to operate one or more of our businesses, or result in potential liability to clients, reputational damage and regulatory intervention, any of which could materially adversely affect us.

We may be subject to disruptions of our operating systems arising from events that are wholly or partially beyond our control, which may include, for example, computer viruses or electrical or telecommunications outages, natural disasters, disease pandemics or other unanticipated damage to property or physical assets. Such disruptions may give rise to losses in service to customers and loss or liability to us. In addition, there is the risk that our controls and procedures as well as business continuity and data security systems prove to be inadequate. Any such failure could affect our operations and could materially adversely affect our results of operations by requiring us to expend significant resources to correct the defect, as well as by exposing us to litigation, regulatory fines or penalties or losses not covered by insurance.

Our risk management procedures may not be fully effective in identifying or helping us mitigate our risk exposure against all types of risks.

We operate in a rapidly changing industry, and we have experienced significant change in the past three years, including our separation from Popular following the Merger, our initial public offering in April 2013 and our listing on the NYSE. Accordingly, we may not be fully effective in identifying, monitoring and managing our risks. In some cases, the information we use to perform our risk assessments may not be accurate, complete or up-to-date. In other cases, our risk assessments may depend upon information that we may not have or cannot obtain. If we are not fully effective or we are not always successful in identifying all risks to which we are or may be exposed, we could be subject to losses, penalties, litigation or regulatory actions that could harm our reputation or have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Security breaches or our own failure to comply with privacy regulations and industry security requirements imposed on providers of services to financial institutions and card processing services could harm our business by disrupting our delivery of services and damaging our reputation.

As part of our business, we electronically receive, process, store and transmit sensitive business information of our customers. In addition, we collect personal consumer data, such as names and addresses, social security numbers, driver's license numbers, cardholder data and payment history records. The uninterrupted operation of our information systems and the confidentiality of the customer/consumer information that resides on such systems are critical to the successful operations of our business. Despite the safeguards we have in place, unauthorized access to our computer systems or databases could result in the theft or publication of confidential information, the deletion or modification of records or could otherwise cause interruptions in our operations. These risks are increased when we transmit information over the Internet. Our visibility in the global payments industry may attract hackers to conduct attacks on our systems that could compromise the security of our data or could cause interruptions in the operations of our businesses and subject us to increased costs, litigation and other liabilities. There is also a possibility of mishandling or misuse, for example, if such information were erroneously provided to parties who are not permitted to have the information, either by fault of our systems, employees acting contrary to our policies, or where such information is intercepted or otherwise improperly taken by third parties. An information breach in the system and loss of confidential information such as credit card numbers and related information could have a longer and more significant impact on the business operations than a hardware failure and could result in claims against us for misuse of personal information, such as identity theft.

Additionally, as a provider of services to financial institutions and card processing services, we are subject directly (or indirectly through our clients) to the same laws, regulations, industry standards and limitations on

Table of Contents

disclosure of the information we receive from our customers as apply to the customers themselves. If we fail to comply with these regulations, standards and limitations, we could be exposed to suits for breach of contract, governmental proceedings, or prohibitions on card processing services. In addition, as more restrictive privacy laws, rules or industry security requirements are adopted in the future on the federal or local level or by a specific industry body, the change could have an adverse impact on us through increased costs or restrictions on business processes. We may be required to expend significant capital and other resources to comply with mandatory privacy and security standards required by law, industry standard, or contracts.

Any inability to prevent security or privacy breaches or failure to comply with privacy regulations and industry security requirements could cause our existing customers to lose confidence in our systems and terminate their agreements with us, and could inhibit our ability to attract new customers, damage our reputation and/or adversely impact our relationship with administrative agencies.

We may experience breakdowns in our processing systems that could damage customer relations and expose us to liability.

We depend heavily on the reliability of our processing systems in our core businesses. A system outage or data loss, regardless of reason, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Not only would we suffer damage to our reputation in the event of a system outage or data loss, but we may also be liable to third parties. Some of our contractual agreements with financial institutions require the crediting of certain fees if our systems do not meet certain specified service levels. To successfully operate our business, we must be able to protect our processing and other systems from interruption, including from events that may be beyond our control. Events that could cause system interruptions include, but are not limited to, fire, natural disasters, telecommunications failure, computer viruses, terrorist acts and war. Although we have taken steps to protect against data loss and system failures, there is still risk that we may lose critical data or experience system failures. We perform the vast majority of disaster recovery operations ourselves, though we utilize select third parties for some aspects of recovery. To the extent we outsource our disaster recovery, we are at risk of the vendor's unresponsiveness in the event of breakdowns in our systems. Furthermore, our property and business interruption insurance may not be adequate to compensate us for all losses or failures that may occur.

Lack of system integrity, fraudulent payments or credit quality related to funds settlement could result in a financial loss.

We settle funds on behalf of financial institutions, other businesses and consumers and process funds transactions from clients, card issuers, payment networks and consumers on a daily basis for a variety of transaction types. Transactions facilitated by us include debit card, credit card, electronic bill payment transactions, ACH payments and check clearing that supports consumers, financial institutions and other businesses. These payment activities rely upon the technology infrastructure that facilitates the verification of activity with counterparties, the facilitation of the payment and, in some cases, the detection or prevention of fraudulent payments. If the continuity of operations, integrity of processing, or ability to detect or prevent fraudulent payments were compromised this could result in a financial loss to us.

We may experience defects, development delays, installation difficulties, system failure, or other service disruptions with respect to our technology solutions, which would harm our business and reputation and expose us to potential liability.

Many of our services are based on sophisticated software, technology and computing systems, and we may encounter delays when developing new technology solutions and services. Further, the technology solutions underlying our services have occasionally contained and may in the future contain undetected errors or defects when first introduced or when new versions are released. In addition, we may experience difficulties in installing or integrating our technologies on platforms used by our customers. Finally, our systems and operations could be

Table of Contents

exposed to damage or interruption from fire, natural disaster, power loss, telecommunications failure, unauthorized entry and computer viruses or other cyber attacks. Defects in our technology solutions, errors or delays in the processing of electronic transactions, or other difficulties could result in: (1) interruption of business operations; (2) delay in market acceptance; (3) additional development and remediation costs; (4) diversion of technical and other resources; (5) loss of customers; (6) negative publicity; or (7) exposure to liability claims.

Any one or more of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The ability to adopt technology to changing industry and customer needs or trends may affect our competitiveness or demand for our products, which may adversely affect our operating results.

Changes in technology may limit the competitiveness of and demand for our services. Our businesses operate in industries that are subject to technological advancements, developing industry standards and changing customer needs and preferences. Also, our customers continue to adopt new technology for business and personal uses. We must anticipate and respond to these industry and customer changes in order to remain competitive within our relative markets. For example, the ability to adopt technological advancements surrounding POS technology available to merchants could have an impact on our Merchant Acquiring business. For example, EMV is a credit and debit card authentication methodology that the card associations are mandating to processors, issuers and acquirers in the payment industry. Compliance deadlines for EMV mandates vary by country and by payment network. We are investing significant resources and man-hours to develop and implement this methodology in all our payment related platforms. However, we are not certain if or when our financial institution customers will use or accept the methodology and the time it will take for this technology to be rolled-out to all customer ATM and POS devices connected to our platforms or adopted by our card issuing clients. Non-compliance with EMV mandates could result in lost business or financial losses from fraud or fines from network operators. Our inability to respond to new competitors and technological advancements could impact all of our businesses.

Consolidations in the banking and financial services industry could adversely affect our revenues by eliminating existing or potential clients and making us more dependent on a more limited number of clients.

In recent years, there have been a number of mergers and consolidations in the banking and financial services industry. Mergers and consolidations of financial institutions reduce the number of our clients and potential clients, which could adversely affect our revenues. Further, if our clients fail or merge with or are acquired by other entities that are not our clients, or that use fewer of our services, they may discontinue or reduce their use of our services. It is also possible that the larger banks or financial institutions resulting from mergers or consolidations would have greater leverage in negotiating terms with us or could decide to perform in-house some or all of the services which we currently provide or could provide. Any of these developments could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to the credit risk that our merchants will be unable to satisfy obligations for which we may also be liable.

We are subject to the credit risk of our merchants being unable to satisfy obligations for which we also may be liable. For example, as the merchant acquirer, we are contingently liable for transactions originally acquired by us that are disputed by the card-holder and charged back to the merchants. If we or Banco Popular are unable to collect this amount from the merchant, due to the merchant's insolvency or other reasons, we will bear the loss for the amount of the refund paid to the cardholder. Notwithstanding our adherence to industry standards with regards to the acceptance of new merchants and certain steps to screen for credit risk, it is possible that a default on such obligations by one or more of our merchants could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Table of Contents

Increased competition or changes in consumer spending or payment preferences could adversely affect our business.

A decline in the market for our services, either as a result of increased competition, a decrease in consumer spending or a shift in consumer payment preferences, could have a material adverse effect on our business. We may face increased competition in the future as new companies enter the market and existing competitors expand their services. Some of these competitors could have greater overall financial, technical and marketing resources than us, which could enhance their ability to finance acquisitions, fund internal growth and respond more quickly to professional and technological changes. Some competitors could have or may develop a lower cost structure. New competitors or alliances among competitors could emerge, resulting in a loss of business for us and a corresponding decline in revenues and profit margin. Further, if consumer confidence decreases in a way that adversely affects consumer spending, we could experience a reduction in the volume of transactions we process. In addition, if we fail to respond to changes in technology or consumer payment preferences, we could lose business to competitors.

Changes in credit card association or other network rules or standards could adversely affect our business.

In order to provide our transaction processing services, we, Banco Popular, and several of our subsidiaries are registered with or certified by Visa, Discover and MasterCard and other networks as members or service providers for member institutions. As such, we and many of our customers are subject to card association and network rules that could subject us or our customers to a variety of fines or penalties that may be levied by the card associations or networks for certain acts or omissions by us, acquirer customers, processing customers and merchants. Visa, Discover, MasterCard and other networks, some of which are our competitors, set the standards with respect to which we must comply. The termination of Banco Popular's or our subsidiaries' member registration or our subsidiaries' status as a certified service provider, or any changes in card association or other network rules or standards, including interpretation and implementation of the rules or standards, that increase the cost of doing business or limit our ability to provide transaction processing services to or through our customers, could have an adverse effect on our business, operating results and financial condition.

Changes in interchange fees or other fees charged by card associations and debit networks could increase our costs or otherwise adversely affect our business.

From time to time, card associations and debit networks change interchange, processing and other fees, which could impact our Merchant Acquiring and Payment Processing businesses. It is possible that competitive pressures will result in our Merchant Acquiring and Payment Processing businesses absorbing a portion of such increases in the future, which would increase our operating costs, reduce our profit margin and adversely affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

Our revenues from the sale of services to merchants that accept Visa, Discover and MasterCard cards are dependent upon our continued Visa, Discover and MasterCard registration and financial institution sponsorship.

In order to provide our Visa, Discover and MasterCard transaction processing services, we must be registered as a merchant processor of Visa, Discover and MasterCard. These designations are dependent upon our being sponsored by member clearing banks of those organizations. If our sponsor banks should stop providing sponsorship for us, we would need to find another financial institution to serve as a sponsor, which could prove to be difficult and/or more expensive. If we are unable to find a replacement financial institution to provide sponsorship we may no longer be able to provide processing services to the affected customers which would negatively impact our revenues and earnings.

Table of Contents

For purposes of U.S. federal banking laws, we are currently deemed to be controlled by Popular, and as such we are subject to supervision and examination by U.S. federal banking regulators, and our activities are limited to those permissible for Popular. Furthermore, as a technology service provider to regulated financial institutions, we are subject to additional regulatory oversight and examination. As a regulated institution, we may be required to obtain regulatory approval before engaging in certain new activities or businesses, whether organically or by acquisition.

Because of Popular's control of us, we are currently deemed to be a subsidiary of Popular for purposes of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (the BHC Act). We are therefore subject to regulation and supervision by the Federal Reserve Board. We will remain subject to such regulation and examination until Popular is no longer deemed to control us for bank regulatory purposes, which the BHC Act defines differently than GAAP requirements. As long as we are deemed to be controlled by Popular for bank regulatory purposes, we may conduct only those activities that are authorized for a bank holding company or a financial holding company. These activities generally include activities that are related to banking, financial in nature or complementary to financial activities. In addition, we are subject to regulatory oversight and examination by the Federal Financial Institution Examination Council because we are a technology service provider to regulated financial institutions, including Banco Popular.

New lines of business, other new activities, divestitures or acquisitions that we may wish to commence in the future may not be permissible for us under the BHC Act, Regulation K or other relevant U.S. federal banking laws. Further, as a result of being subject to regulation and supervision by the Federal Reserve Board, we may be required to obtain the approval of the Federal Reserve Board before engaging in certain new activities or businesses, whether organically or by acquisition. More generally, the Federal Reserve Board has broad powers to approve, deny or refuse to act upon applications or notices for us to conduct new activities, acquire or divest businesses or assets, or reconfigure existing operations.

For as long as we are deemed to be controlled by Popular for bank regulatory purposes, we are subject to regulation, supervision, examination and potential enforcement action by the Federal Reserve and to most banking laws, regulations and orders that apply to Popular. In July 2011, Popular entered into a memorandum of understanding with the Federal Reserve Bank of New York that may restrict our ability to consummate a merger or acquisition by requiring prior approval of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York for any such transaction. There can be no assurance that any required regulatory approvals will be obtained. Additional restrictions placed on Popular as a result of supervisory or enforcement actions may restrict us or our activities in certain circumstances, even if these actions are unrelated to our conduct or business.

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

We and our customers are subject to Federal, Puerto Rico and other countries' laws, rules and regulations that affect the electronic payments industry in the countries in which our services are used. In particular, our customers are subject to numerous regulations applicable to banks, financial institutions, processors and card issuers in the United States and abroad, and, consequently, we are at times affected by such laws, rules and regulations. Failure to comply may result in the suspension or revocation of licenses or registrations, the limitation, suspension or termination of service, and/or the imposition of civil and criminal penalties, including fines which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition. In addition, even an inadvertent failure by us to comply with laws, rules and regulations, as well as rapidly evolving social expectations of corporate fairness, could damage our reputation or brands.

Furthermore, regulation of the electronic payment card industry, including regulations applicable to us and our customers, has increased significantly in recent years. There is also increasing scrutiny by the U.S. Congress of the manner in which payment card networks and card issuers set various fees, from which some of our customers derive significant revenue. For example, on July 21, 2010, the Wall Street Reform Consumer Protection Act (the Dodd-Frank Act) was signed into law in the United States, which includes Section 1075

Table of Contents

(commonly referred to as the Durbin Amendment). To implement this provision, the Federal Reserve adopted rules which took effect on October 1, 2011 and April 1, 2012. These rules, among other things, place certain restrictions on the interchange transaction fees that a card issuer can receive for an electronic debit transaction originated at a merchant and also places various exclusivity prohibitions and routing requirements on such transactions. To date, the Durbin Amendment has had mixed implications for our business, but the overall net impact has been positive due to lower interchange costs improving the overall margins of the business. However, we cannot assure you that this trend will continue, and we believe that any future impact (positive or negative) resulting from the Durbin Amendment is uncertain due to the competitive landscape in which we operate. See Business Government Regulation and Payment Network Rules Regulatory Reform and Other Legislative Initiatives.

Further changes to laws, rules and regulations, or interpretation or enforcement thereof, could have a negative financial effect on us. We have structured our business in accordance with existing tax laws and interpretations of such laws. Changes in tax laws or their interpretations could decrease the value of revenues we receive and the amount of our cash flow and have a material adverse impact on our business.

Our business concentration in Puerto Rico imposes risks.

For the twelve months ended September 30, 2013, approximately 87% of our total revenues were generated from our operations in Puerto Rico. In addition, some of our total revenues generated from our operations outside Puerto Rico are dependent upon our operations in Puerto Rico. Since 2006, the Puerto Rico economy has been experiencing recessionary conditions. Continuing economic decline or other adverse political developments, natural disasters (including hurricanes), and other events could affect, among other things, our customer base, general consumer spending, our cost of operations, our ability to provide services and our physical locations, property and equipment and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

There are risks associated with our presence in international markets, including political or economic instability.

Our financial performance may be significantly affected by general economic, political and social conditions in the emerging markets where we operate. Many countries in Latin America have suffered significant economic, political and social crises in the past, and these events may occur again in the future. Instability in Latin America has been caused by many different factors, including:

exposure to foreign exchange variation;

significant governmental influence over local economies;

substantial fluctuations in economic growth;

high levels of inflation;

exchange controls or restrictions on expatriation of earnings;

high domestic interest rates;

wage and price controls;

changes in governmental economic or tax policies;

imposition of trade barriers;

unexpected changes in regulation which may restrict the movement of funds or result in the deprivation of contract rights or the taking of property without fair compensation; and

overall political, social and economic instability.

Table of Contents

Adverse economic, political and social conditions in the Latin America markets where we operate may create uncertainty regarding our operating environment, which could have a material adverse effect on our company.

Our business in countries outside the United States and transactions with foreign governments increase our compliance risks.

Our operations outside the United States could expose us to trade and economic sanctions or other restrictions imposed by the United States or other local governments or organizations. The U.S. Departments of the Treasury and Justice (Treasury), the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and other federal agencies and authorities have a broad range of civil and criminal penalties they may seek to impose against corporations and individuals for violations of economic sanctions laws, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) and other federal statutes. Under economic sanctions laws, the Treasury may seek to impose modifications to business practices, including cessation of business activities involving sanctioned countries, and modifications to compliance programs, which may increase compliance costs. In addition, we are also subject to compliance with local government regulations. If any of the risks described above materialize, it could adversely impact our business, operating results and financial condition.

These regulations also prohibit improper payments or offers of payments to foreign governments and their officials and political parties by the United States and other business entities for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. We have operations and deal with government entities and financial institutions in countries known to experience corruption, particularly certain emerging countries in Latin America, and further international expansion may involve more of these countries. Our activities in these countries create the risk of unauthorized payments or offers of payments by one of our employees or consultants that could be in violation of various laws including the FCPA, even though these parties are not always subject to our control. Our existing safeguards and any future improvements may prove to be less than effective, and our employees or consultants may engage in conduct for which we may be held responsible. Violations of the FCPA may result in severe criminal or civil sanctions, and we may be subject to other liabilities, which could negatively affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

We are also subject to the Export Administration Regulations (EAR) administered by the U.S. Department of Commerce s Bureau of Industry and Security which regulates the export, re-export and re-transfer abroad of items made or originating in the United States as well as the transfer of U.S.-origin technology abroad. We have adopted an Export Management Compliance Policy, a comprehensive compliance program under which the goods and technologies that we export are identified and classified under the EAR to make sure they are being exported in compliance with the requirements of the EAR. However, there can be no assurance that we have not violated the EAR in past transactions or that our new policies and procedures will prevent us from violating the EAR in every transaction in which we engage. Any such violations of the EAR could result in fines, penalties or other sanctions being imposed on us, which could negatively affect our business, operating results and financial condition.

We and our subsidiaries conduct business with financial institutions and/or card payment networks operating in countries whose nationals, including some of our customers customers, engage in transactions in countries that are the targets of U.S. economic sanctions and embargoes. If we are found to have failed to comply with applicable U.S. sanctions laws and regulations in these instances, we and our subsidiaries could be exposed to fines, sanctions and other penalties or other governmental investigations.

We and our subsidiaries conduct business with financial institutions and/or card payment networks operating in countries whose nationals, including some of our customers customers, engage in transactions in countries that are the target of U.S. economic sanctions and embargoes, including Cuba. As a U.S.-based entity, we and our subsidiaries are obligated to comply with the economic sanctions regulations administered by the U.S. Department of the Treasury s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC). These regulations prohibit U.S.-

Table of Contents

based entities from entering into or facilitating unlicensed transactions with, for the benefit of, or in some cases involving the property and property interests of, persons, governments, or countries designated by the U.S. government under one or more sanctions regimes. Failure to comply with these sanctions and embargoes may result in material fines, sanctions or other penalties being imposed on us or other governmental investigations. In addition, various state and municipal governments, universities and other investors maintain prohibitions or restrictions on investments in companies that do business involving sanctioned countries or entities.

For these reasons, we have established risk-based policies and procedures designed to assist us and our personnel in complying with applicable U.S. laws and regulations. These policies and procedures include the use of software to screen transactions we process for evidence of sanctioned-country and persons involvement. Consistent with a risk-based approach and the difficulties of identifying all transactions of our customers—customers that may involve a sanctioned country, there can be no assurance that our policies and procedures will prevent us from violating applicable U.S. laws and regulations in every transaction in which we engage, and such violations could adversely affect our reputation, business, financial condition and results of operations.

Because we process transactions on behalf of the aforementioned financial institutions through the aforementioned payment networks, we have processed a limited number of transactions potentially involving sanctioned countries and there can be no assurances that, in the future, we will not inadvertently process such transactions. Due to a variety of factors, including technical failures and limitations of our transaction screening process, conflicts between U.S. and local laws, political or other concerns in certain countries in which we and our subsidiaries operate, and/or failures in our ability effectively to control employees operating in certain non-U.S. subsidiaries, we have not rejected every transaction originating from or otherwise involving sanctioned countries, or persons and there can be no assurances that, in the future, we will not inadvertently fail to reject such transactions.

On June 25, 2010, EVERTEC, LLC discovered potential violations of the Cuban Assets Control Regulations (CACR), which are administered by OFAC, which occurred due to an oversight in the activation of screening parameters for two customers located in Haiti and Belize. Upon discovery of these potential violations, EVERTEC, LLC initiated an internal review and submitted an initial notice of voluntary self-disclosure to OFAC on July 1, 2010. OFAC responded to this initial report with requests for additional information. EVERTEC, LLC provided the information requested on September 24, 2010 in its final notice of voluntary self-disclosure, which also included information on the remedial measures and new and enhanced internal controls adopted by EVERTEC, LLC to avoid this situation in the future. These potential violations involved a small number of processed transactions from Cuba compared to the overall number of transactions processed for these customers during the two-month period in which the screening failures occurred. We cannot predict the timing or ultimate outcome of the OFAC review, the total costs to be incurred in response to this review, the potential impact on our personnel, the effect of implementing any further measures that may be necessary to ensure full compliance with U.S. sanctions regulations, or to what extent, if at all, we could be subject to penalties or other governmental investigations.

Separately, on September 15, 2010, EVERTEC, LLC submitted an initial notice of voluntary self-disclosure to OFAC regarding certain activities of its former Venezuelan subsidiary, EVERTEC de Venezuela, C.A. (which ceased being a subsidiary of EVERTEC, LLC after the closing of the Merger and is now known as Tarjetas y Transacciones en Red TRANRED, C.A. (Tranred)) and EVERTEC, LLC's Costa Rican subsidiary (which continues to be a subsidiary of EVERTEC, LLC after the closing of the Merger). This initial self-disclosure informed OFAC that these subsidiaries appeared to have been involved in processing Cuba-related credit card transactions that EVERTEC, LLC and the subsidiary believed they could not reject under governing local law and policies, but which nevertheless may not be consistent with the CACR. With respect to EVERTEC, LLC and its former Venezuelan subsidiary, we disclosed that they completely ceased processing Cuba-related credit card transactions for financial institutions operating in Venezuela on September 4, 2010. We also disclosed that EVERTEC, LLC's Costa Rican subsidiary completely ceased processing Cuba-related credit card transactions for financial institutions operating in Costa Rica in January 2009. In addition, it was also disclosed that

Table of Contents

EVERTEC, LLC's Costa Rican subsidiary's switch had served as a conduit through which information about Cuban-related debit card transactions was transmitted to credit card associations and issuer banks, which made the decisions to approve or reject the transactions.

On November 15, 2010, EVERTEC, LLC submitted its final notice of voluntary self-disclosure on these transactions to OFAC. The final report indicated the measures that we had taken to determine the amount of the credit transactions relating to Cuba that had not been rejected between 2007 and 2010. In addition, we confirmed that EVERTEC, LLC terminated the routing of the Cuban-related debit card transaction information through its Costa Rican subsidiary on September 30, 2010. While the credit and debit card transactions at issue represent a small proportion of the overall number of transactions processed for these financial institutions, the transactions occurred over an extended period of time.

On August 7, 2013, Popular submitted a voluntary self-disclosure to OFAC regarding certain routed debit card transactions by Tranred between October 2010 and May 2013 that may be in violation of the CACR. The voluntary self-disclosure also states that these transactions constitute a small number of transactions compared to the overall number of transactions Tranred processed, and are representative of transactions that may have occurred prior to October 2010 when the entity was subject to the ownership and control of EVERTEC. We have been advised by Popular that effective May 2013, Tranred implemented a new control filter in its debit card transaction routing system to prevent the routing by Tranred of any debit card transaction originating in Cuba.

Should OFAC determine that certain activities identified in the voluntary self-disclosures described above constituted violations of the CACR, civil or criminal penalties could be assessed against EVERTEC, LLC and/or its subsidiaries. Since the November 15, 2010 submission by EVERTEC, LLC, there have been no communications between OFAC and EVERTEC, LLC regarding the transactions included in the above-described voluntary self-disclosures.

Popular agreed to specific indemnification obligations with respect to all of the matters described above and certain other matters, in each case, subject to the terms and conditions contained in the Merger Agreement and/or contained in the Venezuela Transition Services Agreement, dated September 29, 2010, as amended. However, we cannot assure you that we will be able to fully collect any claims made with respect to such indemnities or that Popular and/or Tranred will satisfy its indemnification obligations to us. See [Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions](#) [Related Party Transactions in Connection with the Closing of the Merger](#) [Merger Agreement](#) and [Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions](#) [Related Party Transactions in Connection with the Closing of the Merger](#) [Venezuela Transition Services Agreement](#) .

Our expansion and selective acquisition strategy exposes us to risks, including the risk that we may not be able to successfully integrate acquired businesses.

As part of our growth strategy, we evaluate opportunities for acquiring complementary businesses that may supplement our internal growth. However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to identify or purchase suitable operations. Further, as long as we are deemed a subsidiary of a bank holding company for purposes of the BHC Act, we may conduct only activities authorized under the BHC Act and the Federal Reserve Board's Regulation K and other related regulations for a bank holding company or a financial holding company. These restrictions may limit our ability to acquire other businesses or enter into other strategic transactions. See [For purposes of U.S. federal banking laws, we are currently deemed to be controlled by Popular, and as such we are subject to supervision and examination by U.S. federal banking regulators, and our activities are limited to those permissible for Popular. Furthermore, as a technology service provider to regulated financial institutions, we are subject to additional regulatory oversight and examination. As a regulated institution, we may be required to obtain regulatory approval before engaging in certain new activities or businesses, whether organically or by acquisition.](#)

In addition, in connection with any acquisitions, we must comply with U.S. federal and other antitrust and/or competition law requirements. Further, the success of any acquisition depends in part on our ability to

Table of Contents

integrate the acquired company, which may involve unforeseen difficulties and may require a disproportionate amount of our management's attention and our financial and other resources. Although we conduct due diligence investigations prior to each acquisition, there can be no assurance that we will discover all operational deficiencies or material liabilities of an acquired business for which we may be responsible as a successor owner or operator. The failure to successfully integrate these acquired businesses or to discover such liabilities could adversely affect our operating results.

Failure to protect our intellectual property rights and defend ourselves from potential intellectual property infringement claims may diminish our competitive advantages or restrict us from delivering our services.

Our trademarks, proprietary software, and other intellectual property, including technology/software licenses, are important to our future success. For example, the ATH trademark and trade name is widely recognized in Latin America and the Caribbean and is associated with quality and reliable service. Therefore, such marks represent substantial intangible assets and are important to our business. Limitations or restrictions on our ability to use such marks or a diminution in the perceived quality associated therewith could have an adverse impact on the growth of our businesses. We also rely on proprietary software and technology, including third party software that is used under various licenses. It is possible that others will independently develop the same or similar software or technology, which would permit them to compete with us more efficiently. Furthermore, if any of the third party software or technology licenses are terminated or otherwise determined to be unenforceable, then we would have to obtain a comparable license, which may involve increased license fees and other costs.

Despite our efforts to protect our proprietary or confidential business know-how and other intellectual property rights, unauthorized parties may attempt to copy or misappropriate certain aspects of our services, infringe upon our rights, or to obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary. Policing such unauthorized use of our proprietary rights is often very difficult, and therefore, we are unable to guarantee that the steps we have taken will prevent misappropriation of our proprietary software/technology or that the agreements entered into for that purpose will be effective or enforceable in all instances. Misappropriation of our intellectual property or potential litigation concerning such matters could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition. Our registrations and/or applications for trademarks, copyrights, and patents could be challenged, invalidated or circumvented by others and may not be of sufficient scope or strength to provide us with maximum protection or meaningful advantage. If we are unable to maintain the proprietary nature of our software or technologies, we could lose competitive advantages and our businesses may be materially adversely affected. Furthermore, the laws of certain foreign countries in which we do business or contemplate doing business in the future may not protect intellectual property rights to the same extent as do the laws of the United States or Puerto Rico. Adverse determinations in judicial or administrative proceedings could prevent us from selling our services and products, or prevent us from preventing others from selling competing services, and may result in a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If our applications or services or third party applications upon which we rely are found to infringe the proprietary rights of others, we may be required to change our business practices and may also become subject to significant costs and monetary penalties.

As our IT applications and services develop, we are increasingly subject to potential claims for intellectual property infringement, for example, patent or copyright infringement. Any such claims, even if lacking merit, could: (i) be expensive and time-consuming to defend; (ii) cause us to cease making, licensing or using software or applications that incorporate the challenged intellectual property; (iii) require us to redesign our software or applications, if feasible; (iv) divert management's attention and resources; and (v) require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements in order to obtain the right to use necessary technologies. Unfavorable resolution of these claims could result in us being restricted from delivering the related service and products, liable for damages, or otherwise result in a settlement that could be material to us.

Table of Contents

The ability to recruit, retain and develop qualified personnel is critical to our success and growth.

All of our businesses function at the intersection of rapidly changing technological, social, economic and regulatory developments that requires a wide ranging set of expertise and intellectual capital. For us to successfully compete and grow, we must retain, recruit and develop the necessary personnel who can provide the needed expertise across the entire spectrum of our intellectual capital needs. In addition, we must develop our personnel to provide succession plans capable of maintaining continuity in the midst of the inevitable unpredictability of human capital. However, the market for qualified personnel is competitive and we may not succeed in recruiting additional personnel or may fail to effectively replace current personnel who depart with qualified or effective successors. Our effort to retain and develop personnel may also result in significant additional expenses, which could adversely affect our profitability. We cannot assure you that key personnel, including executive officers, will continue to be employed or that we will be able to attract and retain qualified personnel in the future. Failure to retain or attract key personnel could have a material adverse effect on us.

Failure to comply with state and federal antitrust requirements could adversely affect our business.

Due to our ownership of the ATH network and our Merchant Acquiring and Payment Processing business in Puerto Rico, we are involved in a significant percentage of the debit and credit card transactions conducted in Puerto Rico each day. Regulatory scrutiny of, or regulatory enforcement action in connection with, compliance with state and federal antitrust requirements could have a material adverse effect on our reputation and business.

The market for our electronic commerce services is evolving and may not continue to develop or grow rapidly enough for us to maintain and increase our profitability.

If the number of electronic commerce transactions does not continue to grow or if consumers or businesses do not continue to adopt our services, it could have a material adverse effect on the profitability of our business, financial condition and results of operations. We believe future growth in the electronic commerce market will be driven by the cost, ease-of-use, and quality of products and services offered to consumers and businesses. In order to consistently increase and maintain our profitability, consumers and businesses must continue to adopt our services.

The historical financial information for certain periods presented in this prospectus may not be representative of our results as a consolidated, stand-alone company and may not be a reliable indicator of our future results.

The historical financial statements of EVERTEC, LLC's predecessor entities for certain periods included in this prospectus were prepared on a carved-out basis from Popular's consolidated financial statements and do not reflect our operations as a separate stand-alone entity for such periods. Because our businesses were either wholly-owned subsidiaries of Popular, or were operated as divisions of wholly-owned subsidiaries of Popular, the historical financial statements for certain periods include assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses directly attributable to our operations and allocations to us of certain corporate expenses of Popular. These expenses for corporate services, which include expenses for accounting, tax, treasury, payroll and benefits administration, risk management, legal, public relations and compliance, have been allocated to us on the basis that management considers to reflect most fairly or reasonably the utilization of the services provided to or the benefit obtained by businesses comprising our company. However, the historical financial statements do not necessarily reflect what our financial position and results of operations would have been if we had been operated as a stand-alone entity during such periods, and may not be indicative of future results of operations or financial position. See Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Related Party Transactions in Connection with the Closing of the Merger Transition Services Agreement for further detail on the transition services provided by Popular.

Table of Contents

We are a holding company and rely on dividends and other payments, advances and transfers of funds from our subsidiaries to meet our obligations and pay any dividends.

We have no direct operations and no significant assets other than ownership of 100% of the stock of Holdings, which in turn has no significant assets other than ownership of 100% of the membership interests of EVERTEC, LLC. Because we conduct our operations through our subsidiaries, we depend on those entities for dividends and other payments to generate the funds necessary to meet our financial obligations, and to pay any dividends with respect to our common stock. Legal and contractual restrictions in the senior secured credit facilities and other agreements which may govern future indebtedness of our subsidiaries, as well as the financial condition and operating requirements of our subsidiaries, may limit our ability to obtain cash from our subsidiaries. The earnings from, or other available assets of, our subsidiaries may not be sufficient to pay dividends or make distributions or loans to enable us to pay any dividends on our common stock or other obligations.

Any declaration and payment of future dividends to holders of our common stock may be limited by restrictive covenants of our debt agreements, and will be at the sole discretion of our Board and will also depend on many factors.

Any declaration and payment of future dividends to holders of our common stock may be limited by restrictive covenants of our debt agreements, and will be at the sole discretion of our Board and will depend on many factors, including our financial condition, earnings, capital requirements, level of indebtedness, statutory and contractual restrictions applying to the payment of dividends and other considerations that our Board deems relevant. The terms of our senior secured credit facilities may restrict our ability to pay cash dividends on our common stock. We are prohibited from paying any cash dividend on our common stock unless we satisfy certain conditions. The senior secured credit facilities also include limitations on the ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends to us. Furthermore, we will be permitted under the terms of our debt agreements to incur additional indebtedness that may severely restrict or prohibit the payment of dividends. The agreements governing our current and future indebtedness may not permit us to pay dividends on our common stock.

The requirements of having a class of publicly traded equity securities may strain our resources and distract management.

Upon completion of our initial public offering in April 2013, we became subject to additional reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, (the Sarbanes-Oxley Act), and the Dodd-Frank Act. The Dodd-Frank Act effects comprehensive changes to public company governance and disclosures in the United States and will subject us to additional federal regulation. We cannot predict with any certainty the requirements of the regulations ultimately adopted or how the Dodd-Frank Act and such regulations will impact the cost of compliance for a company with publicly traded common stock. We are currently evaluating and monitoring developments with respect to the Dodd-Frank Act and other new and proposed rules and cannot predict or estimate the amount of the additional costs we may incur or the timing of such costs. These laws, regulations and standards are subject to varying interpretations, in many cases due to their lack of specificity, and, as a result, their application in practice may evolve over time as new guidance is provided by regulatory and governing bodies. This could result in continuing uncertainty regarding compliance matters and higher costs necessitated by ongoing revisions to disclosure and governance practices. We intend to invest resources to comply with evolving laws, regulations and standards, and this investment may result in increased general and administrative expenses and a diversion of management's time and attention from revenue-generating activities to compliance activities. If our efforts to comply with new laws, regulations and standards differ from the activities intended by regulatory or governing bodies due to ambiguities related to practice, regulatory authorities may initiate legal proceedings against us and our business may be harmed. As a company with publicly traded common stock, these new rules and regulations will make it more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and we may be required to accept reduced coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain coverage. These factors could also make it more difficult for us to attract and retain qualified members of our Board, particularly to serve on our audit committee, and qualified executive officers.

Table of Contents

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires that we maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. These requirements may place a strain on our systems and resources. Under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, we will be required to include a report of management on our internal control over financial reporting in our Annual Reports on Form 10-K beginning with the Form 10-K for the year ending December 31, 2013. In order to maintain and improve the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, significant resources and management oversight will be required. This may divert management's attention from other business concerns, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. If we are unable to conclude that our disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting are effective, or if we are no longer an emerging growth company and our independent public accounting firm is unable to provide us with an unqualified report on our internal control over financial reporting in future years, investors may lose confidence in our financial reports and our stock price may decline.

As an emerging growth company under the JOBS Act, we are permitted to, and intend to, rely on exemptions from certain reporting and disclosure requirements, which may make our future public filings different than that of other public companies.

As an emerging growth company under the JOBS Act, we are permitted to, and intend to, rely on exemptions from certain reporting and disclosure requirements. We will be an emerging growth company until the earliest of: (i) the last day of the fiscal year during which we had total annual gross revenues of \$1 billion or more; (ii) the last day of the fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the date of the first sale of our common stock pursuant to an effective registration statement; (iii) the date on which we have, during the previous 3-year period, issued more than \$1 billion in non-convertible debt; or (iv) the date on which we are deemed a large accelerated filer as defined under the federal securities laws. For so long as we remain an emerging growth company, we will not be required to:

have an auditor attestation report on our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act;

comply with any requirement that may be adopted by the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board regarding mandatory audit firm rotation or a supplement to the auditor's report providing additional information about the audit and the financial statements (auditor discussion and analysis);

submit certain executive compensation matters to shareholders advisory votes pursuant to the say on frequency and say on pay provisions (requiring a non-binding shareholder vote to approve compensation of certain executive officers) and the say on golden parachute provisions (requiring a non-binding shareholder vote to approve golden parachute arrangements for certain executive officers in connection with mergers and certain other business combinations) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010; or

include detailed compensation discussion and analysis in our filings under the Exchange Act, and instead may provide a reduced level of disclosure concerning executive compensation.

We may choose to take advantage of some or all of these reduced burdens and, if we do, the information that we provide you in our public filings may be different than that of other public companies. If some investors find our common stock less attractive as a result of these reduced disclosure obligations, there may be a less active trading market for our common stock and our stock price may be more volatile, which could cause our stock price to decline. Furthermore, because investors may be unable to compare our business with other companies in our industry if they believe that our financial accounting is not as transparent as that of other companies in our industry, we may have more difficulty raising additional capital, potentially adversely impacting our financial condition.

Table of Contents

Section 107 of the JOBS Act also provides that an emerging growth company may take advantage of the extended transition period provided in Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act for complying with new or revised accounting standards. In other words, an emerging growth company can delay the adoption of certain new accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. However, we are choosing to opt out of such extended transition period, and as a result, we will comply with new or revised accounting standards on the relevant dates on which adoption of such standards is required for non-emerging growth companies. Our decision to opt out of the extended transition period is irrevocable pursuant to Section 107 of the JOBS Act.

The exact implications of the JOBS Act for us are still subject to interpretations and guidance by the SEC and other regulatory agencies. In addition, as our business grows, we may no longer satisfy the conditions of an emerging growth company. We are currently evaluating and monitoring developments with respect to these new rules and we cannot assure you that we will be able to take advantage of all of the benefits from the JOBS Act.

Risks Related to Our Indebtedness

Despite our high indebtedness level, we and our subsidiaries still may be able to incur significant additional amounts of debt, which could further exacerbate the risks associated with our substantial indebtedness.

We and our subsidiaries may be able to incur substantial additional indebtedness in the future, some of which may be secured. Although the agreement governing the senior secured credit facilities contain restrictions on the incurrence of additional indebtedness, these restrictions are subject to a number of significant qualifications and exceptions and under certain circumstances, the amount of indebtedness that could be incurred in compliance with these restrictions could be substantial.

In addition to the \$100.0 million which was available for borrowing under the revolving credit facility as of September 30, 2013, the terms of the senior secured credit facilities enable us to increase the amount available under the term loan and/or revolving credit facilities if we are able to obtain loan commitments from banks and satisfy certain other conditions. If new debt is added to our and our subsidiaries' existing debt levels, the related risks that we face would increase. See Description of Certain Indebtedness.

Our debt agreements contain restrictions that limit our flexibility in operating our business.

The agreement governing the senior secured credit facilities contain, and any future indebtedness we incur may contain, various covenants that limit our ability to engage in specified types of transactions. These covenants limit our and our restricted subsidiaries' ability to, among other things:

incur additional indebtedness or issue certain preferred shares;

pay dividends on, repurchase or make distributions in respect of our capital stock or make other restricted payments;

make certain investments;

sell certain assets;

create liens;

consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our assets;

enter into certain transactions with our affiliates; and

designate our subsidiaries as unrestricted subsidiaries.

As a result of these covenants, we are limited in the manner in which we conduct our business and we may be unable to engage in favorable business activities or finance future operations or capital needs. In addition, the covenants in the senior secured credit facilities require us to maintain a maximum senior secured leverage ratio and also limit our capital expenditures. A breach of any of these covenants could result in a default under one or

Table of Contents

more of these agreements, including as a result of cross default provisions and, in the case of the revolving credit facility, permit the lenders to cease making loans to us. Upon the occurrence of an event of default under the senior secured credit facilities, the lenders could elect to declare all amounts outstanding under the senior secured credit facilities to be immediately due and payable and terminate all commitments to extend further credit. Such actions by those lenders could cause cross defaults under our other indebtedness. If we were unable to repay those amounts, the lenders under the senior secured credit facilities could proceed against the collateral granted to them to secure that indebtedness. We have pledged a significant portion of our assets as collateral under the senior secured credit facilities. If the lenders under the senior secured credit facilities accelerate the repayment of borrowings, the proceeds from the sale or foreclosure upon such assets will first be used to repay debt under the senior secured credit facilities and we may not have sufficient assets to repay our unsecured indebtedness thereafter. See Description of Certain Indebtedness New Senior Secured Credit Facilities.

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash to service all of our indebtedness and may be forced to take other actions to satisfy our obligations under our indebtedness, which may not be successful.

Our ability to make scheduled payments on or to refinance our debt obligations depends on our financial condition and operating performance, which is subject to prevailing economic and competitive conditions and to certain financial, business and other factors beyond our control. We may not be able to maintain a level of cash flows from operating activities sufficient to permit us to pay the principal, premium, if any, and interest on our indebtedness.

If our cash flows and capital resources are insufficient to fund our debt service obligations, we may be forced to reduce or delay investments and capital expenditures, or to sell assets, seek additional capital or restructure or refinance our indebtedness. Our ability to restructure or refinance our debt will depend on the condition of the capital markets and our financial condition at such time. Any refinancing of our debt could be at higher interest rates and may require us to comply with more onerous covenants, which could further restrict our business operations. The terms of existing or future debt instruments may restrict us from adopting some of these alternatives. In addition, any failure to make payments of interest and principal on our outstanding indebtedness on a timely basis would likely result in a reduction of our credit rating, which could harm our ability to incur additional indebtedness. These alternative measures may not be successful and may not permit us to meet our scheduled debt service obligations.

Risks Related to This Offering

Following the completion of this offering, the interests of Popular may conflict with or differ from your interests as a stockholder.

After the completion of this offering and the share repurchase, Apollo will no longer own any of our common stock, and Popular will own approximately 14.8% of our common stock. As a result, subject to applicable law and the Stockholder Agreement described in this prospectus, immediately after the completion of this offering Popular will have the right to nominate two members of our Board and, therefore, will continue to be able to significantly influence our decisions. The interests of Popular could conflict with your interests as a holder of our common stock. For example, the concentration of ownership held by Popular, the terms of the Stockholder Agreement and our organizational documents (including Popular's quorum rights and consent rights over amendments to our bylaws) and Popular's right to terminate certain of its agreements with us in certain situations upon a change of control of EVERTEC, LLC, could delay, defer or prevent certain significant corporate actions that you as a stockholder may otherwise view favorably, including a change of control of us (whether by merger, takeover or other business combination). See Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions for a description of the circumstances under which Popular may terminate certain of its agreements with us. A sale of a substantial number of shares of stock in the future by Popular could cause our stock price to decline.

Furthermore, Popular operates in the financial services industry and Apollo Management and its affiliates are in the business of managing funds that make investments in companies and one or more of them may from

Table of Contents

time to time manage funds that acquire and hold interests in businesses that compete directly or indirectly with us, as well as businesses that represent major customers of our business. Funds and businesses managed by Apollo Management and its affiliates and/or Popular may also pursue acquisition opportunities that may be complementary to our business, and as a result, those acquisition opportunities may not be available to us.

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that we expressly renounce any interest or expectancy in any business opportunity, transaction or other matter in which Apollo, Popular or certain of their respective transferees or any director nominated by Apollo, Popular or any of such transferees participates or desires or seeks to participate in, even if the opportunity is one that we would reasonably be deemed to have pursued if given the opportunity to do so. See Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Related Party Transactions After the Closing of the Merger Stockholder Agreement.

Although we are no longer a controlled company within the meaning of the NYSE rules, we may continue to rely on exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements during a one-year transition period, until September 18, 2014.

Since September 18, 2013, Apollo and Popular as a group no longer control a majority of our common stock. As a result, we no longer qualify as a controlled company within the meaning of the NYSE corporate governance standards. The NYSE rules require that we appoint a majority of independent directors to the Board within one year of the date we no longer qualify as a controlled company. The NYSE rules also require that we appoint at least one independent member to each of the compensation and nominating and corporate governance committees upon the date we no longer qualify as a controlled company, at least a majority of independent members within 90 days of such date and compensation and nominating and corporate governance committees composed entirely of independent directors within one year of such date. During these transition periods, we may elect not to comply with certain NYSE corporate governance requirements, including:

the requirement that a majority of the Board consists of independent directors;

the requirement that our nominating and corporate governance committee be composed entirely of independent directors; and

the requirement that our compensation committee be composed entirely of independent directors.

Currently we have two independent directors on our audit committee, one independent director on our compensation committee and one independent director on our nominating and corporate governance committee. Upon the earlier of the completion of this offering and December 17, 2013, we expect that Ms. Loubriel and Mr. D Angelo will be appointed to our compensation committee and nominating and corporate governance committee, respectively, after Mr. Rivera and Mr. Becker resign from the respective committees, so there will be two independent directors on each committee.

Accordingly, during these transition periods, stockholders will not have the same protections afforded to stockholders of companies that are subject to such corporate governance requirements. In addition, although we are no longer a controlled company within the meaning of the NYSE rules following the completion of this offering, Popular will continue to be able to significantly influence our decisions. See Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Stockholder Agreement.

The price of our common stock may fluctuate significantly and you could lose all or part of your investment.

Volatility in the market price of our common stock may prevent you from being able to sell your common stock at or above the price you paid for your common stock. The market price for our common stock may be volatile, in part because our shares have only been traded publicly since April 2013, and such volatility may be exacerbated by our relatively small public float. The market price for our common stock could fluctuate significantly for various reasons, including:

our operating and financial performance and prospects;

Table of Contents

changes in earnings estimates or recommendations by securities analysts who track our common stock or industry;

market and industry perception of our success, or lack thereof, in pursuing our growth strategy; and

sales of common stock by us, our stockholders, Apollo or its affiliates, Popular or members of our management team.

In addition, the stock market has experienced significant price and volume fluctuations in recent years. This volatility has had a significant impact on the market price of securities issued by many companies, including companies in our industries. The changes frequently appear to occur without regard to the operating performance of the affected companies. Hence, the price of our common stock could fluctuate based upon factors that have little or nothing to do with us, and these fluctuations could materially reduce our share price.

Future sales or the possibility of future sales of a substantial amount of our common stock may depress the price of shares of our common stock.

We may sell additional shares of common stock in subsequent public offerings or otherwise, including to finance acquisitions. Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation authorizes us to issue 206,000,000 shares of common stock, of which 78,605,714 will be outstanding upon completion of this offering and the share repurchase. Of these shares, all of the 28,789,943 shares of our common stock sold in the initial public offering on April 17, 2013, all of the 23,000,000 shares of our common stock sold in the secondary offering on September 18, 2013 and the shares being sold in this offering and not repurchased by us, as well as any of our shares that have been sold pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act since the initial public offering will be freely transferable without restriction or further registration under the Securities Act, except as noted below. The shares held by selling stockholders and certain others that are not being sold in this offering are restricted from immediate resale under the lock-up agreements with the underwriters described in the Underwriting section of this prospectus, but may be sold into the market in the near future. Following the expiration of the applicable lock-up period, which is 60 days after the date of this prospectus, all shares of our common stock will be freely transferable without restriction or further registration under the Securities Act, except for any such shares which are held or may be acquired by any of our affiliates as that term is defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act, which will be subject to the resale limitations of Rule 144 and any such shares which are held by parties to the Stockholder Agreement, which are subject to certain transfer restrictions under the Stockholder Agreement. See Shares Eligible for Future Sale for a discussion of the shares of our common stock that may be sold into the public market in the future. Pursuant to the Stockholder Agreement with Popular, Popular has certain rights to demand underwritten registered offerings in respect of the shares of common stock that it will own immediately following the completion of this offering, and we have granted Popular and certain members of management incidental registration rights, in respect of shares of common stock. Upon the effectiveness of such a registration statement, all shares covered by the registration statement would be freely transferable. See Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Related Party Transactions After the Closing of the Merger Stockholder Agreement.

In addition, we have filed a Form S-8 under the Securities Act covering 12,089,382 shares of our common stock reserved for issuance under the Equity Incentive Plans and certain options and restricted stock granted outside of the Equity Plans but subject to the terms and conditions of the 2010 Plan. Accordingly, shares of our common stock registered under such registration statement may become available for sale in the open market upon grants under the Equity Incentive Plans, subject to vesting restrictions, Rule 144 limitations applicable to our affiliates and the contractual lock-up provisions described below.

We cannot predict the size of future issuances of our common stock or the effect, if any, that future issuances and sales of our common stock will have on the market price of our common stock. Sales of substantial amounts of our common stock (including any shares issued in connection with an acquisition), or the perception that such sales could occur, may adversely affect prevailing market prices for our common stock.

Table of Contents

Our organizational documents and Stockholder Agreement may impede or discourage a takeover, which could deprive our investors of the opportunity to receive a premium for their shares.

Provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, amended and restated bylaws and the Stockholder Agreement may make it more difficult for, or prevent a third party from, acquiring control of us without the approval of our Board and/or Popular. These provisions include:

a voting agreement pursuant to which Popular agreed to vote its shares in favor of the Popular director nominees (which, immediately after the completion of this offering, will constitute the right to appoint two of our nine directors), directors nominated by a committee of our Board in accordance with the Stockholder Agreement and the management director and to remove and replace any such directors in accordance with the terms of the Stockholder Agreement and applicable law and an agreement by us to take all actions within our control necessary and desirable to cause the election, removal and replacement of such directors in accordance with the Stockholder Agreement and applicable law;

requiring that a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the stockholders (other than a reconvened meeting with the same agenda as the originally adjourned meeting) consist of (1) stockholders holding a majority of our outstanding common stock and entitled to vote at such meeting and (2) each of Apollo and Popular, for so long as it owns, together with its respective affiliates, 20% or more of our outstanding common stock;

requiring that a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the Board (other than a reconvened meeting with the same agenda as the originally adjourned meeting) consist of (1) a majority of the total number of directors then serving on the Board and (2) at least one director nominated by each of Apollo and Popular, for so long as it owns, together with its respective affiliates, 5% or more of our outstanding common stock;

prohibiting cumulative voting in the election of directors;

authorizing the issuance of blank check preferred stock without any need for action by stockholders other than Popular (as further described below);

prohibiting stockholders from acting by written consent unless the action is taken by unanimous written consent;

establishing advance notice requirements for nominations for election to our Board or for proposing matters that can be acted on by stockholders at stockholder meetings, which advance notice requirements are not applicable to any directors nominated in accordance with the terms of the Stockholder Agreement.

Following the completion of this offering and the share repurchase, Apollo will no longer own any of our common stock and therefore its rights and obligations under the Stockholder Agreement will terminate in accordance with the terms of the Stockholder Agreement. However, the rights relating to the quorum requirements for meetings of our Board, which are also included in our amended and restated bylaws, may be reinstated if at any point Apollo, together with its affiliates, owns 5% or more of our outstanding common stock again. Similarly, the rights relating to the quorum requirements for meetings of stockholders, which are also included in our amended and restated bylaws, may be reinstated if at any point Apollo, together with its affiliates, owns 20% or more of our outstanding common stock again.

Following the completion of this offering and the share repurchase, Popular will own approximately 14.8% of our common stock. In addition, if Popular subsequently acquires enough of our common stock so that it, together with its affiliates, owns 20% or more of our outstanding common stock again, (1) Popular's attendance at a meeting of our stockholders (other than a reconvened meeting with the same agenda as the originally adjourned meeting) will be required for quorum at such meeting and (2) Popular's approval will be required for us to take certain corporate actions, including amendments to our organizational documents, equity issuances, acquisitions or dispositions of material assets and certain other significant matters, in each case for so long as Popular, together with its affiliates, owns 20% or more of our outstanding common stock.

Table of Contents

Our issuance of shares of preferred stock could delay or prevent a change in control of us. Our Board has authority to issue shares of preferred stock, subject to the approval of at least one director nominated by Popular for so long as it, together with its respective affiliates, owns at least 10% of our outstanding common stock. In addition, if Popular subsequently acquires enough of our common stock so that it, together with its affiliates, owns 20% or more of our outstanding common stock again, Popular's approval will be required in order for us to issue any shares of preferred stock for so long as it, together with its affiliates, owns 20% or more of our outstanding common stock. Our Board may issue preferred stock in one or more series, designate the number of shares constituting any series, and fix the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions thereof, including dividend rights, voting rights, rights and terms of redemption, redemption price or prices and liquidation preferences of such series. The issuance of shares of our preferred stock may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control without further action by the stockholders, even where stockholders are offered a premium for their shares.

Based on the ownership levels immediately after the completion of this offering, the rights described above tied to ownership of our shares will no longer apply to Apollo, but will continue to apply to Popular (subject to its satisfaction of any applicable ownership thresholds). In addition, Popular, under and subject to the Stockholder Agreement and our organizational documents, will retain significant influence over matters requiring board or stockholder approval, including the election of directors. See [Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions](#) [Related Party Transactions After the Closing of the Merger](#) [Stockholder Agreement](#).

Together, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, bylaws and Stockholder Agreement could make the removal of management more difficult and may discourage transactions that otherwise could involve payment of a premium over prevailing market prices for our common stock. Furthermore, the existence of the foregoing provisions, as well as the significant common stock owned by Popular following the completion of this offering and its individual right to nominate a specified number of directors in certain circumstances, could limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for shares of our common stock. They could also deter potential acquirers of us, thereby reducing the likelihood that you could receive a premium for your common stock in an acquisition. See [Description of Capital Stock](#) [Certain Anti-Takeover, Limited Liability and Indemnification Provisions](#).

If securities analysts stop publishing research or reports about our company, or if they issue unfavorable commentary about us or our industry or downgrade our common stock, the price of our common stock could decline.

The trading market for our common stock will depend in part on the research and reports that third-party securities analysts publish about our company and our industry. One or more analysts could downgrade our common stock or issue other negative commentary about our company or our industry. In addition, we may be unable or slow to attract research coverage. Alternatively, if one or more of these analysts cease coverage of our company, we could lose visibility in the market. As a result of one or more of these factors, the trading price of our common stock could decline.

Table of Contents

CAUTIONARY NOTICE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This prospectus contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, and such statements involve risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements include statements concerning our plans, objectives, goals, strategies, future events, future revenues or performance, capital expenditures, financing information and other information that is not historical information. Such forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as believes, expects, may, estimates, will, should, plans or anticipates or the negative thereof or other variations thereon or comparable terminology, or by discussions strategy. Readers are cautioned that any such forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and may involve significant risks and uncertainties, and that actual results may vary materially from those in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors. Among the factors that significantly impact our business and could impact our business in the future are:

our reliance on our relationship with Popular for a significant portion of our revenues and with Banco Popular, Popular's principal banking subsidiary, to grow our Merchant Acquiring business;

our ability to renew our client contracts on terms favorable to us;

our dependence on our processing systems, technology infrastructure, security systems and fraudulent payment detection systems, as well as on our personnel and certain third parties with whom we do business;

our ability to develop, install and adopt new software, technology and computing systems;

a decreased client base due to consolidations and failures in the financial services industry;

the credit risk of our merchant clients, for which we may also be liable;

the continuing market position of the ATH network despite competition and potential shifts in consumer payment preferences;

our dependence on credit card associations, including any adverse changes in credit card association or network rules or fees;

changes in the regulatory environment and changes in international, legal, political, administrative or economic conditions;

the geographical concentration of our business in Puerto Rico;

operating an international business in multiple regions with potential political and economic instability, including Latin America;

our ability to execute our geographic expansion and acquisition strategies;

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our ability to protect our intellectual property rights against infringement and to defend ourselves against claims of infringement brought by third parties;

our ability to recruit and retain the qualified personnel necessary to operate our business;

our ability to comply with federal, state and local regulatory requirements;

evolving industry standards and adverse changes in global economic, political and other conditions;

our high level of indebtedness and restrictions contained in our debt agreements, including the senior secured credit facilities, as well as debt that could be incurred in the future;

our ability to generate sufficient cash to service our indebtedness and to generate future profits; and

other risks and uncertainties discussed in this prospectus, including in the section entitled Risk Factors.

Table of Contents

These forward-looking statements involve a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements should, therefore, be considered in light of various factors, including those set forth in this prospectus under Risk Factors, in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and elsewhere in this prospectus. In light of such risks and uncertainties, we caution you not to rely on these forward-looking statements in deciding whether to participate in this offering. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this prospectus, and we do not undertake any obligation to publicly release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this prospectus or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

INDUSTRY AND MARKET DATA

This prospectus includes industry data that we obtained from periodic industry publications, including the January 2013 and July 2013 Nilson Reports, the October 2013 Gartner Dataquest Market Statistics and the 2013 World Payments Report. Industry publications generally state that the information contained therein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable. This prospectus also includes market share and industry data that were prepared primarily based on management's knowledge of the industry and industry data. Unless otherwise noted, statements as to our market share and market position relative to our competitors are approximated and based on management estimates using the above-mentioned latest-available third-party data and our internal analyses and estimates. While we are not aware of any misstatements regarding any industry data presented herein, our estimates, in particular as they relate to market share and our general expectations, involve risks and uncertainties and are subject to change based on various factors, including those discussed under Risk Factors, Cautionary Notice Regarding Forward-Looking Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in this prospectus.

The Gartner report, Forecast: Enterprise IT Spending by Vertical Industry Market, Worldwide, 2011-2017, 3Q13 Update, October 2013, described herein (the Gartner Report), represents data, research opinion or viewpoints published as part of a syndicated subscription service by Gartner, Inc. and are not representations of fact. The Gartner Report speaks as of its original publication date (and not as of the date of this Prospectus) and the opinions expressed in the Gartner Report are subject to change without notice.

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

Our comparison of Successor and Predecessor periods, EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted Net Income and Adjusted Net Income per common share, as presented in this prospectus, are supplemental measures of our performance that are not required by, or presented in accordance with, accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). They are not measurements of our financial performance under GAAP and should not be considered as alternatives to net income or any other performance measures derived in accordance with GAAP or as alternatives to cash flows from operating activities, as indicators of cash flows or as measures of our liquidity.

We define the three months ended December 31, 2010 as the financial results of Holdings for the period from its inception on June 25, 2010 to December 31, 2010, consisting primarily of merger and advisory-related costs incurred prior to the Merger on September 30, 2010, and following the Merger consisting primarily of EVERTEC, LLC results of operations (the Successor period).

We define EBITDA as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. We define Adjusted EBITDA as EBITDA as further adjusted to exclude unusual items and other adjustments as described under Summary Summary Historical Consolidated and Combined Financial Data. We define Adjusted Net Income as net income as adjusted to exclude unusual items and other adjustments as described under Summary Summary Historical Consolidated and Combined Financial Data. We caution investors that

Table of Contents

amounts presented in accordance with our definitions of EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income may not be comparable to similar measures disclosed by other issuers, because not all issuers and analysts calculate EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA or Adjusted Net Income in the same manner. We present EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA because we consider them important supplemental measures of our performance and believe they are frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties in the evaluation of companies in our industry. In addition, our presentation of Adjusted EBITDA is consistent with the equivalent measurements that are contained in the senior secured credit facilities in testing EVERTEC, LLC's compliance with covenants therein such as interest coverage and debt incurrence. We use Adjusted Net Income to measure our overall profitability because it better reflects our cash flow generation by capturing the actual cash taxes paid rather than our tax expense as calculated under GAAP and excludes the impact of the non-cash amortization and depreciation that was created as a result of the Merger. See Summary Summary Historical Consolidated and Combined Financial Data for a quantitative reconciliation of EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income to the most directly comparable GAAP financial performance measure, which is net income. In addition, in evaluating EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income, you should be aware that in the future we may incur expenses such as those excluded in calculating them. Further, our presentation of these measures should not be construed as an inference that our future operating results will not be affected by unusual or nonrecurring items.

Some of the limitations of EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income are as follows:

they do not reflect cash outlays for capital expenditures or future contractual commitments;

they do not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, working capital;

although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized will often have to be replaced in the future, and EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect cash requirements for such replacements;

in the case of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA, they do not reflect interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary to service interest, or principal payments, on indebtedness;

in the case of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA, they do not reflect income tax expense or the cash necessary to pay income taxes; and

other companies, including other companies in our industry, may not use EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income or may calculate EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income differently than as presented in this prospectus, limiting their usefulness as a comparative measure.

Table of Contents

EMERGING GROWTH COMPANY STATUS

We are an emerging growth company as defined in the recently-enacted Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act (the JOBS Act), and we are eligible to take advantage of certain exemptions from various reporting and disclosure requirements that are applicable to public companies that are not emerging growth companies. See Risk Factors Risks Related to Our Business As an emerging growth company under the JOBS Act, we are permitted to, and intend to, rely on exemptions from certain reporting and disclosure requirements, which may make our future public filings different than that of other public companies.

Section 107 of the JOBS Act also provides that an emerging growth company can take advantage of the extended transition period provided in Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the Securities Act) for complying with new or revised accounting standards. In other words, an emerging growth company can delay the adoption of certain new accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. However, we are choosing to opt out of such extended transition period, and as a result, we will comply with new or revised accounting standards on the relevant dates on which adoption of such standards is required for non-emerging growth companies. Our decision to opt out of the extended transition period is irrevocable.

We will remain an emerging growth company until the earliest of: (i) the last day of the fiscal year during which we had total annual gross revenues of \$1 billion or more, (ii) the last day of the fiscal year following the fifth anniversary of the date of the first sale of our common stock pursuant to an effective registration statement, (iii) the date on which we have, during the previous 3-year period, issued more than \$1 billion in non-convertible debt, or (iv) the date on which we are deemed a large accelerated filer as defined under the federal securities laws.

Table of Contents

USE OF PROCEEDS

The selling stockholders will receive all of the net proceeds from the sales of shares of our common stock offered by them pursuant to this prospectus. We will not receive any proceeds from the sale of these shares of our common stock, but we will bear the costs associated with this registration in accordance with the amended and restated stockholders agreement. The selling stockholders will bear any underwriting commissions and discounts attributable to their sale of our common stock and we will bear the remaining expenses. See Principal and Selling Stockholders.

Table of Contents

DIVIDEND POLICY

We currently have a policy under which we pay a regular quarterly dividend on our common stock, subject to the declaration thereof each quarter by our Board. Our first quarterly dividend of \$0.10 per common share was declared August 7, 2013 and was paid on September 6, 2013 to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 19, 2013. On November 6, 2013, our Board declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.10 per share of common stock. The cash dividend of \$0.10 per share will be paid on December 6, 2013 to stockholders of record as of the close of business on November 18, 2013. Due to the timing of the sale of shares contemplated by this prospectus, purchasers of shares in this offering will not be entitled to receive the quarterly dividend declared on November 6, 2013. Any declaration and payment of future dividends to holders of our common stock will be at the discretion of our Board and will depend on many factors, including our financial condition, earnings, available cash, business opportunities, legal requirements, restrictions in our debt agreements and other contracts, capital requirements, level of indebtedness and other factors that our Board deems relevant. The covenants of our senior secured credit facilities may limit our ability to pay dividends on our common stock and limit the ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends to us if we do not meet required performance metrics contained in our debt agreements. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Financial Obligations and Description of Certain Indebtedness.

We paid a special dividend to our stockholders on May 9, 2012 in the aggregate amount of \$269.8 million. This dividend was financed with net proceeds from a \$170.0 million incremental term loan entered into by EVERTEC, LLC and an offering of \$40.0 million of 11% senior notes due 2018, together with cash on hand. In addition, on December 18, 2012 we paid a special dividend to our stockholders and authorized an equitable adjustment to holders of vested options as discussed below in the aggregate amount of approximately \$50.3 million. This dividend and equitable adjustment was financed primarily with cash on hand at EVERTEC, LLC. In the case of stockholders who held restricted shares at the time of such dividend, the per share dividend amount was paid or is payable in accordance with the terms and conditions of the applicable restricted stock award agreement. The equitable adjustment was effective on December 18, 2012 and was paid (in the case of options that had vested at such time) or is payable as such options vest (in the case of options that were outstanding at such time but will vest in the future) in the form of a one-time cash bonus to holders of such options for shares of our common stock in the amount of \$0.69 per share. In the case of options that had vested as of December 18, 2012, the equitable adjustment was paid on December 21, 2012 and in the case of unvested options will be paid in the future as the options vest, subject to our ability at such time to comply with our debt agreements and applicable law. We have not otherwise paid any dividends on our capital stock since the Merger.

We are a holding company and have no direct operations. We will only be able to pay dividends from our available cash on hand and funds received from our subsidiaries, Holdings and EVERTEC, LLC, whose ability to make any payments to us will depend upon many factors, including their operating results and cash flows. In addition, the senior secured credit facilities limit EVERTEC, LLC's ability to pay distributions on its equity interests. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Financial Obligations and Description of Certain Indebtedness.

Table of Contents**PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK**

Our common stock began trading on the NYSE under the symbol EVTC following our initial public offering on April 17, 2013. Before then, there was no public market for our common stock. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales prices of our common stock as reported by the NYSE since April 17, 2013.

	High	Low
Second Quarter 2013 (beginning April 17, 2013)	\$ 22.83	\$ 19.11
Third Quarter 2013 (through September 30, 2013)	\$ 25.67	\$ 21.30
Fourth Quarter (through December 2, 2013)	\$ 23.66	\$ 20.64

On December 2, 2013, the closing price as reported on the NYSE of our common stock was \$22.25 per share. As of December 2, 2013, we had approximately 128 holders of record of our common stock.

Table of Contents**CAPITALIZATION**

The following table sets forth our capitalization as of September 30, 2013 on an actual basis and on a pro forma basis to give effect to this offering and the share repurchase. See Summary The Share Repurchase.

You should read this table in conjunction with Selected Historical Consolidated and Combined Financial Data, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and our historical financial statements and the related notes appearing elsewhere in this prospectus, as well as the sections Summary Summary Historical Consolidated and Combined Financial Data and Use of Proceeds included in this prospectus.

(In thousands)	September 30, 2013	
	Actual (unaudited)	Pro Forma
Cash	\$ 27,960	\$ 2,960
Debt:		
Senior secured credit facilities		
Senior secured term loan A credit facility	\$ 295,881	\$ 295,881
Senior secured term loan B credit facility	393,328	393,328
Senior secured revolving credit facility ⁽¹⁾		50,000
Other short-term borrowings	6,132	6,132
Total debt, including current portion	695,341	745,341
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock		
Common stock	819	785
Additional paid-in capital	155,166	80,200
Accumulated earnings	17,562	17,562
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	908	908
Total stockholders' equity	174,455	99,455
Total capitalization	\$ 869,796	\$ 844,796

- (1) We had borrowing availability of \$100.0 million under the revolving credit facility. On a pro forma basis to give effect to this offering and the share repurchase, we would have had borrowing availability of \$50.0 million under the revolving credit facility. See Description of Certain Indebtedness New Senior Secured Credit Facilities.

Table of Contents

SELECTED HISTORICAL CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth our selected historical consolidated and combined financial data as of the dates and for the periods indicated. The selected consolidated financial data as of and for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 have been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of EVERTEC (Successor), included elsewhere in this prospectus. The selected historical consolidated financial data as of December 31, 2010, and for the three months ended December 31, 2010 have been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of EVERTEC (Successor), not included in this prospectus. The selected historical combined financial data as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 and the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 have been derived from the audited combined financial statements of EVERTEC Business Group (Predecessor), not included in this prospectus.

The summary unaudited historical consolidated financial data as of and for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012 have been derived from the unaudited consolidated financial statements of EVERTEC appearing elsewhere in this prospectus, which have been prepared on a basis consistent with the audited consolidated and combined financial statements of EVERTEC. In the opinion of management, such unaudited financial data reflects all adjustments, consisting only of normal and recurring adjustments, necessary for a fair presentation of the results for such period.

The results of operations for any period, including interim periods, are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for any future period and the historical consolidated and combined financial data presented below and elsewhere in this prospectus does not necessarily reflect what our financial position, results of operations and cash flows would have been had we operated as a separate stand-alone entity during the Predecessor period. The selected historical consolidated and combined financial data set forth below should be read in conjunction with, and are qualified by reference to, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and the consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

Table of Contents

	Successor					Predecessor		
	Nine months ended September 30, 2013 (unaudited)	Nine months ended September 30, 2012 (unaudited)	Year ended December 31, 2012	Year ended December 31, 2011	June 25, 2010 (inception) to December 31, 2010	Nine months ended September 30, 2010	Year ended December 31, 2009 2008	
(Dollar amounts in thousands, except per share data)								
Statements of Income Data:								
Merchant acquiring, net	\$ 53,835	\$ 51,499	\$ 69,591	\$ 61,997	\$ 14,789	\$ 39,761	\$ 48,744	\$ 47,782
Payment processing	73,128	69,986	94,801	85,691	21,034	56,777	74,728	72,159
Business solutions	136,965	129,214	177,292	173,434	46,586	118,482	152,827	161,171
Total revenues	263,928	250,699	341,684	321,122	82,409	215,020	276,299	281,112
Cost of revenues, exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown below	121,873	118,469	158,860	155,377	41,839	113,246	150,070	164,421
Selling, general and administrative expenses	29,780	24,759	31,686	33,339	8,392	27,000	25,639	27,643
Depreciation and amortization	53,074	53,517	71,492	69,891	17,722	19,425	24,500	30,389
Total operating costs and expenses	204,727	196,745	262,038	258,607	67,953	159,671	200,209	222,453
Income from operations	59,201	53,954	79,646	62,515	14,456	55,349	76,090	58,659
Interest income	147	237	320	797	118	360	1,048	1,283
Interest expense	(31,414)	(39,214)	(54,331)	(50,957)	(13,436)	(70)	(91)	(170)
Earnings of equity method investments	823	103	564	833		2,270	3,508	4,229
Other (expenses) income	(77,020)	(9,802)	(8,491)	(18,201)	(36,164)	2,276	7,942	9,449
(Loss) Income before income taxes	(48,263)	5,278	17,708	(5,013)	(35,026)	60,185	88,497	73,450
Income tax (benefit) expense	(3,603)	1,501	(59,658)	(29,227)	(14,450)	23,017	30,659	23,914
Net (loss) income from continuing operations	(44,660)	3,777	77,366	24,214	(20,576)	37,168	57,838	49,536
Net income from discontinued operations						117	1,813	3,673
Net (loss) income	\$ (44,660)	\$ 3,777	\$ 77,366	\$ 24,214	\$ (20,576)	\$ 37,285	\$ 59,651	\$ 53,209
Net (loss) income per common share from continuing operations⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.05	\$ 1.06	\$ 0.33	\$ (0.29)	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.81	\$ 0.69
Cash dividends declared per common share⁽²⁾	\$ 0.10	\$ 3.71	\$ 4.39	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance Sheet Data (at period end):								
Cash	\$ 27,960	\$ 50,112	\$ 25,634	\$ 56,200	\$ 55,199	\$	\$ 11,891	\$ 24,734
Working capital ⁽³⁾	50,971	72,518	33,078	87,267	62,226		82,272	94,220
Total assets	935,479	992,175	977,745	1,046,860	1,092,179		243,445	260,906
Total long-term liabilities	687,507	819,164	758,395	615,713	673,736		481	1,969
Total debt	695,341	736,197	763,756	523,833	562,173		1,413	2,802
Total net debt ⁽⁴⁾	667,381	686,085	738,122	467,633	506,974			
Total equity	174,455	104,071	122,455	366,176	339,613		211,475	228,469

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- (1) For each of the periods presented above, net income per common share from continuing operations represents basic and diluted earnings per common share from continuing operations, except for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, in which the diluted earnings per common share from continuing operations amounted to \$1.01 and \$0.33, respectively.
- (2) Adjusted to reflect the two for one stock split effective April 1, 2013.
- (3) Working capital is defined as the excess of current assets over current liabilities.
- (4) Total net debt is defined as total debt (including short-term borrowings) less cash.

Table of Contents

**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF
FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) covers: (i) the results of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012; (ii) the financial condition as of September 30, 2013 and December 31, 2012; (iii) the results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011; and (iv) the financial condition as of December 31, 2012 and 2011. See Note 1 of the Notes to Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information about the Company and the basis of presentation of our financial statements. You should read the following discussion and analysis in conjunction with the financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere herein. This MD&A contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ from those indicated in the forward-looking statements. See Cautionary Notice Regarding Forward-Looking Statements for a discussion of the risks, uncertainties and assumptions associated with these statements.

Overview

EVERTEC is the leading full-service transaction processing business in Latin America and the Caribbean. We are based in Puerto Rico and provide a broad range of merchant acquiring, payment processing and business process management services across 19 countries in the region. We process over 1.8 billion transactions annually, and manage the electronic payment network for over 4,100 automated teller machines (ATM) and over 104,000 point-of-sale (POS) payment terminals. According to the July 2013 Nilson Report, we are the largest merchant acquirer in the Caribbean and Central America and the seventh largest in Latin America based on total number of transactions. We own and operate the ATH network, one of the leading ATM and personal identification number (PIN) debit networks in Latin America. In addition, we provide a comprehensive suite of services for core bank processing, cash processing and technology outsourcing in the regions we serve. We serve a broad and diversified customer base of leading financial institutions, merchants, corporations and government agencies with mission critical technology solutions that are essential to their operations, enabling them to issue, process and accept transactions securely, and we believe that our business is well positioned to continue to expand across the fast growing Latin American region.

We are differentiated, in part, by our diversified business model, which enables us to provide our varied customer base with a broad range of transaction processing services from a single source across numerous channels and geographic markets. We believe this single source capability provides several competitive advantages which will enable us to continue to penetrate our existing customer base with new, complementary services, win new customers, develop new sales channels and enter new markets. We believe these competitive advantages include:

Our ability to package and provide a range of services across our customers' business that often need to be sourced from different vendors;

Our ability to serve customers with disparate operations in several geographies with a single integrated technology solution that enables them to manage their business as one enterprise; and

Our ability to capture and analyze data across the transaction processing value chain to provide value-added services that are differentiated from those offered by pure play vendors that only have the technology, capabilities and products to serve one portion of the transaction processing value chain (such as only merchant acquiring or payment processing).

Our broad suite of services span the entire transaction processing value chain and include a range of front-end customer facing solutions as well as back-end support services. These include: (i) merchant acquiring services, which enable POS and e-commerce merchants to accept and process electronic methods of payment such as debit, credit, prepaid and electronic benefits transfer (EBT) cards; (ii) payment processing services, which enable financial institutions and other issuers to manage, support and facilitate the processing for credit, debit, prepaid, ATM and EBT card programs; and (iii) business process management solutions, which provide

Table of Contents

mission critical technology solutions such as core bank processing, as well as information technology (IT) outsourcing and cash management services to financial institutions, enterprises and governments. We provide these services through a highly scalable, end-to-end technology platform that we manage and operate in-house. Our end-to-end technology platform includes solutions that encompass the entire transaction processing value chain. This enables us to provide front-end processing services, such as the electronic capture and authorization of transactions at the point-of-sale, and back-end services, such as the clearing and settlement of transactions and account reconciliation for card issuers. Our platform provides us with the broad range of capabilities, flexibility and operating leverage that enable us to innovate and develop new services, differentiate ourselves in the marketplace and generate significant operating efficiencies to continue to maximize profitability.

We sell and distribute our services primarily through a proprietary direct sales force with strong customer relationships. We are also increasingly building a variety of indirect sales channels which enable us to leverage the distribution capabilities of partners in adjacent markets, including value-added resellers, joint ventures and merchant acquiring alliances. Given our breadth across the transaction processing value chain, our customer base is highly diversified by size, type and geographic footprint.

We benefit from an attractive business model, which is characterized by recurring revenue, significant operating margins and low capital expenditure requirements. Our revenue is recurring in nature because of the mission-critical and embedded nature of the services we provide, the high switching costs associated with these services and the multi-year contracts we negotiate with our customers. Our scalable business model creates significant operating efficiencies. In addition, our business model enables us to continue to grow our business organically without significant additional capital expenditures.

Separation from and Key Relationship with Popular

Prior to the Merger on September 30, 2010, EVERTEC, LLC was 100% owned by Popular, the largest financial institution in the Caribbean, and operated substantially as an independent entity within Popular. After the consummation of the Merger, Popular retained an approximately 49% indirect ownership interest in EVERTEC, LLC and is our largest customer. In connection with, and upon consummation of, the Merger, EVERTEC, LLC entered into a 15-year Master Services Agreement, as well as several other related agreements, with Popular. Under the terms of the Master Services Agreement, Popular agreed to continue to utilize our services on an ongoing exclusive basis, for the duration of the agreement, on commercial terms consistent with the terms of our historical relationship. Additionally, Popular granted us a right of first refusal on the development of certain new financial technology products and services for the duration of the Master Services Agreement.

Recent Developments

On April 17, 2012, EVERTEC, LLC was converted from a Puerto Rico corporation to a Puerto Rico limited liability company (the Conversion) for the purpose of improving the consolidated tax efficiency of EVERTEC, LLC and its subsidiaries by taking advantage of recent changes to the Puerto Rico Internal Revenue Code of 2011, as amended (the PR Code), that permit limited liability companies to be treated as partnerships that are pass-through entities for Puerto Rico tax purposes. Through this new structure, EVERTEC, LLC will benefit from at least \$30.0 million of net operating losses (NOLs) and \$6.3 million in certain other tax attributes for Puerto Rico income tax purposes that prior to the Conversion and change in tax law were available to Holdings but not to EVERTEC, LLC. We expect our strong cash flow characteristics to be enhanced through the utilization of these NOLs and tax attributes, which will reduce our cash tax liability in years we generate taxable income. Concurrent with the Conversion, EVERTEC Intermediate Holdings, LLC (formerly known as Carib Holdings, LLC and, prior to the Conversion, Carib Holdings, Inc., Holdings), which is EVERTEC, LLC 's direct parent, was also converted from a Puerto Rico corporation to a Puerto Rico limited liability company and we were formed in order to act as the new parent company of Holdings.

Table of Contents

On October 19, 2012, our subsidiary EVERTEC, LLC was granted a tax exemption under the Economic Incentives Act for the Development of Puerto Rico, Act No. 73 of May 28, 2008 (Act 73). Under this grant, EVERTEC, LLC will benefit from a preferential income tax rate on industrial development income, as well as from tax exemptions with respect to its municipal and property tax obligations for certain activities derived from its data processing operations in Puerto Rico. The grant has a term of 15 years effective as of January 1, 2012 with respect to income tax obligations and January 1, 2013 with respect to municipal and property tax obligations.

The grant establishes a base taxable income amount with respect to EVERTEC, LLC's industrial development income, which amount will continue to be subject to the ordinary income tax rate under existing law. Applicable taxable income in excess of the established base taxable income amount will be subject to a preferential rate of 4%. The base taxable income amount will be ratably reduced to zero by the fourth taxable period at which point all of EVERTEC, LLC's applicable industrial development income will be taxed at the preferential rate of 4% for the remaining period of the grant. Our industrial development income consists primarily of our data processing activities in Puerto Rico, which represented approximately 74% of our taxable income for the year ended December 31, 2012. The grant also establishes a 90% exemption on certain real and personal property taxes and a 60% exemption on municipal taxes, in each case imposed on EVERTEC, LLC. In addition, distributions to stockholders by EVERTEC, Inc. of the industrial development income will not be subject to Puerto Rico tollgate taxes.

The grant contains customary commitments, conditions and representations that EVERTEC, LLC will be required to comply with in order to maintain the grant. The more significant commitments include: (i) maintaining at least 750 employees in EVERTEC, LLC's Puerto Rico data processing operations during 2012 and at least 700 employees for the remaining years of the grant; and (ii) investing at least \$200 million in building, machinery, equipment or computer programs to be used in Puerto Rico during the effective term of the grant (to be made in \$50 million increments over four year capital investment cycles). Failure to meet the requirements could result, among other things, in reductions in the benefits of the grant or revocation of the grant in its entirety, which could result in EVERTEC, LLC or EVERTEC, Inc. paying additional taxes or other payments relative to what such parties would be required to pay if the full benefits of the grant are available. In addition, the protection from Puerto Rican tollgate taxes on distributions to stockholders may be lost.

On April 17, 2013, we completed our initial public offering of 28,789,943 shares of common stock at a price to the public of \$20.00 per share. A total of 6,250,000 shares were offered by us and a total of 22,539,943 shares were offered by selling stockholders, of which 13,739,284 shares were sold by Apollo, an affiliate of Apollo Global Management, LLC, and 8,800,659 shares were sold by Popular. We used the net proceeds of approximately \$117.4 million from our sale of shares in the initial public offering and proceeds from borrowings under the 2013 Credit Agreement (as defined below), together with available cash on hand, to redeem our senior notes and to refinance our previous senior secured credit facilities, as described below.

On April 17, 2013, EVERTEC, LLC entered into a credit agreement (the 2013 Credit Agreement) governing the senior secured credit facilities, consisting of a \$300.0 million term loan A facility which matures on April 17, 2018, a \$400.0 million term loan B facility which matures on April 17, 2020 and a \$100.0 million revolving credit facility which matures on April 17, 2018. The net proceeds received by EVERTEC, LLC from the 2013 Credit Agreement, together with other cash available to EVERTEC, LLC, were used to, among other things, refinance EVERTEC, LLC's previous senior secured credit facilities and redeem a portion of the senior notes, as further explained in Description of Certain Indebtedness New Senior Secured Credit Facilities.

On August 7, 2013, our Board approved a regular quarterly cash dividend of \$0.10 per common share. The first quarterly dividend was paid on September 6, 2013 to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 19, 2013.

On September 18, 2013, we completed a public offering of 23,000,000 shares of our common stock by Apollo, Popular, and current and former employees at a price to the public of \$22.50 per share. We did not

Table of Contents

receive any proceeds from the offering. After the completion of the offering, Apollo owned approximately 9.2 million shares of our common stock, or 11.2%, and Popular owned approximately 17.5 million shares of our common stock, or 21.3%.

On November 6, 2013, we announced that the Board declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$0.10 per share to be paid on December 6, 2013 to stockholders of record at the close of business on November 18, 2013.

For additional information regarding these recent events, see [Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions](#) [Related Party Transactions After the Closing of the Merger](#) [Reorganization](#), [Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions](#) [Related Party Transactions After the Closing of the Merger](#) [Tax Payment Agreement](#) and [Dividend Policy](#).

Factors and Trends Impacting the Results of Our Operations

The ongoing migration from cash and paper methods of payment to electronic payments continues to benefit the transaction processing industry globally. The increased penetration of electronic payments has been a driver for many merchants to offer acceptance of such methods in order to increase customer traffic and drive sales. We believe that the penetration of electronic payments in the markets where we principally operate is significantly lower relative to the U.S. market and that this ongoing shift will continue to generate substantial growth opportunities for our business. For example, currently the adoption of banking products, including electronic payments, in the Latin American and Caribbean region is lower relative to the mature U.S. and European markets. We believe that the unbanked and underbanked population in our markets will continue to shrink, and therefore drive incremental penetration and growth of electronic payments in Puerto Rico and other Latin American regions.

In addition, our revenue is also impacted by the trend in outsourcing of in-house technology systems and processes. The medium and small size institutions in the Latin American markets in which we operate currently face challenges in updating and renewing their IT legacy computer systems, which we believe will continue the trend to outsource in-house technology systems and processes. We believe that our technology and business outsourcing solutions cater to the evolving needs of the financial institution customer base we target, by providing integrated, open, flexible, customer-centric and efficient IT products and services.

We also expect our results of operations to be impacted by regulatory changes which occur as the payments industry has come under increased scrutiny from lawmakers and regulators. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010 (the [Dodd-Frank Act](#)) signed into law in July 2010 is an example of such scrutiny and of changes in laws and regulations that could impact our operating results and financial condition.

In addition, our financial condition and results of operations are, in part, dependent on the economic and general conditions of the geographies in which we operate.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

For a description of recent accounting standards, see Note 2 of the Notes to Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income, as presented in this prospectus, are supplemental measures of our performance that are not required by, or presented in accordance with, accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ([GAAP](#)). They are not measurements of our financial performance under GAAP and should not be considered as alternatives to total revenues, net income or any other performance measures derived in accordance with GAAP or as alternatives to cash flows from operating activities or as measures of our liquidity.

Table of Contents

For more information regarding EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income, including a quantitative reconciliation of EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income to the most directly comparable GAAP financial performance measure, which is net income, see Net Income Reconciliation to EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income and Covenant Compliance below.

Overview of Results of Operations

The following briefly describes the components of revenues and expenses as presented in the Consolidated Statements of Income and Comprehensive Income. Descriptions of the revenue recognition policies are detailed in Note 1 of the Notes to Audited Consolidated Financial Statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

Merchant acquiring, net. Merchant acquiring revenues consist of revenues from services that allow merchants to accept electronic methods of payment. Our standard merchant contract has an initial term of one or three years, with automatic one-year renewal periods. In the merchant acquiring segment, revenues include a discount fee and membership fees charged to merchants, debit network fees and rental income from POS devices and other equipment, net of credit card interchange and assessment fees charged by credit cards associations (such as VISA or MasterCard) or payment networks. The discount fee is generally a percentage of the sales amount of a credit or debit card transaction value. We also charge merchants for other services that are unrelated to the number of transactions or the transaction value.

Payment processing. Payment processing revenues are comprised of revenues related to providing access to the ATH network and other card networks to financial institutions, including related services such as authorization, processing, management and recording of ATM and POS transactions, and ATM management and monitoring. Payment processing revenues also include revenues from card processing services (such as credit and debit card processing, authorization and settlement and fraud monitoring and control to debit or credit issuers), payment processing services (such as payment and billing products for merchants, businesses and financial institutions) and EBT (which principally consist of services to the Puerto Rico government for the delivery of government benefits to participants). Our payment products include electronic check processing, ACH, lockbox, interactive voice response and web-based payments through personalized websites, among others.

We generally enter into one to five year contracts with our private payment processing clients and one year contracts with our government payment processing clients. For ATH network and processing services, revenues are primarily driven by the number of transactions processed. Revenues are derived primarily from network fees, transaction switching and processing fees, and leasing of POS devices. For card issuer processing, revenues are primarily dependent upon the number of cardholder accounts on file, transactions and authorizations processed, the number of cards embossed and other processing services. For EBT services, revenues are primarily derived from the number of beneficiaries on file.

Business solutions. Business solutions revenues consist of revenues from a full suite of business process management solutions including specifically core bank processing, network hosting and management, IT consulting services, business process outsourcing, item and cash processing, and fulfillment. We generally enter into one to five year contracts with our private business solutions clients and one year contracts with our government business solutions clients.

In addition, we are a reseller of hardware and software products and these resale transactions are generally one-time transactions. Revenues from sales of hardware or software products are recognized once the following four criteria are met: (i) evidence of an agreement exists, (ii) delivery and acceptance has occurred or services have been rendered, (iii) the selling price is fixed or determinable, and (iv) collection of the selling price is reasonably assured.

Cost of revenues. This caption includes the costs directly associated with providing services to customers as well as product and software sales, including software licensing and maintenance costs, telecommunications

Table of Contents

costs, personnel and infrastructure costs to develop and maintain applications, operate computer networks and provide associated customer support, and other operating expenses.

Selling, general and administrative. This caption primarily consists of salaries, wages and related expenses paid to sales personnel, administrative employees and management, advertising and promotional costs, audit and legal fees, and other selling expenses.

Depreciation and amortization. This caption consists of our depreciation and amortization expense. Following the completion of the Merger, our depreciation and amortization expense increased as a result of the purchase price allocation adjustments to reflect the fair value and revised useful life assigned to property and equipment and intangible assets in connection with the Merger.

Results of Operations

The following tables set forth certain consolidated financial information for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, and the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011. The following tables and discussion should be read in conjunction with the information contained in our Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

Comparison of the three months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012

The following tables present the components of our unaudited consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss) by business segment and the change in those amounts for the three months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012.

Revenues

<i>(Dollar amounts in thousands)</i>	Three months ended		Variance	
	September 30,			
	2013	2012		
Merchant acquiring, net	\$ 18,211	\$ 16,810	\$ 1,401	8%
Payment processing	24,731	23,284	1,447	6%
Business solutions	44,472	43,745	727	2%
Total revenues	\$ 87,414	\$ 83,839	\$ 3,575	4%

Total revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2013 were \$87.4 million, representing an increase of \$3.6 million or 4% as compared to the corresponding 2012 period.

Merchant acquiring revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2013 were \$18.2 million, representing an increase of \$1.4 million or 8% as compared to the corresponding 2012 period. The revenue growth in this quarter was primarily due to an increase in transaction and sales volumes.

Payment processing revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2013 were \$24.7 million, representing an increase of \$1.5 million or 6% as compared to the corresponding 2012 period. The revenue growth was primarily due to an increase in POS processing transactions and accounts on file within our card products business.

Business solutions revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2013 were \$44.5 million, representing an increase of \$0.7 million or 2% as compared to the corresponding 2012 period. Revenue growth was primarily driven by an increase in demand for our core banking and fulfillment services, partially offset by the intra-year timing of project completions and product sales.

Table of Contents*Operating costs and expenses*

<i>(Dollar amounts in thousands)</i>	Three months ended		Variance	
	September 30,			
	2013	2012		
Cost of revenues, exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown below	\$ 39,114	\$ 40,897	\$ (1,783)	-4%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	8,779	7,295	1,484	20%
Depreciation and amortization	17,657	17,765	(108)	-1%
Total operating costs and expenses	\$ 65,550	\$ 65,957	\$ (407)	-1%

Total operating costs and expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2013 were \$65.6 million, representing a decrease of \$0.4 million or 1% as compared to the corresponding 2012 period.

Cost of revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2013 were \$39.1 million, representing a decrease of \$1.8 million or 4% as compared to the corresponding 2012 period. The reduction in our cost of revenues was primarily attributable to lower product sales within our business solutions segment and decrease in operating taxes as a result of the tax grant we received from the government of Puerto Rico in October 2012.

Selling, general and administrative expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2013 were \$8.8 million, representing an increase of \$1.5 million or 20% as compared to the corresponding 2012 period. The increase in our selling, general and administrative expenses was primarily attributable to certain one-time costs related to the secondary offering of common stock by Apollo and Popular this quarter.

Depreciation and amortization expense for the three months ended September 30, 2013 was \$17.7 million, representing a decrease of \$0.1 million or 1% as compared to the corresponding 2012 period.

Income from operations

The following table presents income from operations by reportable segments.

<i>(Dollar amounts in thousands)</i>	Three months ended		Variance	
	September 30,			
	2013	2012		
Segment income from operations				
Merchant acquiring, net	\$ 8,568	\$ 8,225	\$ 343	4%
Payment processing	14,056	13,587	469	3%
Business solutions	11,282	7,801	3,481	45%
Total segment income from operations	33,906	29,613	4,293	14%
Merger related depreciation and amortization and other unallocated expenses ⁽¹⁾	(12,042)	(11,731)	(311)	-3%
Income from operations	\$ 21,864	\$ 17,882	\$ 3,982	22%

(1) Primarily represents non-operating depreciation and amortization expenses generated as a result of the Merger and certain non-recurring fees and expenses.

Income from operations for the three months ended September 30, 2013 was \$21.9 million, representing an increase of \$4.0 million or 22% as compared to the corresponding 2012 period. The increase in income from operations was driven by the aforementioned factors impacting our revenues and operating costs and expenses.

Table of Contents

See Note 11 of the Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus for additional information on the Company's reportable segments and for a reconciliation of income from operations to net (loss) income.

Non-operating (expenses) income

<i>(Dollar amounts in thousands)</i>	Three months ended September 30,		Variance	
	2013	2012		
Non-operating (expenses) income				
Interest income	\$ 54	\$ 38	\$ 16	42%
Interest expense	(6,403)	(14,784)	8,381	57%
Earnings (losses) of equity method investment	198	(472)	670	142%
Other income	448	855	(407)	-48%
Total non-operating (expenses) income	\$ (5,703)	\$ (14,363)	\$ 8,660	60%

Total non-operating expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2013 were \$5.7 million, representing a decrease of \$8.7 million or 60% as compared to the corresponding 2012 period. The reduction in non-operating expenses in the third quarter of 2013 was primarily driven by an \$8.4 million decrease in interest expense as a result of the debt refinancing we completed during the second quarter of this year.

For additional information related to the debt refinancing, see Note 4 of the Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements included appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

Income tax expense

Income tax expense for the three months ended September 30, 2013 amounted to approximately \$1.4 million compared to \$1.2 million for the corresponding 2012 period. The increase in income tax expense was primarily attributable to a \$12.6 million increase in taxable income, partially offset by a reduction in our marginal corporate income tax rate from 30% to 4% on industrial development income.

See Note 7 of the Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus for additional information regarding income taxes.

Comparison of the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012

The following tables present the components of our unaudited consolidated statements of (loss) income and comprehensive (loss) income by business segment and the change in those amounts for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012.

Revenues

<i>(Dollar amounts in thousands)</i>	Nine months ended September 30,		Variance	
	2013	2012		
Merchant acquiring, net	\$ 53,835	\$ 51,499	\$ 2,336	5%
Payment processing	73,128	69,986	3,142	4%
Business solutions	136,965	129,214	7,751	6%
Total revenues	\$ 263,928	\$ 250,699	\$ 13,229	5%

Table of Contents

Total revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 were \$263.9 million, representing an increase of \$13.2 million or 5% as compared to the corresponding 2012 period.

Merchant acquiring revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 were \$53.8 million, representing an increase of \$2.3 million or 5% as compared to the corresponding 2012 period. The revenue growth for 2013 was primarily due to higher transaction and sales volumes, partially offset by certain one-time effects related to the Durbin Amendment during the first half of this year. Normalizing for the effects related to the Durbin Amendment, revenues in this segment grew 8% versus the prior year.

Payment processing revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 were \$73.1 million, representing an increase of \$3.1 million or 4% as compared to the corresponding 2012 period. The revenue growth for 2013 was primarily due to an increase in POS processing transactions and accounts on file within our card products business, partially offset by the year-over-year impact of a non-recurring increase in processing volumes during the corresponding 2012 period. Normalizing for these one-time items, revenues in this segment grew 6% versus the prior year.

Business solutions revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 were \$137.0 million, representing an increase of \$7.8 million or 6% as compared to the corresponding 2012 period. Revenue growth was primarily driven by an increase in sales and higher demand for our services.

Operating costs and expenses

<i>(Dollar amounts in thousands)</i>	Nine months ended September 30,		Variance	
	2013	2012		
Cost of revenues, exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown below	\$ 121,873	\$ 118,469	\$ 3,404	3%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	29,780	24,759	5,021	20%
Depreciation and amortization	53,074	53,517	(443)	-1%
 Total operating costs and expenses	 \$ 204,727	 \$ 196,745	 \$ 7,982	 4%

Total operating costs and expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 were \$204.7 million, representing an increase of \$8.0 million or 4% as compared to the corresponding 2012 period.

Cost of revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 were \$121.9 million, representing an increase of \$3.4 million or 3% as compared to the corresponding 2012 period. The growth in our cost of revenues was primarily due to a \$3.7 million increase in product sales within our business solutions segment and a non-cash compensation expense of \$1.8 million related to the vesting of all Tranche B and C stock options, partially offset by a \$2.4 million decrease in professional services.

Selling, general and administrative expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 were \$29.8 million, representing an increase of \$5.0 million or 20% as compared to the corresponding 2012 period. The increase in our selling, general and administrative expenses was primarily due to a \$3.1 million non-cash charge taken in connection with the vesting of all Tranche B and C stock options and to \$1.6 million of one-time expenses related to the secondary offering completed in the third quarter of this year.

Depreciation and amortization expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was \$53.1 million, representing a decrease of \$0.4 million or 1% as compared to the corresponding 2012 period.

Table of Contents*Income from operations*

The following table presents income from operations by reportable segments.

<i>(Dollar amounts in thousands)</i>	Nine months ended September 30,		Variance	
	2013	2012		
Segment income from operations				
Merchant acquiring, net	\$ 25,963	\$ 24,736	\$ 1,227	5%
Payment processing	38,536	38,652	(116)	0%
Business solutions	30,600	25,751	4,849	19%
Total segment income from operations	95,099	89,139	5,960	7%
Merger related depreciation and amortization and other unallocated expenses ⁽¹⁾	(35,898)	(35,185)	(713)	-2%
Income from operations	\$ 59,201	\$ 53,954	\$ 5,247	10%

(1) Primarily represents non-operating depreciation and amortization expenses generated as a result of the Merger and certain non-recurring fees and expenses. Income from operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was \$59.2 million, representing an increase of \$5.2 million or 10% as compared to the corresponding 2012 period. The increase in income from operations was driven by the aforementioned factors impacting our revenues and operating costs and expenses. Excluding the non-recurring \$4.9 million non-cash expense related to the vesting of all Tranche B and C stock options, income from operations would have increased by \$10.2 million or 19%.

See Note 11 of the Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus for additional information on the Company's reportable segments and for a reconciliation of income from operations to net (loss) income.

Non-operating (expenses) income

<i>(Dollar amounts in thousands)</i>	Nine months ended September 30,		Variance	
	2013	2012		
Non-operating (expenses) income				
Interest income	\$ 147	\$ 237	\$ (90)	-38%
Interest expense	(31,414)	(39,214)	7,800	20%
Earnings of equity method investment	823	103	720	699%
Other expenses	(77,020)	(9,802)	(67,218)	-686%
Total non-operating (expenses) income	\$ (107,464)	\$ (48,676)	\$ (58,788)	-121%

Total non-operating expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 were \$107.5 million, representing an increase of \$58.8 million as compared to the corresponding 2012 period. The increase in non-operating expenses in 2013 was primarily driven by a \$58.5 million charge related to the extinguishment of debt and a \$16.7 million expense related to the termination of our consulting agreements with Apollo and Popular. The increase in other expenses during 2013 was partially offset by a \$7.8 million reduction in interest expense as a result of the debt refinancing we completed during the second quarter of 2013.

Income tax (benefit) expense

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Income tax benefit for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 amounted to approximately \$3.6 million compared to an income tax expense of \$1.5 million for the corresponding 2012 period. Income tax benefit in the 2013 period was attributable to a taxable loss as a result of higher non-operating expenses related to the

Table of Contents

extinguishment of debt, the termination of the consulting agreements and the vesting of all Tranche B and C stock options, as explained above. The income tax benefit was partially offset by the effect of the tax grant received in the fourth quarter of 2012 that reduced our marginal corporate income tax rate from 30% to 4% on industrial development income.

See Note 7 of the Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus for additional information regarding income taxes.

Comparison of the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

The following tables present the components of our audited consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income by business segment and the change in those amounts for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011.

Revenues

<i>(Dollar amounts in thousands)</i>	Years ended December 31,		Variance	
	2012	2011		
Merchant acquiring, net	\$ 69,591	\$ 61,997	\$ 7,594	12%
Payment processing	94,801	85,691	9,110	11%
Business solutions	177,292	173,434	3,858	2%
Total revenues	\$ 341,684	\$ 321,122	\$ 20,562	6%

Total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2012 were \$341.7 million, representing an increase of \$20.6 million or 6% as compared to the corresponding 2011 period.

Merchant acquiring revenues for the year ended December 31, 2012 were \$69.6 million, representing an increase of \$7.6 million or 12% as compared to the corresponding 2011 period. The increase in merchant acquiring revenues during 2012 was primarily attributable to a \$5.0 million increase in transaction volumes in our core business.

Payment processing revenues for the year ended December 31, 2012 were \$94.8 million, representing an increase of \$9.1 million or 11% as compared to the corresponding 2011 period. The increase in payment processing revenues during 2012 was primarily attributable to an increase in accounts on file and volume of ATH network and processing transactions of \$5.3 million and \$3.8 million, respectively.

Business solutions revenues for the year ended December 31, 2012 were \$177.3 million, representing an increase of \$3.9 million or 2% as compared to the corresponding 2011 period. The increase in business solutions revenues during 2012 was primarily due to higher demand for network and core banking services of \$9.0 million, partially offset by lower demand for IT consulting and item processing services of \$5.0 million.

Operating costs and expenses

<i>(Dollar amounts in thousands)</i>	Years ended December 31,		Variance	
	2012	2011		
Cost of revenues, exclusive of depreciation and amortization shown below	\$ 158,860	\$ 155,377	\$ 3,483	2%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	31,686	33,339	(1,653)	-5%
Depreciation and amortization	71,492	69,891	1,601	2%
Total operating costs and expenses	\$ 262,038	\$ 258,607	\$ 3,431	1%

Table of Contents

Total operating costs and expenses for the year ended December 31, 2012 were \$262.0 million, representing an increase of \$3.4 million or 1% as compared to the corresponding 2011 period.

Cost of revenues for the year ended December 31, 2012 were \$158.9 million, representing an increase of \$3.5 million or 2% as compared to the corresponding 2011 period. The increase in cost of revenues during 2012 was primarily attributable to a \$2.2 million non-cash asset write-off, \$0.9 million increase in equipment expenses and \$0.8 million increase in professional expenses, partially offset by a \$2.3 million decrease in personnel expenses as a result of cost control initiatives. Gross margin percentage for the year ended December 31, 2012 improved to 53.5% from 51.6% in 2011. The improvement in gross margin was principally driven by our highly scalable technology platform which allows us to support incremental volumes with low incremental costs.

Selling, general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2012 were \$31.7 million, representing a decrease of \$1.7 million or 5% as compared to the corresponding 2011 period. The decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses in 2012 was primarily attributable to a reduction in personnel costs of \$1.4 million as a result of cost control initiatives.

Depreciation and amortization expense for the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$71.5 million, representing an increase of \$1.6 million or 2% as compared to the corresponding 2011 period. The increase in depreciation and amortization expense in 2012 was primarily a result of an increase in capital expenditures associated with certain new projects.

Income from operations

The following table presents income from operations by reportable segments.

<i>(Dollar amounts in thousands)</i>	Years ended December 31,		Variance	
	2012	2011		
Segment income from operations				
Merchant acquiring	\$ 33,836	\$ 30,258	\$ 3,578	12%
Payment processing	53,682	45,031	8,651	19%
Business solutions	39,845	36,690	3,155	9%
Total segment income from operations	127,363	111,979	15,384	14%
Merger related depreciation and amortization and other unallocated expenses ⁽¹⁾	(47,717)	(49,464)	1,747	-4%
Income from operations	\$ 79,646	\$ 62,515	\$ 17,131	27%

(1) Represents certain incremental depreciation and amortization expenses generated as a result of the Merger, non-recurring compensation and benefits expenses, and professional fees.

Income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$79.6 million, representing an increase of \$17.1 million or 27% as compared to the corresponding 2011 period. The increase in income from operations in 2012 was driven by the aforementioned factors impacting our revenues and operating costs and expenses. For a reconciliation of the income from operations to net income see Note 21 of the Notes to Audited Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents*Non-operating (expenses) income*

<i>(Dollar amounts in thousands)</i>	Years ended December 31,		Variance	
	2012	2011		
Non-operating (expenses) income				
Interest income	\$ 320	\$ 797	\$ (477)	-60%
Interest expense	(54,331)	(50,957)	(3,374)	-7%
Earnings of equity method investment	564	833	(269)	-32%
Other expenses	(8,491)	(18,201)	9,710	53%
Total non-operating (expenses) income	\$ (61,938)	\$ (67,528)	\$ 5,590	8%

Total non-operating expenses for the year ended December 31, 2012 were \$61.9 million, representing a decrease of \$5.6 million or 8% as compared to the 2011 period. The decrease in non-operating expenses in 2012 was primarily driven by lower other expenses of \$9.7 million, partially offset by an increase in interest expense of \$3.4 million from the issuance of additional debt in May 2012.

Other expenses during 2012 were primarily comprised of debt issuance costs of \$8.8 million and \$2.2 million related to personnel separation, partially offset by an unrealized gain of \$0.9 million related to the fair value adjustment of certain assets and a \$1.3 million foreign currency translation gain. For the corresponding 2011 period, other expenses were primarily driven by a \$14.5 million charge related to the voluntary retirement program, debt issuance costs of \$2.2 million and \$1.2 million from the settlement of a derivative related to our acquisition of an equity interest in CONTADO from Popular.

Income tax benefit

Income tax benefit for the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$59.7 million as compared to \$29.2 million for the corresponding 2011 period. The income tax benefit in 2012 was primarily attributable to a \$66.4 million reduction of our deferred tax liability. The deferred tax liability was originally recognized using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences were expected to be recovered or settled. In the fourth quarter of 2012, we received a tax grant from the Government of Puerto Rico that reduced our marginal corporate income tax rate from 30% to 4% on industrial development income. Industrial development income represented approximately 74% of our taxable income for the year ended December 31, 2012. The effect on deferred tax liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the consolidated statements of income in the period that includes the enactment date.

The income tax benefit in 2011 was primarily attributable to a \$27.6 million reduction in the Company's deferred tax liability following the enactment of certain tax reforms in Puerto Rico on January 31, 2011 which reduced the marginal corporate income tax rate from 39% to 30%.

See Note 17 of the Notes to Audited Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this prospectus for additional information regarding income taxes.

Net Income

Net income for the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$77.4 million as compared to \$24.2 million for the corresponding 2011 period. Net income for the 2012 period was favorably impacted by the aforementioned \$66.4 million income tax benefit and by income before income taxes of \$17.7 million. Net income for the 2011 period was also driven by a \$29.2 million income tax benefit on extinguishing a portion of our deferred tax liability, partially offset by a \$5.0 million loss before income taxes.

Table of Contents**Liquidity and Capital Resources****Liquidity**

Our principal source of liquidity is cash generated from operations, while our primary liquidity requirements are the funding of capital expenditures and working capital needs. At September 30, 2013, we had available a \$100.0 million revolving credit facility under the senior secured credit facilities, as described in Note 5 of the Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

At September 30, 2013, we had cash of \$28.0 million of which \$10.3 million is in possession of our subsidiaries located outside of Puerto Rico for purposes of (i) funding the respective subsidiary's current business operations and (ii) funding potential future investment outside of Puerto Rico. Over the long-term, it is the Company's intention to reinvest these funds outside Puerto Rico and based on its forecast, the Company's current liquidity requirements would not require the repatriation of these funds for purposes of funding the Company's Puerto Rico operations over a long-term period or debt service obligations. However, if in the future the Company determines that there is no longer a need to maintain such cash within its foreign subsidiaries, it may elect to distribute such cash to the Company in Puerto Rico. Distributions from the Company's foreign subsidiaries to Puerto Rico may be subject to tax withholdings and to other tax consequences.

Our primary use of cash is for operating expenses, working capital requirements, capital expenditures, dividend payments and debt service obligations as they become due.

Based on our current level of operations, we believe our cash flows from operations and available senior secured revolving credit facility will be adequate to meet our liquidity needs for the next twelve months. However, our ability to fund future operating expenses, dividend payments and capital expenditures and our ability to make scheduled payments of interest, to pay principal on or refinance our indebtedness and to satisfy any other of our present or future debt obligations will depend on our future operating performance, which will be affected by general economic, financial and other factors beyond our control.

Comparison of the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012

The following table presents our cash flows from operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012.

<i>(Dollar amounts in thousands)</i>	Nine months ended September 30,	
	2013	2012
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 13,684	\$ 69,103
Cash used in investing activities	(17,112)	(12,308)
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	5,754	(62,883)
Increase (decrease) in cash	\$ 2,326	\$ (6,088)

Net cash provided by operating activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was \$13.7 million as compared to \$69.1 million for the corresponding 2012 period. The decrease of \$55.4 million was primarily attributable to cash used to pay certain amounts related to the redemption of the senior notes and the extinguishment of debt of \$41.9 million and a \$16.7 million payment related to the termination of our consulting agreements with Popular and Apollo.

Net cash used in investing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was \$17.1 million as compared to \$12.3 million for the corresponding period in 2012. The increase in cash used of \$4.8 million was primarily due to an increase in the acquisition of software in 2013.

Table of Contents

Net cash provided by financing activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 was \$5.8 million as compared to cash used in financing activities of \$62.9 million in the corresponding 2012 period. Cash provided by financing activities in 2013 consisted of proceeds from the initial public offering and from the issuance of additional debt amounting to \$812.4 million, partially offset by \$771.1 million of debt repayment, \$12.1 million of debt issuance costs, \$16.7 million in taxes paid as a result of cashless exercise of stock options and \$8.2 million dividend payment during the third quarter of 2013. Cash used in financing activities during 2012 resulted from the payment of dividends of \$269.8 million and \$2.2 million of debt issuance costs, partially offset by proceeds received from the issuance of debt of \$208.7 million.

Comparison of the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

The following table presents our cash flows from operations for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011.

<i>(Dollar amounts in thousands)</i>	Years ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 82,664	\$ 69,371
Cash used in investing activities	(27,042)	(31,747)
Cash used in financing activities	(86,188)	(36,623)
(Decrease) increase in cash	\$ (30,566)	\$ 1,001

Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$82.7 million as compared to \$69.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The increase of \$13.3 million was primarily due to an increase in cash earnings from operations of \$19.8 million partially offset by a net change in assets and liabilities of \$6.5 million. Accounts receivable as of December 31, 2012 were \$78.6 million, representing an increase of approximately \$17.7 million as compared to the prior year period. The increase was primarily attributable to the timing of billings and collections at year end and does not represent a change in our collections policies, average collection periods or credit worthiness of our clients.

Net cash used in investing activities for the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$27.0 million as compared to \$31.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The decrease of \$4.7 million was primarily due to our acquisition of an equity interest in CONTADO for \$9.2 million in 2011 partially offset by a \$4.1 million increase in the acquisition of property, equipment and intangibles in 2012.

Net cash used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2012 was \$86.2 million as compared to \$36.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. During the year ended December 31, 2012 we paid \$320.0 million in dividends, which was partially funded and offset by \$235.7 million in proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt and short-term borrowings. During the year ended December 31, 2011 cash used in financing activities was primarily attributable to a \$38.6 million voluntary repayment and purchase of our long-term debt.

In connection with our initial public offering, we entered into new \$800.0 million senior secured credit facilities to refinance all of the outstanding indebtedness under the previously existing senior secured credit facilities and to redeem the portion of the indebtedness under the notes that remained outstanding after the application of the net proceeds from this initial public offering. For a description of the terms of the senior secured credit facilities, see [Description of Certain Indebtedness New Senior Secured Credit Facilities](#).

Capital Resources

Our principal capital expenditures are for hardware and computer software (purchased and internally developed) and additions to property and equipment. We invested approximately \$17.0 million and \$13.0 million

Table of Contents

for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and 2012, respectively, and \$27.5 million and \$23.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Capital expenditures are expected to be funded by cash flows from operations and, if necessary, borrowings under the revolving credit facility.

Dividend Payments

We currently have a policy under which we pay a regular quarterly dividend on our common stock, subject to the declaration thereof each quarter by our Board. Our first quarterly dividend of \$0.10 per common share was declared August 7, 2013 and was paid on September 6, 2013 to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 19, 2013.

On November 6, 2013, our Board declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.10 per share of common stock. The cash dividend of \$0.10 per share will be paid on December 6, 2013 to stockholders of record as of the close of business on November 18, 2013. Due to the timing of the sale of shares contemplated by this prospectus, purchasers of shares in this offering will not be entitled to receive the quarterly dividend declared on November 6, 2013. Cash payments related to this dividend are expected to total approximately \$8.2 million. Changes in our financial condition and cash need could result in future dividends being declared in different amounts, or not at all.

Financial Obligations

Refinancing

On April 17, 2013, EVERTEC, LLC entered into the 2013 Credit Agreement governing the senior secured credit facilities, consisting of a \$300.0 million term loan A facility (the Term A Loan) which matures on April 17, 2018, a \$400.0 million term loan B facility (the Term B Loan) which matures on April 17, 2020 and a \$100.0 million revolving credit facility which matures on April 17, 2018. The net proceeds received by EVERTEC, LLC from the 2013 Credit Agreement, together with other cash available to EVERTEC, LLC, were used to, among other things, refinance EVERTEC, LLC's previous senior secured credit facilities and redeem a portion of the senior notes, as further explained below.

On March 29, 2013, EVERTEC, LLC provided notice to Wilmington Trust, National Association (the Trustee) pursuant to the Indenture, dated as of September 30, 2010 (as supplemented by Supplemental Indenture No. 1, dated as of April 17, 2012, Supplemental Indenture No. 2, dated as of May 7, 2012 and Supplemental Indenture No. 3, dated as of May 7, 2012) between EVERTEC, LLC and EVERTEC Finance Corp. (together, the Co-Issuers), the Guarantors named therein and the Trustee (the Indenture), that the Co-Issuers had elected to (i) redeem \$91.0 million principal amount of their outstanding senior notes, at a redemption price of 111.0%, plus accrued and unpaid interest, on April 29, 2013 (the Partial Redemption) and (ii) redeem all of their outstanding senior notes (after giving effect to the redemption of \$91.0 million principal amount of the senior notes described in clause (i)) at a redemption price of 100.0% plus a make-whole premium and accrued and unpaid interest, on April 30, 2013 (the Full Redemption). On April 17, 2013, the Co-Issuers and the Trustee entered into a Satisfaction and Discharge Agreement whereby EVERTEC, LLC caused to be irrevocably deposited with the Trustee, to satisfy and to discharge the Co-Issuers' obligations under the Indenture (a) a portion of the net cash proceeds received by the Company in the initial public offering to Holdings, which contributed such proceeds to EVERTEC, LLC, in an amount sufficient to effect the Partial Redemption on April 29, 2013 and (b) proceeds from the 2013 Credit Agreement described above in an amount sufficient to effect the Full Redemption on April 30, 2013. On April 29, 2013, the Partial Redemption was effected and on April 30, 2013, the Full Redemption was effected.

New Senior Secured Credit Facilities

Term A Loan

As of September 30, the outstanding principal amount of the Term A Loan was \$296.3 million. The Term A Loan requires principal payments on the last business day of each quarter equal to (a) 1.250% of the original

Table of Contents

principal amount commencing on September 30, 2013 through June 30, 2016; (b) 1.875% of the original principal amount from September 30, 2016 through June 30, 2017; (c) 2.50% of the original principal amount from September 30, 2017 through March 31, 2018; and (d) the remaining outstanding principal amount on the maturity of the Term A Loan on April 17, 2018. Interest is based on EVERTEC, LLC's first lien secured net leverage ratio and payable at a rate equal to, at the Company's option, either (a) LIBOR Rate plus an applicable margin ranging from 2.00% to 2.50% or (b) Base Rate plus an applicable margin ranging from 1.00% to 1.50%. The Term A Loan has no LIBOR Rate or Base Rate minimum or floor.

Term B Loan

As of September 30, 2013, the outstanding principal amount of the Term B Loan was \$399.0 million. The Term B Loan requires principal payments on the last business day of each quarter equal to 0.250% of the original principal amount commencing on September 30, 2013 and the remaining outstanding principal amount on the maturity of the Term B Loan on April 17, 2020. Interest is based on EVERTEC, LLC's first lien secured net leverage ratio and payable at a rate equal to, at the Company's option, either (a) LIBOR Rate plus an applicable margin ranging from 2.50% to 2.75%, or (b) Base Rate plus an applicable margin ranging from 1.50% to 1.75%. The LIBOR Rate and Base Rate are subject to floors of 0.75% and 1.75%, respectively.

Revolving Credit Facility

The revolving credit facility has an available balance up to \$100.0 million, with an interest rate on loans calculated the same as the applicable Term A Loan rate. The facility matures on April 17, 2018 and has a commitment fee payable one business day after the last business day of each quarter calculated based on the daily unused commitment during the preceding quarter. The commitment fee for the unused portion of this facility ranges from 0.125% to 0.375% and is based on EVERTEC, LLC's first lien secured net leverage ratio. As of September 30, 2013, the revolving credit facility was undrawn.

All loans may be prepaid without premium or penalty, except for a 1% premium payable if any of the Term B Loans are refinanced or repriced with syndicated secured term loans having a lower effective interest rate on or prior to April 17, 2014.

The new senior secured credit facilities allow EVERTEC, LLC to obtain, on an uncommitted basis at the sole discretion of participating lenders, an incremental amount of term loan and/or revolving credit facility commitments not to exceed the greater of (i) \$200.0 million and (ii) maximum amount of debt that would not cause EVERTEC, LLC's pro forma first lien secured net leverage ratio to exceed 4.25 to 1.00.

The senior secured revolving credit facility is available for general corporate purposes and includes borrowing capacity available for letters of credit and for short-term borrowings referred to as swing line borrowings. All obligations under the new senior secured credit facilities are unconditionally guaranteed by Holdings and, subject to certain exceptions, each of EVERTEC, LLC's existing and future wholly-owned subsidiaries. All obligations under the new senior secured credit facilities, and the guarantees of those obligations, are secured by substantially all of EVERTEC, LLC's assets and the assets of the guarantors, subject to certain exceptions.

See Note 4 of the Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus for additional information.

Other Short-Term Borrowing

In December 2012, we entered into a financing agreement in the ordinary course of business to purchase certain software and related services in the amount of \$13.0 million to be repaid in three payments over a term of 10 months. As of September 30, 2013, the outstanding balance of this other short-term borrowing was \$4.3 million.

Table of Contents

In August 2013, we entered into an additional financing agreement in the ordinary course of business to purchase certain hardware, software, maintenance and related services in the amount of \$1.8 million to be repaid in three payments over a term of eight months. As of September 30, 2013, the full amount was outstanding.

Covenant Compliance

The credit facilities contain various restrictive covenants. The Term A Loan and the revolving facility (subject to certain exceptions) require EVERTEC, LLC to maintain on a quarterly basis a specified maximum senior secured leverage ratio of up to 6.60 to 1.00 as defined in the 2013 Credit Agreement (total first lien secured debt to Adjusted EBITDA). In addition, the 2013 Credit Agreement, among other things: (a) limits EVERTEC, LLC's ability and the ability of its subsidiaries to incur additional indebtedness, incur liens, pay dividends or make certain other restricted payments and enter into certain transactions with affiliates; (b) restricts EVERTEC, LLC's ability to enter into agreements that would restrict the ability of its subsidiaries to pay dividends or make certain payments to its parent company; and (c) places restrictions on EVERTEC, LLC's ability and the ability of its subsidiaries to merge or consolidate with any other person or sell, assign, transfer, convey or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of their assets. However, all of the covenants in these agreements are subject to significant exceptions. As of September 30, 2013, the senior secured leverage ratio was 3.73 to 1.00.

In this prospectus, we refer to the term *Adjusted EBITDA* to mean EBITDA as so defined and calculated for purposes of determining compliance with the senior secured leverage ratio based on the financial information for the last twelve months at the end of each quarter.

Net Income Reconciliation to EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted Net Income and Adjusted Net Income per common share

We define *EBITDA* as earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. We define *Adjusted EBITDA* as EBITDA as further adjusted to exclude unusual items and other adjustments described below. We define *Adjusted Net Income* as net income as adjusted to exclude unusual items and other adjustments described below.

We present EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA because we consider them important supplemental measures of our performance and believe they are frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties in the evaluation of companies in our industry. In addition, our presentation of Adjusted EBITDA is consistent with the equivalent measurements that are contained in the senior secured credit facilities in testing EVERTEC, LLC's compliance with covenants therein such as the senior secured leverage ratio. We use Adjusted Net Income to measure our overall profitability because it better reflects our cash flows generation by capturing the actual cash taxes paid rather than our tax expense as calculated under GAAP and excludes the impact of the non-cash amortization and depreciation that was created as a result of the Merger. In addition, in evaluating EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income, you should be aware that in the future we may incur expenses such as those excluded in calculating them. Further, our presentation of these measures should not be construed as an inference that our future operating results will not be affected by unusual or nonrecurring items.

Some of the limitations of EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income are as follows:

they do not reflect cash outlays for capital expenditures or future contractual commitments;

they do not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, working capital;

although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized will often have to be replaced in the future, and EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA do not reflect cash requirements for such replacements;

in the case of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA, they do not reflect interest expense, or the cash requirements necessary to service interest, or principal payments, on indebtedness;

Table of Contents

in the case of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA, they do not reflect income tax expense or the cash necessary to pay income taxes; and

other companies, including other companies in our industry, may not use EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income or may calculate EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income differently than as presented in this prospectus, limiting their usefulness as a comparative measure.

EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted Net Income and Adjusted Net Income per common share are not measurements of liquidity or financial performance under GAAP. You should not consider EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted Net Income and Adjusted Net Income per common share as alternatives to cash flows from operating activities or any other performance measures determined in accordance with GAAP, as indicators of cash flows, as measures of liquidity or as alternatives to operating or net income determined in accordance with GAAP.

A reconciliation of net income to EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Net Income is provided below.

(Dollar amounts in thousands)	Three months ended September 30, 2013	Nine months ended September 30, 2013	Twelve months ended September 30, 2013	Year ended December 31, 2012
Net income (loss)	\$ 14,803	\$ (44,660)	\$ 28,929	\$ 77,366
Income tax expense (benefit)	1,358	(3,603)	(64,762)	(59,658)
Interest expense, net	6,349	31,267	46,301	54,011
Depreciation and amortization	17,657	53,074	71,049	71,492
EBITDA	40,167	36,078	81,517	143,211
Software maintenance reimbursement and other costs ^(a)	588	1,679	2,186	2,429
Equity income ^(b)	(198)	(322)	110	1,057
Compensation and benefits ^(c)	324	6,873	7,188	3,795
Pro forma cost reduction adjustments ^(d)	25	175	2,325	2,150
Transaction, refinancing and other non-recurring fees ^(e)	2,515	64,030	67,205	15,246
Management fees ^(f)		20,109	20,854	2,982
Purchase accounting ^(g)	(2)	(21)	(653)	(1,284)
Adjusted EBITDA	43,419	128,601	180,732	169,586
Pro forma cost reduction adjustments ^(h)	(25)	(175)	(2,325)	(2,150)
Operating depreciation and amortization ⁽ⁱ⁾	(7,896)	(23,790)	(31,691)	(31,287)
Cash interest expense, net ^(j)	(5,582)	(16,692)	(30,384)	(48,921)
Cash income taxes ^(k)	(373)	(2,039)	(2,695)	(2,785)
Adjusted Net Income	\$ 29,543	\$ 85,905	\$ 113,637	\$ 84,443
Adjusted net income per common share:^(l)				
Basic	\$ 0.36	\$ 1.10		
Diluted	\$ 0.36	\$ 1.06		
Shares used in computing adjusted net income per share:^(l)				
Basic	81,905,566	77,890,406		
Diluted	82,862,538	80,675,185		

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- (a) Primarily represents reimbursements received for certain software maintenance expenses as part of the Merger.
- (b) Represents the elimination of non-cash equity earnings from our 19.99% equity investment in CONTADO, net of cash dividends received. See Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Related Party Transactions after the Closing of the Merger CONTADO and Serfinsa.

Table of Contents

- (c) Primarily represents non-cash equity based compensation expense. For the year ended December 31, 2012 mainly represents a one-time payment of \$2.2 million as a result of the former CEO's employment modification agreement.
- (d) Represents the pro forma effect of the expected net savings primarily in compensation and benefits from the reduction of certain employees, temporary employees and professional services. This pro forma amount was calculated using the net amount of actual expenses for temporary employees and professional services for the twelve month period prior to their replacement, separation and/or elimination net of the incremental cost of the new full-time employees that were hired.
- (e) Represents fees and expenses associated with non-recurring corporate transactions including: (i) costs associated with the issuance and refinancing of EVERTEC's debt of approximately \$8.8 million in the second quarter of 2012; (ii) costs related to EVERTEC, LLC's conversion to an LLC and the distributions made to EVERTEC, LLC's direct parent of \$3.9 million; (iii) a nonrecurring, non-cash asset write-off of \$1.6 million in the year ended December 31, 2012; and (iv) cost associated with the refinancing and debt extinguishment of \$58.6 million in the second quarter of 2013.
- (f) Represents consulting fees paid to Apollo and Popular. In connection with our initial public offering during the second quarter of 2013, our consulting agreements with Apollo and Popular were terminated. See Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Related Party Transactions in Connection with the Closing of the Merger Consulting Agreements.
- (g) Represents the elimination of the effects of purchase accounting in connection with certain software related arrangements where EVERTEC, LLC receives reimbursements from Popular.
- (h) Represents the elimination of the pro-forma benefits described in note (d) above.
- (i) Represents operating depreciation and amortization expense which excludes amounts generated as a result of the Merger.
- (j) For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 represents pro forma cash interest expense assuming EVERTEC's April 2013 refinancing occurred on January 1, 2013. For the twelve months ended September 30, 2013, includes the pro forma cash interest expense mentioned above for the 2013 period and for the 2012 period represents interest expense, less interest income, as they appear on our consolidated statements of (loss) income and comprehensive (loss) income, adjusted to exclude non-cash amortization of the debt issue costs, premium and accretion of discount.
- (k) Represents cash taxes paid for each period presented.
- (l) Share count was adjusted for the 2:1 stock split that occurred on April 1, 2013.

Contractual Obligations

The Company's contractual obligations as of December 31, 2012 were as follows:

(Dollar amounts in thousands)	Total	Payment due by periods			
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	After 5 years
Long term debt ⁽¹⁾	\$ 999,879	\$ 54,910	\$ 109,553	\$ 564,250	\$ 271,166
Operating leases ⁽²⁾	11,190	4,664	6,094	432	
Short-term borrowings	26,995	26,995			
Other long-term liabilities	3,072		685	2,387	
Total	\$ 1,041,136	\$ 86,569	\$ 116,332	\$ 567,069	\$ 271,166

- (1) Long-term debt includes the payments of cash interest (based on interest rates as of December 31, 2012 for variable rate debt) and aggregate principal amount of the senior secured term loan facility and the notes, as well as commitments fees related to the unused portion of the senior secured revolving credit facility, as required under the terms of the long-term debt agreements. The amount of long-term debt does not give effect to the mandatory prepayment of \$6.1 million under the senior secured term loan facility to be made within five business days of the filing of EVERTEC, LLC's audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2012, as explained above. However, the interest payments reported as long-term debt includes the impact of such payment.
- (2) Includes certain facilities and equipment under operating leases. See Note 20 of the Notes to Audited Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information regarding operating lease obligations.

Our contractual obligations changed from those reported at December 31, 2012 above as a result of the refinancing of EVERTEC, LLC's previous senior secured credit facilities and the redemption of the senior notes. On April 17, 2013, EVERTEC, LLC entered into the 2013 Credit Agreement governing the senior secured credit facilities, consisting of a \$300.0 million term loan A facility, a \$400.0 million term loan B facility and a \$100.0 million revolving credit facility. The following table reflects contractual obligations under long-term debt as of September 30, 2013:

(Dollar amounts in thousands)	Total	Payment due by periods			
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	After 5 years
Long term debt ⁽¹⁾	\$ 824,233	\$ 47,394	\$ 82,740	\$ 294,716	\$ 399,383

- (1) Long-term debt includes the payments of cash interest (based on interest rates as of September 30, 2013 for variable rate debt) and aggregate principal amount of the senior secured term loan facility, as well as commitments fees related to the unused portion of the senior secured revolving credit facility, as required under the terms of the long-term debt agreements.

Table of Contents

Critical Accounting Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with GAAP. In connection with the preparation of our financial statements, we are required to make estimates and assumptions about future events, and apply judgments that affect the reported amounts of certain assets and liabilities, and in some instances, the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period.

We base our assumptions, estimates, and judgments on historical experience, current events and other factors that management believes to be relevant at the time our consolidated financial statements are prepared. However, because future events are inherently uncertain and their effects cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could differ from our assumptions and estimates, and such differences could be material. A summary of significant accounting policies is included in Note 1 of the Notes to Audited Consolidated Financial Statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus. We believe that the following accounting estimates are the most critical and they require our most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, resulting for the need to make estimates about this effect of matters that are inherently uncertain.

Revenue recognition

The Company's revenue recognition policy follows the guidance from Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 605-25, *Revenue Recognition Multiple-Element Arrangements* and Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2009-13, *Multiple-Deliverable Revenue Arrangements*, which provides guidance on the recognition, presentation, and disclosure of revenue in financial statements. The Company recognizes revenue when the following four criteria are met: (i) evidence of an agreement exists, (ii) delivery and acceptance has occurred or services have been rendered, (iii) the selling price is fixed or determinable, and (iv) collection of the selling price is reasonably assured.

For multiple deliverable arrangements, we evaluate each arrangement to determine if the elements or deliverables within the arrangement represent separate units of accounting pursuant to ASC 605-25. If the deliverables are determined to be separate units of accounting, revenues are recognized as units of accounting are delivered and the revenue recognition criteria are met. If the deliverables are not determined to be separate units of accounting, revenues for the delivered services are combined into one unit of accounting and recognized (i) over the life of the arrangement if all services are consistently delivered over such term, or if otherwise, (ii) at the time that all services and deliverables have been delivered. The selling price for each deliverable is based on vendor specific objective evidence (VSOE) if available, third party evidence (TPE) if VSOE is not available, or management best estimate of selling price (BESP) if neither VSOE nor TPE is available. We establish VSOE of selling price using the price charged when the same element is sold separately. We bifurcate or allocate the arrangement consideration to each of the deliverables based on the relative selling price of each unit of accounting.

We have two main categories of revenues according to the type of transactions we enter into with our customers: (a) transaction-based fees and (b) fixed fees and time and material.

Transaction-based fees

We provide services that generate transaction-based fees. Typically transaction-based fees depend on factors such as number of accounts or transactions processed. These factors typically consist of a fee per transaction or item processed, a percentage of dollar volume processed or a fee per account on file, or some combination thereof. Revenues derived from transaction-based fee contracts are recognized when the underlying transactions are processed, which constitutes delivery of service.

Revenues from business contracts in our Merchant Acquiring segment are primarily comprised of discount fees charged to the merchants based on the sales amount of transactions processed. Revenues include a discount fee and membership fees charged to merchants and debit network fees as well as POS rental fees. Pursuant to the guidance from ASC 605-45-45, *Revenue Recognition Principal Agent Considerations*, we record merchant

Table of Contents

acquiring revenues net of interchange and assessments charged by the credit and debit card network associations and recognize such revenues at the time of the sale (when a transaction is processed).

Payment processing revenues are comprised of revenues related to providing access to the ATH network and other card networks to financial institutions, and related services. Payment processing revenues also include revenues from card issuer processing services (such as credit and debit card processing, authorization and settlement, and fraud monitoring and control to debit or credit card issuers), payment processing services (such as payment and billing products for merchants, businesses and financial institutions) and EBT (which principally consists of services to the Puerto Rico government for the delivery of government benefits to participants). Revenues in our Payment Processing segment are primarily comprised of fees per transaction processed or per account on file, or a combination of both, and are recognized at the time transactions are processed or on a monthly basis for accounts on file.

Transaction-based fee revenues within our Business Solutions segment consist of revenues from business process management solutions including core bank processing, business process outsourcing, item and cash processing, and fulfillment. Transaction-based fee revenues generated by our core bank processing services are derived from fees based on various factors such as the number of accounts on file (e.g., savings or checking accounts, loans, etc.), and the number of transactions processed or registered users (e.g., for online banking services). For services dependent on the number of transactions processed, revenues are recognized as the underlying transactions are processed. For services dependent on the number of users or accounts on file, revenues are recognized on a monthly basis based on the number of accounts on file each month. Item and cash processing revenues are based upon the number of items (e.g., checks) processed and revenues are recognized when the underlying item is processed. Fulfillment services include technical and operational resources for producing and distributing print documents such as statements, bills, checks and benefits summaries.

Fulfillment revenues are based upon the number of pages for printing services and the number of envelopes processed for mailing services. Revenues are recognized as services are delivered based on a fee per page printed or envelope mailed, as applicable.

Fixed fees and time and material

We also provide services that generate a fixed fee per month or fees based on time and expenses incurred. These services are mostly provided in our Business Solutions segment. Revenues are generated from our core bank solutions, network hosting and management and IT consulting services.

In core bank solutions, we mostly provide access to applications and services such as back-up or recovery, hosting and maintenance that enable a bank to operate the related hosted services accessing our IT infrastructure. These contracts generally contain multiple elements or deliverables which are evaluated by us and revenues are recognized according to the applicable guidance. Revenues are derived from fixed fees charged for the use of hosted services and are recognized on a monthly basis as delivered. Set-up fees are billed to the customer when the service is rendered; however, they are deferred and recognized as revenues over the term of the arrangement or the expected period of the customer relationship, whichever is longer, as set-up services rarely provide value to the customer on a stand-alone basis and are interrelated with the service to be provided under the contract.

In network hosting and management, we provide hosting services for network infrastructure at our facilities, automated monitoring services, maintenance of call centers, and interactive voice response solutions, among other related services. Revenues are primarily derived from monthly fees as services are delivered. Set-up fees are billed up-front to the customer when the set-up service is rendered; however, they are deferred and recognized as revenues over the term of the arrangement or the expected period of the customer relationship, whichever is longer, as set-up services rarely provide value to the customer on a stand-alone basis and are interrelated with the service to be provided under the contract. There are some arrangements under this line of service category that may contain undelivered elements. In such cases, the undelivered elements are evaluated

Table of Contents

and recognized when the services are delivered or at the time that all deliverables under the contract have been delivered.

IT consulting services primarily consist of time billings based upon the number of hours dedicated to each client. Revenues from time billings are recognized as services are delivered.

We also charge members of the ATH network an annual membership fee; however, these fees are deferred and recognized as revenues on a straight-line basis over the year and recorded in our Payment Processing segment. In addition, occasionally we are a reseller of hardware and software products and revenues from these resale transactions are recognized when such product is delivered and accepted by the client.

Service level arrangements

The Company's service contracts may include service level arrangements (SLA) generally allowing the customer to receive a credit for part of the service fee when the Company has not provided the agreed level of services. The SLA performance obligation is committed on a monthly basis, thus SLA performance is monitored and assessed for compliance with arrangements on a monthly basis, including determination and accounting for its economic impact, if any.

Goodwill and other intangible assets

Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price and related costs over the value assigned to net assets acquired. Goodwill is not amortized, but is tested for impairment at least annually. Last year, the goodwill impairment test used was a two-step process at each reporting unit level. The first step used to identify potential impairment, compared the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill. If the fair value of a reporting unit exceeded its carrying amount, goodwill of the reporting unit was not considered impaired and the second step of the impairment test was unnecessary. If needed, the second step consisted of comparing the implied fair value of the reporting unit with the carrying amount of that goodwill.

For 2012, the Company used a qualitative assessment option or step zero for the goodwill impairment test for all of its reporting units. With this process, the Company first assesses whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If the answer is no, then the fair value of the reporting unit does not need to be measured, and step one and step two are bypassed. In assessing the fair value of a reporting unit, which is based on the nature of the business and reporting unit's current and expected financial performance, the Company uses a combination of factors such as general macroeconomic conditions, industry and market conditions, overall financial performance and the entity and reporting unit specific events.

Other identifiable intangible assets with a definitive useful life are amortized using the straight-line method. These intangibles are evaluated periodically for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

Other identifiable intangible assets with a definitive useful life acquired in the Merger, include customer relationship, trademark, software packages and non-compete agreement. Customer relationship was valued using the excess earnings method under the income approach. Trademark was valued using the relief-from-royalty method under the income approach. Software packages, which include capitalized software development costs, were recorded at cost. Non-compete agreement was valued based on the estimated impact that theoretical competition would have on revenues and expenses.

Allowance for doubtful accounts

An allowance for doubtful accounts is provided based on the estimated uncollectible amounts of the receivables. The estimate is primarily based on a review of the current status of specific accounts receivable. Receivables are considered past due if full payment is not received by the contractual date. Past due accounts are generally written off against the allowance for doubtful accounts only after all collection attempts have been exhausted.

Table of Contents

Share-based compensation

Management uses the fair value method of recording stock-based compensation as described in the guidance for stock compensation in ASC topic 718. The fair value of the stock options granted during 2011 and 2012 was estimated using the Black-Scholes-Merton (BSM) option pricing model for Tranche A stock options granted under the Equity Incentive Plan and the Monte Carlo simulation analysis for Tranche B and Tranche C stock options.

Upon option exercise, participants may elect to net share settle . Rather than requiring the participant to deliver cash to satisfy the exercise price and statutory minimum tax withholdings, the Company withholds a sufficient number of shares to cover these amounts and delivers the net shares to the participant. The Company recognizes the associated tax withholding obligation as a reduction of additional paid-in capital.

As compensation expense is recognized, a deferred tax asset is established. At the time stock options are exercised, a current tax deduction arises based on the value at the time of exercise. This deduction may exceed the associated deferred tax asset, resulting in a windfall tax benefit . The windfall is recognized in the unaudited consolidated balance sheet as an increase to additional paid-in capital, and is included in the unaudited consolidated statement of cash flows as a financing inflow.

See Note 14 of the Notes to Audited Consolidated Financial Statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus for details regarding the Company s share-based compensation.

Income tax

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the consolidated statements of income in the period that includes the enactment date. We recognize the effect of income tax positions only if those positions are more likely than not to be sustained. Recognized income tax positions are measured at the largest amount that is greater than 50% likely to be realized. Changes in recognition or measurement are reflected in the period in which the change in judgment occurs. A deferred tax valuation allowance is established if it is considered more likely than not that all or a portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized.

All companies within EVERTEC are legal entities which file separate income tax returns. Notwithstanding, a proportionate share of Banco Popular s income tax expense based upon reportable taxable income using the statutory tax rates in Puerto Rico related to the merchant acquiring business and Ticketpop business has been recorded in the EVERTEC Business Group s combined financial statements that include the nine months ended September 30, 2010 as required under the separate return method to allocate the intercorporate tax for a carve-out. That allocation is not included in the Company s income tax returns. No temporary differences that give rise to any deferred tax asset or liability resulted as part of this allocation.

See Note 17 of the Notes to Audited Consolidated Financial Statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus for details regarding the Company s income taxes.

JOBS Act

We qualify as an emerging growth company, as such term is defined in the JOBS Act, which was signed into law on April 5, 2012. Section 107 of the JOBS Act provides that an emerging growth company can take advantage of the extended transition period provided in Section 7(a)(2)(B) of the Securities Act for complying with new or revised accounting standards until those standards would otherwise apply to private companies. However, we are choosing to opt out of such extended transition period, and as a result, we will comply with

Table of Contents

new or revised accounting standards on the relevant dates on which adoption of such standards is required for non-emerging growth companies. Our decision to opt out of the extended transition period is irrevocable.

The JOBS Act also contains provisions that, among other things, reduce certain reporting requirements for emerging growth companies. We are in the process of evaluating the benefits of relying on these reduced reporting requirements.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of September 30, 2013, we had an off balance sheet item of \$57.0 million related to the unused amount of windfall that is available to offset future taxable income.

See Note 8 of the Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus for additional information related to this off balance sheet item.

Seasonality

EVERTEC's business generally experiences increased activity during the traditional holiday shopping periods and around other nationally recognized holidays.

Effect of Inflation

While inflationary increases in certain inputs costs, such as occupancy, labor and benefits, and general administrative costs, have an impact on our operating results, inflation has had minimal net impact on our operating results during the last three years, except for our operation in Venezuela which was not acquired as part of the Merger, as overall inflation has been offset by increased selling prices and cost reduction actions. We cannot assure you, however, that we will not be affected by general inflation in the future.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to market risks arising from our normal business activities. These market risks principally involve the possibility of change in interest rates that will adversely affect the value of our financial assets and liabilities or future cash flows and earnings. Market risk is the potential loss arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices.

Interest rate risks

We issued floating-rate debt which is subject to fluctuations in interest rates. Our senior secured credit facilities accrue interest at variable rates and only the Term B Loan is subject to floors or minimum rates. A 100 basis point increase in interest rates over our floor(s) on our debt balances outstanding as of September 30, 2013, under the senior secured credit facilities would increase our annual interest expense by approximately \$7.0 million. The impact on future interest expense as a result of future changes in interest rates will depend largely on the gross amount of our borrowings at that time.

See Note 5 of the Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus for additional information related to our senior secured credit facilities.

Foreign exchange risk

We conduct business in certain countries in Latin America. Some of this business is conducted in the countries' local currencies. The resulting foreign currency translation adjustments, from operations for which the functional currency is other than the U.S. dollar, are reported in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in the unaudited consolidated balance sheets, except for highly inflationary environments in which the effects would be included in other operating income in the consolidated statements of (loss) income and comprehensive (loss) income. At September 30, 2013, the Company had \$0.9 million in a favorable foreign currency translation adjustment as part of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) compared to an unfavorable foreign currency translation adjustment of \$0.8 million at December 31, 2012.

Table of Contents

BUSINESS

Company Overview

EVERTEC is the leading full-service transaction processing business in Latin America and the Caribbean. We are based in Puerto Rico and provide a broad range of merchant acquiring, payment processing and business process management services across 19 countries in the region. We process over 1.8 billion transactions annually, and manage the electronic payment network for over 4,100 automated teller machines (ATM) and over 104,000 point-of-sale (POS) payment terminals. According to the July 2013 Nilson Report, we are the largest merchant acquirer in the Caribbean and Central America and the seventh largest in Latin America based on total number of transactions. We own and operate the ATH network, one of the leading ATM and personal identification number (PIN) debit networks in Latin America. In addition, we provide a comprehensive suite of services for core bank processing, cash processing and technology outsourcing in the regions we serve. We serve a broad and diversified customer base of leading financial institutions, merchants, corporations and government agencies with mission critical technology solutions that are essential to their operations, enabling them to issue, process and accept transactions securely, and we believe that our business is well positioned to continue to expand across the fast growing Latin American region.

We are differentiated, in part, by our diversified business model, which enables us to provide our varied customer base with a broad range of transaction processing services from a single source across numerous channels and geographic markets. We believe this single source capability provides several competitive advantages which will enable us to continue to penetrate our existing customer base with new, complementary services, win new customers, develop new sales channels and enter new markets. We believe these competitive advantages include:

Our ability to package and provide a range of services across our customers' business that often need to be sourced from different vendors;

Our ability to serve customers with disparate operations in several geographies with a single integrated technology solution that enables them to manage their business as one enterprise; and

Our ability to capture and analyze data across the transaction processing value chain to provide value-added services that are differentiated from those offered by pure play vendors that only have the technology, capabilities and products to serve one portion of the transaction processing value chain (such as only merchant acquiring or payment processing).

Our broad suite of services span the entire transaction processing value chain and include a range of front-end customer facing solutions as well as back-end support services. These include: (i) merchant acquiring services, which enable POS and e-commerce merchants to accept and process electronic methods of payment such as debit, credit, prepaid and electronic benefits transfer (EBT) cards; (ii) payment processing services, which enable financial institutions and other issuers to manage, support and facilitate the processing for credit, debit, prepaid, ATM and EBT card programs; and (iii) business process management solutions, which provide mission critical technology solutions such as core bank processing, as well as information technology (IT) outsourcing and cash management services to financial institutions, enterprises and governments. We provide these services through a highly scalable, end-to-end technology platform that we manage and operate in-house. Our end-to-end technology platform includes solutions that encompass the entire transaction processing value chain. This enables us to provide front-end processing services, such as the electronic capture and authorization of transactions at the point-of-sale, and back-end services, such as the clearing and settlement of transactions and account reconciliation for card issuers. Our platform provides us with the broad range of capabilities, flexibility and operating leverage that enable us to innovate and develop new services, differentiate ourselves in the marketplace and generate significant operating efficiencies to continue to maximize profitability.

We sell and distribute our services primarily through a proprietary direct sales force with strong customer relationships. We are also increasingly building a variety of indirect sales channels which enable us to leverage

Table of Contents

the distribution capabilities of partners in adjacent markets, including value-added resellers, joint ventures and merchant acquiring alliances. Given our breadth across the transaction processing value chain, our customer base is highly diversified by size, type and geographic footprint.

We benefit from an attractive business model, which is characterized by recurring revenue, significant operating margins and low capital expenditure requirements. Our revenue is recurring in nature because of the mission-critical and embedded nature of the services we provide, the high switching costs associated with these services and the multi-year contracts we negotiate with our customers. Our scalable business model creates significant operating efficiencies. In addition, our business model enables us to continue to grow our business organically without significant additional capital expenditures.

We generate revenues based primarily on transaction fees paid by our merchants and financial institutions in our Merchant Acquiring and Payment Processing segments and on transaction fees or fees based on number of accounts on file in our Business Solutions segment. Our total revenues increased from \$276.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$354.9 million for the twelve months ended September 30, 2013, representing a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 7%. Our Adjusted EBITDA (as defined below in Note 3 to Summary Historical Consolidated and Combined Financial Data) increased from \$117.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$180.7 million for the twelve months ended September 30, 2013, representing a CAGR of 12%. Our Adjusted Net Income (as defined below in Note 3 to Summary Historical Consolidated and Combined Financial Data) increased from \$58.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2009 to \$113.6 million for the twelve months ended September 30, 2013, representing a CAGR of 20%.

History and Separation from Popular

We have a 25 year operating history in the transaction processing industry. Prior to the Merger on September 30, 2010, EVERTEC, LLC was 100% owned by Popular, the largest financial institution in the Caribbean, and operated substantially as an independent entity within Popular. In September 2010, Apollo Global Management, LLC, a leading private equity investor, acquired a 51% interest in EVERTEC and shortly thereafter, we began the transition to a separate, stand-alone entity. As a stand-alone company, we have made substantial investments in our technology and infrastructure, recruited various senior executives with significant transaction processing experience in Latin America, enhanced our profitability through targeted productivity and cost savings actions and broadened our footprint beyond the markets historically served.

We continue to benefit from our relationship with Popular. Popular is our largest customer, acts as one of our largest merchant referral partners and sponsors us with the card associations (such as Visa or MasterCard), enabling merchants to accept these card associations credit card transactions. Popular also provides merchant sponsorship as one of the participants of the ATH network, enabling merchants to connect to the ATH network and accept ATH debit card transactions. We provide a number of critical products and services to Popular, which are governed by a 15-year Amended and Restated Master Services Agreement that runs through 2025. For more information on the Master Services Agreement and other related party agreements, see Summary Principal Stockholders and Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Related Party Transactions in Connection with the Closing of the Merger.

On April 17, 2013, we completed our initial public offering of 28,789,943 shares of common stock at a price to the public of \$20.00 per share. A total of 6,250,000 shares were offered by us and a total of 22,539,943 shares were offered by selling stockholders, of which 13,739,284 shares were sold by Apollo, an affiliate of Apollo Global Management, LLC, and 8,800,659 shares were sold by Popular. We used the net proceeds of approximately \$117.4 million from our sale of shares in the initial public offering and proceeds from borrowings under the 2013 Credit Agreement, together with available cash on hand, to redeem our senior notes and to refinance our previous senior secured credit facilities.

On September 18, 2013, we completed a public offering of 23,000,000 shares of our common stock by Apollo, Popular, and current and former employees at a price to the public of \$22.50 per share. We did not

Table of Contents

receive any proceeds from the offering. After the completion of the offering, Apollo owned approximately 9.2 million shares of our common stock, or 11.2%, and Popular owned approximately 17.5 million shares of our common stock, or 21.3%.

Upon the completion of this offering, Apollo will no longer own any of our shares and therefore will no longer have any rights to influence our activities and decisions.

Industry Trends

Shift to Electronic Payments

The ongoing migration from cash, check and other paper methods of payment to electronic payments continues to benefit the transaction processing industry globally. This migration is driven by factors including customer convenience, marketing efforts by financial institutions, card issuer rewards and the development of new forms of payment. We believe that the penetration of electronic payments in the markets where we principally operate is significantly lower relative to more mature U.S. and European markets and that this ongoing shift will continue to generate substantial growth opportunities for our business.

Fast Growing Latin American and Caribbean Financial Services and Payments Markets

Currently, the adoption of banking products, including electronic payments, in the Latin American and Caribbean region is lower relative to the mature U.S. and European markets. As these markets continue to evolve and grow, the emergence of a larger and more sophisticated consumer base will influence and drive an increase in card and electronic payments usage. According to the January 2013 Nilson Report, Latin American purchase transactions are projected to grow at a CAGR of 15% through 2016 (as illustrated in the chart below) and represents the third fastest growing market in the world.

We believe that the attractive characteristics of our markets and our leadership positions across multiple services and sectors will continue to drive growth and profitability in our businesses.

Ongoing Technology Outsourcing Trends

Financial institutions globally are facing significant challenges including the entrance of non-traditional competitors, the compression of margins on traditional products, significant channel proliferation and increasing regulation that could potentially curb profitability. Many of these institutions have traditionally fulfilled their IT needs through legacy computer systems, operated by the institution itself. Legacy systems are generally highly proprietary, inflexible and costly to operate and maintain and we believe the trend to outsource in-house technology systems and processes by financial institutions will continue. According to estimates published by Gartner Dataquest Market Statistics in October 2013, the banking and securities sector in Latin America is forecasted to have \$33 billion of annual IT expenditures by 2017. We believe our ability to provide integrated, open, flexible, customer-centric and efficient IT products and services cater to the evolving needs of our customers, particularly for small- and mid-sized financial institutions in the Latin American markets in which we operate.

Table of Contents***Industry Innovation***

The electronic payments industry experiences ongoing technology innovation. Emerging payment technologies such as prepaid cards, contactless payments, payroll cards, mobile commerce, online wallets and innovative POS devices facilitate the continued shift away from cash, check and other paper methods of payment. According to the 2013 World Payments Report, the number of online payments for e-commerce activities and number of payments using mobile devices are projected to grow at compound annual growth rates of 18.1% and 58.5%, respectively from 2010 to 2014. The increasing demand for new and flexible payment options catering to a wider range of consumer segments is driving growth in the electronic payment processing sector.

Our Competitive Strengths***Market Leadership in Latin America and the Caribbean***

We believe we have an inherent competitive advantage relative to U.S. competitors based on our ability to locally leverage our infrastructure, as well as our first-hand knowledge of the Latin American and Caribbean markets, language and culture. We have built leadership positions across the transaction processing value chain in the geographic markets that we serve, which we believe will enable us to continue to penetrate our core markets and provide advantages to enter new markets. According to the July 2013 Nilson Report, we are the seventh largest merchant acquirer in Latin America and the largest in the Caribbean and Central America based on total number of transactions. We own and operate the ATH network, one of the leading ATM and PIN debit networks in Latin America. The ATH network and processing businesses processed over one billion transactions in 2012, which according to management estimates, makes ATH branded products the most frequently used electronic method of payment in Puerto Rico, exceeding the total transaction volume of Visa, MasterCard, American Express and Discover, combined. Given our scale and customer base of top tier financial institutions and government entities, we believe we are the leading card issuer and core bank processor in the Caribbean and the only non-bank provider of cash processing services to the U.S. Federal Reserve in the Caribbean. We believe our competitive position and strong brand recognition increases card acceptance, driving usage of our proprietary network, and presents opportunities for future strategic relationships.

Diversified Business Model Across the Transaction Processing Value Chain

Our leadership position in the region is driven in part by our diversified business model which provides the full range of merchant acquiring, payment processing and business solutions services to financial institutions, merchants, corporations and government agencies across different geographies. We offer end-to-end technology solutions through a single provider and we have the ability to tailor and customize the features and functionality of all our products and services to the specific requirements of our customers in various industries and across geographic markets. We believe the breadth of our offerings enables us to penetrate our customer base from a variety of perspectives and positions us favorably to cross-sell our other offerings over time. For example, we may host a client's electronic cash register software (part of the Business Solutions segment), acquire transactions that originate at that electronic cash register (part of the Merchant Acquiring segment), route the transaction through the ATH network (part of the Payment Processing segment), and finally settle the transaction between the client and the issuer bank (part of the Payment Processing segment). In addition, we can serve customers with disparate operations in several geographies with a single integrated technology solution that enables them to access one processing platform and manage their business as one enterprise. We believe these services are becoming increasingly complementary and integrated as our customers seek to capture, analyze and monetize the vast amounts of data that they process across their enterprises. As a result, we are able to capture significant value across the transaction processing value chain and believe that this combination of attributes represents a differentiated value proposition vis-à-vis our competitors who have a limited product and service offering.

Broad and Deep Customer Relationships and Recurring Revenue Business Model

We have built a strong and long-standing portfolio of top tier financial institution, merchant, corporate and government customers across Latin America and the Caribbean, which provide us with a reliable, recurring

Table of Contents

revenue base and powerful references that have helped us expand into new channels and geographic markets. Customers representing approximately 99% of our 2011 revenue continued to be customers in 2012, due to the mission-critical and embedded nature of the services provided and the high switching costs associated with these services. Our Payment Processing and Merchant Acquiring segments, as well as certain business lines representing the majority of our Business Solutions segment, generate recurring revenues that collectively accounted for approximately 87% of our total revenues in 2012. We receive recurring revenues from services based on our customers' on-going daily commercial activity such as processing loans, hosting accounts and information on our servers, and processing everyday payments at grocery stores, gas stations and similar establishments. We generally provide these services under one to five year contracts, often with automatic renewals. We also provide a few project-based services that generate non-recurring revenues in our Business Solutions segment such as IT consulting for a specific project or integration. Additionally, we entered into a 15-year Master Services Agreement with Popular on September 30, 2010. We provide a number of critical payment processing and business solutions products and services to Popular and benefit from the bank's distribution network and continued support. Through our long-standing and diverse customer relationships, we are able to gain valuable insight into trends in the marketplace that allows us to identify new market opportunities. In addition, we believe the recurring nature of our business model provides us with significant revenue and earnings stability.

Highly Scalable, End-to-End Technology Platform

Our diversified business model is supported by our highly scalable, end-to-end technology platform which allows us to provide a full range of transaction processing services and develop and deploy a broad suite of technology solutions to our customers at low incremental costs and increasing operating efficiencies. We have spent over \$130 million over the last five years on technology investments to continue to build the capacity and functionality of our platform and we have been able to achieve attractive economies of scale with flexible product development capabilities. We have a proven ability to seamlessly leverage our existing platforms to develop new products and services and expand in new markets. We believe that our platform will increasingly allow us to provide differentiated services to our customers and facilitate further expansion into new sales channels and geographic markets.

Experienced Management Team with a Strong Track Record of Execution

We have grown our revenue organically by introducing new products and services and expanding our geographic footprint throughout Latin America. We have a proven track record of creating value from operational and technology improvements and capitalizing on cross-selling opportunities. We have combined new leadership at EVERTEC, bringing many years of industry experience, with long-standing leadership at the operating business level. In 2012, Peter Harrington, former President of Latin America and Canada for First Data Corporation, joined our management team as our President and Chief Executive Officer. Also, in 2012, Philip Steurer, former Senior Vice President of Latin America for First Data Corporation, joined our management team as our Chief Operating Officer. Mr. Harrington and Mr. Steurer both have extensive experience managing and growing transaction processing businesses in Latin America as well as North America, Asia and Europe. In addition, we successfully executed our separation from Popular, transitioning EVERTEC from a division of a larger company to a stand-alone entity with public company best practices. Instrumental to this transition was our Chief Financial Officer Juan J. Román, former CFO of Triple-S Management, a publicly listed insurance company. Collectively our management team benefits from an average of over 20 years of industry experience and we believe they are well positioned to continue to drive growth across business lines and regions.

Table of Contents

Our Growth Strategy

We intend to grow our business by continuing to execute on the following business strategies:

Continue Cross-Sales to Existing Customers

We seek to grow revenue by continuing to sell additional products and services to our existing merchant, financial institution, corporate and government customers. We intend to broaden and deepen our customer relationships by leveraging our full suite of end-to-end technology solutions. For example, we believe that there is significant opportunity to cross-sell our network services, ATM point-of-sale processing and card issuer processing services to our over 180 existing financial institution customers, particularly in markets outside of Puerto Rico. We will also seek to continue to cross-sell value added services into our existing merchant base of over 25,000 locations.

Leverage Our Franchise to Attract New Customers in the Markets We Currently Serve

We intend to attract new customers by leveraging our comprehensive product and services offering, the strength of our brand and our leading end-to-end technology platform. Furthermore, we believe we are uniquely positioned to develop new products and services to take advantage of our access to and position in markets we currently serve. For example, in markets we serve outside of Puerto Rico, we believe there is a significant opportunity to penetrate small to medium financial institutions with our products and services, as well as to penetrate governments with offerings such as EBT.

Expand in the Latin American Region

We believe there is substantial opportunity to expand our businesses in the Latin American region. We believe that we have a competitive advantage relative to U.S. competitors based on our ability to locally leverage our infrastructure, breadth of products and services as well as our first-hand knowledge of Latin American markets, language and culture. Significant growth opportunities exist in a number of large markets such as Colombia, México, Chile and Argentina. We also believe that there is an opportunity to provide our services to existing financial institution customers in other regions where they operate. Additionally, we continually evaluate our strategic plans for geographic expansion, which can be achieved through joint ventures, partnerships, alliances or strategic acquisitions.

Develop New Products and Services

Our experience with our customers provides us with insight into their needs and enables us to continuously develop new transaction processing services. We plan to continue growing our merchant, financial institution, corporate and government customer base by developing and offering additional value-added products and services to cross-sell along with our core offerings. We intend to continue to focus on these and other new product opportunities in order to take advantage of our leadership position in the transaction processing industry in the Latin American and Caribbean region.

Our Business

We offer our customers end-to-end products and solutions across the transaction processing value chain from a single source across numerous channels and geographic markets, as further described below.

Merchant Acquiring

According to the July 2013 Nilson Report, we are the largest merchant acquirer in the Caribbean and Central America and the seventh largest in Latin America based on total number of transactions. Our Merchant

Table of Contents

Acquiring business provides services to merchants at over 25,000 locations that allow them to accept electronic methods of payment such as debit, credit, prepaid and EBT cards carrying the ATH, Visa, MasterCard, Discover and American Express brands. Our full suite of merchant acquiring services includes, but is not limited to, the underwriting of each merchant's contract, the deployment and rental of POS devices and other equipment necessary to capture merchant transactions, the processing of transactions at the point-of-sale, the settlement of funds with the participating financial institution, detailed sales reports and customer support. In 2012, our Merchant Acquiring business processed over 280 million transactions.

Our Merchant Acquiring business generated \$71.9 million, or 20.3%, of total revenues and \$35.1 million, or 26.3%, of total segment income from operations for the twelve months ended September 30, 2013.

Payment Processing

We are the largest card processor and network services provider in the Caribbean. We provide an innovative and diversified suite of payment processing services to blue chip regional and global corporate customers, government agencies, and financial institutions across Latin American and the Caribbean. These services provide the infrastructure technology necessary to facilitate the processing and routing of payments across the transaction processing value chain.

At the point-of-sale, we sell transaction processing technology solutions, similar to the services in our Merchant Acquiring business, to other merchant acquirers to enable them to service their own merchant customers. We also offer terminal driving solutions to merchants, merchant acquirers (including our Merchant Acquiring business) and financial institutions, which provide the technology to securely operate, manage and monitor POS terminals and ATMs. We also rent POS devices to financial institution customers who seek to deploy them across their own businesses. We currently provide technology services for over 4,100 ATMs and over 104,000 POS terminals in the region and are continuously certifying new machines and devices to expand this reach.

To connect the POS terminals to card issuers, we own and operate the ATH network, one of the leading ATM and PIN debit networks in Latin America. The ATH network connects the merchant or merchant acquirer to the card issuer and enables transactions to be routed or switched across the transaction processing value chain. The ATH network offers the technology, communications standards, rules and procedures, security and encryption, funds settlement and common branding that allow consumers, merchants, merchant acquirers, ATMs, card issuer processors and card issuers to conduct commerce seamlessly, across a variety of channels, similar to the services provided by Visa and MasterCard. The ATH network and processing businesses processed over one billion transactions in 2012. Over 70% of all ATM transactions and over 80% of all debit transactions in Puerto Rico are processed through the ATH network.

To enable financial institutions, governments and other businesses to issue and operate a range of payment products and services, we offer an array of card processing and other payment technology services, such as internet and mobile banking software services, bill payment systems and EBT solutions. Financial institutions and certain retailers outsource to us certain card processing services such as card issuance, processing card applications, cardholder account maintenance, transaction authorization and posting, fraud and risk management services, and settlement. Our payment products include electronic check processing, ACH, lockbox, online, interactive voice response and web-based payments through personalized websites, among others.

We have been the only provider of EBT services to the Puerto Rican government since 1998, processing approximately \$2.5 billion in volume annually. Our EBT application allows certain agencies to deliver government benefits to participants through a magnetic card system and serves over 840,000 active participants.

Our Payment Processing business accounted for \$97.9 million, or 27.6%, of total revenues and \$53.6 million, or 40.2%, of total segment income from operations for the twelve months ended September 30, 2013.

Table of Contents

Business Solutions

We provide our financial institution, corporate and government customers with a full suite of business process management solutions including specifically core bank processing, network hosting and management, IT consulting services, business process outsourcing, item and cash processing, and fulfillment. In addition, we believe we are the only non-bank provider of cash processing services to the U.S. Federal Reserve in the Caribbean.

Our Business Solutions business accounted for \$185.0 million, or 52.1%, of total revenues and \$44.7 million, or 33.5%, of total segment income from operations for the twelve months ended September 30, 2013.

For additional information regarding the Company's segments, see Note 21 of the Notes to Audited Consolidated Financial Statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

Competition

Competitive factors impacting the success of our services include the quality of the technology-based application or service, application features and functions, ease of delivery and integration, ability of the provider to maintain, enhance, and support the applications or services, and price. We believe that we compete favorably in each of these categories. In addition, we believe that our relationship with Banco Popular, large market share and financial institution industry expertise, combined with our ability to offer multiple applications, services and integrated solutions to individual customers, enhances our competitiveness against companies with more limited offerings.

In Merchant Acquiring, we compete with several other service providers and financial institutions, including Vantiv, Inc., First Data Corporation, Global Payment Inc., Elavon, Inc., Sage Payment Solutions and some local banks. Also, the card associations and payment networks are increasingly offering products and services that compete with ours. The main competitive factors are price, brand awareness, strength of the relationship with financial institutions, system functionality, service capabilities and innovation. Our business is also impacted by the expansion of new payment methods and devices, card association business model expansion, and bank consolidation.

In Payment Processing, we compete with several other third party card processors and debit networks, including First Data Corporation, Fidelity National Information Services, Inc., Fiserv, Inc., Total System Services, Inc., Vantiv, Inc. and Global Payment Inc. Also, card associations and payment networks are increasingly offering products and services that compete with our products and services. The main competitive factors are price, system performance and reliability, system functionality, security, service capabilities and disaster recovery and business continuity capabilities.

In Business Solutions, our main competition includes internal technology departments within financial institutions, retailers, data processing or software development departments of large companies and/or large computer manufacturers. Main competitive factors are price, system performance and reliability, system functionality, security, service capabilities, and disaster recovery and business continuity capabilities.

Intellectual Property

We own numerous registrations for several trademarks in different jurisdictions and own or have licenses to use certain software and technology, which are critical to our business and future success. For example, we own the ATH and EVERTEC trademarks, which are associated by the public, financial institutions and merchants with high quality and reliable electronic commerce, payments, and debit network solutions and services. Such goodwill allows us to be competitive, retain our customers, and expand our business. Further, we also use a combination of (i) proprietary software, and (ii) duly licensed third party software to operate our business and deliver secure and reliable products and services to our customers. The licensed software is subject to terms and conditions that we consider within industry standards. Most are perpetual licenses and the rest are term licenses with renewable terms. In addition, we monitor these license agreements and maintain close contact with our suppliers to ensure their continuity.

Table of Contents

We seek to protect our intellectual property rights by securing appropriate statutory intellectual property protection in the relevant jurisdictions, including patents. We also protect proprietary know-how and trade secrets through company confidentiality policies, licenses, programs, and contractual agreements.

For a description of our arrangements with Popular regarding intellectual property, see [Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions](#).

Employees

As of September 30, 2013, we employed 1,704 persons across 6 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. None of our employees are subject to collective bargaining agreements, and we consider our relationships with our employees to be good. We have not experienced any work stoppages.

Government Regulation and Payment Network Rules

Oversight by the Federal Reserve

Popular is a bank holding company that has elected to be treated as a financial holding company under the provisions of the Graham-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999. Because of Popular's control of us, we are currently deemed to be a subsidiary of Popular for purposes of the BHC Act and therefore we are subject to regulation and oversight by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the Federal Reserve Board) and our activities are subject to several related significant restrictions, the more significant of which are discussed below.

Transactions with Affiliates

So long as we are deemed to be an affiliate of Popular, there are various restrictions on our ability to borrow from, and engage in certain other transactions with, Popular's bank subsidiaries, Banco Popular and Banco Popular North America (BPNA). In general, Sections 23A and 23B of the Federal Reserve Act and the Federal Reserve Board's Regulation W require that any covered transaction that we enter into with Banco Popular or BPNA (or any of their respective subsidiaries), as the case may be, must be secured by designated amounts of specified collateral and must be limited to 10% of Banco Popular's or BPNA's, as the case may be, capital stock and surplus. In addition, all covered transactions between Banco Popular or BPNA, on the one hand, and Popular and all of its subsidiaries and affiliates (which for these purposes currently includes EVERTEC, LLC) on the other hand, must be limited to 20% of Banco Popular's or BPNA's, as the case may be, capital stock and surplus.

Covered transactions are defined by statute to include a loan or extension of credit, as well as a purchase of securities issued by an affiliate, a purchase of assets (unless otherwise exempted by the Federal Reserve Board) from the affiliate, the acceptance of securities issued by the affiliate as collateral for a loan, and the issuance of a guarantee, acceptance or letter of credit on behalf of an affiliate.

In addition, Section 23B and Regulation W require that as long as we are deemed an affiliate of Banco Popular or BPNA, all transactions between us and either Banco Popular or BPNA be on terms and conditions, including credit standards, that are substantially the same or at least as favorable to Banco Popular or BPNA, as the case may be, as those prevailing at the time for comparable transactions involving other non-affiliated companies or, in the absence of comparable transactions, on terms and conditions, including credit standards, that in good faith would be offered by Banco Popular or BPNA to, or would apply to, non-affiliated companies.

Permissible Activities

As long as we are deemed to be controlled by Popular for bank regulatory purposes, we may conduct only those activities that are authorized for a bank holding company or a financial holding company under the BHC Act, Federal Reserve Board's Regulation K and other relevant U.S. federal banking laws. These activities generally include activities that are related to banking, financial in nature or incidental to financial activities. In

Table of Contents

addition, restrictions placed on Popular as a result of supervisory or enforcement actions may restrict us or our activities in certain circumstances, even if these actions are unrelated to our conduct or business. We are currently considered to be a foreign subsidiary of a bank holding company under the Federal Reserve Board's regulations. Consequently, we rely on the authority granted under the Federal Reserve Board's Regulation K to conduct our data processing, management consulting and related activities outside the United States. The Federal Reserve Board's Regulation K generally limits activities of a bank holding company outside the United States that are not banking or financial in nature or necessary to carry on such activities. Furthermore, before our predecessor was acquired by Popular, it was engaged in certain activities that are not otherwise permissible for a foreign subsidiary under the banking regulations. We continue to engage in such activities pursuant to authority under the Federal Reserve Board's Regulation K, which allows a bank holding company to retain, in the context of an acquisition of a going concern, such otherwise impermissible activities if they account for not more than 5% of either the consolidated assets or consolidated revenues of the acquired organization.

Examinations

As a technology service provider to financial institutions, we are also subject to regulatory oversight and examination by the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council (the FFIEC), an interagency body of federal financial regulators that includes the Federal Reserve Board. The Office of the Commissioner of Financial Institutions of Puerto Rico also participates in such examinations by the FFIEC. In addition, independent auditors annually review several of our operations to provide reports on internal controls for our clients' auditors and regulators.

Regulatory Reform and Other Legislative Initiatives

The payment card industry has come under increased scrutiny from lawmakers and regulators. In July 2010, the Dodd-Frank Act was signed into law in the United States. The Dodd-Frank Act sets forth significant structural and other changes to the regulation of the financial services industry and establishes a new agency, the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection, to regulate consumer financial products and services (including many offered by us and by our customers). In addition, the Durbin Amendment imposes new restrictions on card networks and debit card issuers. More specifically, the Durbin Amendment provides that interchange transaction fees that a card issuer may receive or charge for an electronic debit transaction must be reasonable and proportional to the cost incurred by the card issuer in processing the transaction.

The Federal Reserve Board adopted the final regulations on June 22, 2011. The final regulations (a) set a cap on debit transaction interchange fees to \$.21 + 5 bps + \$.01 (as a fraud adjustment for issuers that have in place policies and measures to address fraud); (b) require that issuers must enable two unaffiliated payment card networks on their debit cards without regard to authentication method; and (c) prohibit card issuers and payment card networks from entering into exclusivity arrangements for debit card processing and restricts card issuers and payment networks from inhibiting the ability of merchants to direct the routing of debit card transactions over networks of their choice. The final regulations also allows merchants to set minimum dollar amounts (currently, not to exceed \$10) for the use of a credit card and provide discounts to consumers who pay with various payment methods, such as cash (which two practices previously violated applicable payment card network rules).

To date, the Durbin Amendment has had mixed implications for our business, but the overall net impact has been positive due to lower interchange costs improving the overall margins of the business. However, we cannot be certain that this trend will continue, and we believe that any future impact (positive or negative) resulting from the Durbin Amendment is uncertain due to the competitive landscape in which we operate. In addition to the Dodd-Frank Act, from time to time, various legislative and regulatory initiatives are introduced in Congress and state legislatures, as well as by regulatory agencies. Such initiatives may include proposals to diminish the powers of bank holding companies and their affiliates. Such legislation could change banking statutes and our operating environment in substantial and unpredictable ways. If enacted, such legislation could increase the cost of doing business or limit permissible activities. We cannot predict whether any such legislation will be enacted, and, if enacted, the effect that it, or any implementing regulations, would have on our financial condition or results of operations.

Table of Contents***Other Government Regulations***

In addition to oversight by the Federal Reserve Board, our services are subject to a broad range of complex federal, state, Puerto Rico and foreign regulation, including privacy laws, international trade regulations, the Bank Secrecy Act, anti-money laundering laws, the U.S. Internal Revenue Code, the PR Code, the Employee Retirement Income Security Act, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act and other Puerto Rico laws and regulations. Failure of our services to comply with applicable laws and regulations could result in restrictions on our ability to provide them, as well as the imposition of civil fines and/or criminal penalties. The principal areas of regulation (in addition to oversight by the Federal Reserve Board) that impact our business are described below.

Privacy

We and our financial institution clients are required to comply with various state, federal and foreign privacy laws and regulations, including those imposed under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act. These regulations place restrictions on the use of non-public personal information. All financial institutions must disclose detailed privacy policies to their customers and offer them the opportunity to direct the financial institution not to share information with third parties. The regulations, however, permit financial institutions to share information with non-affiliated parties who perform services for the financial institutions. These laws also impose requirements for safeguarding personal information through the issuance of data security standards or guidelines. Certain state laws impose similar privacy obligations, as well as, in certain circumstances, obligations to provide notification to affected individuals, states officers and consumer reporting agencies, as well as businesses and governmental agencies that own data, of security breaches of computer databases that contain personal information. In addition, State and Federal government agencies have been contemplating or developing new initiatives to safeguard privacy and enhance data security. As a provider of services to financial institutions, we are required to comply with the privacy regulations and are bound by the same limitations on disclosure of the information received from our customers as apply to the financial institutions themselves. See *Risk Factors* *Risks Related to Our Business* Security breaches or our own failure to comply with privacy regulations and industry security requirements imposed on providers of services to financial institutions and card processing services could harm our business by disrupting our delivery of services and damaging our reputation.

Anti-Money Laundering and Office of Foreign Assets Control Regulation

Because of Popular's ownership interest in EVERTEC and because we provide data processing services to both foreign and domestic financial institutions, we are required to comply with certain anti-money laundering and terrorist financing laws and economic sanctions imposed on designated foreign countries, nationals and others. Specifically, we must adhere to the requirements of the Bank Secrecy Act regarding processing and facilitation of financial transactions. Furthermore, as a data processing company that provides services to foreign parties and facilitates financial transactions between foreign parties, we are obligated to screen transactions for compliance with the sanctions programs administered by OFAC. These regulations prohibit us from entering into or facilitating a transaction that involves persons, governments, or countries designated by the U.S. Government under one or more sanctions regimes.

A major focus of governmental policy in recent years has been aimed at combating money laundering and terrorist financing. Preventing and detecting money laundering, and other related suspicious activities at their earliest stages warrants careful monitoring. The Bank Secrecy Act, along with a number of other anti-money laundering laws, imposes various reporting and record-keeping requirements concerning currency and other types of monetary instruments. Actions, such as structuring transactions to avoid Bank Secrecy Act and anti-money laundering law reporting requirements, failing to prepare or file required reports, preparing inaccurate reports, money laundering, attempted money laundering, and advising customers in any of these activities are violations or potential violations of law. These laws and regulations impose obligations to maintain appropriate policies, procedures and controls to detect, prevent and report money laundering and terrorist financing and to verify the

Table of Contents

identity of their customers. Failure to maintain and implement adequate programs to combat money laundering and terrorist financing, or to comply with all of the relevant laws or regulations, could have serious legal and reputational consequences for us.

The United States has imposed economic sanctions that affect transactions with designated foreign countries, nationals and others. The OFAC-administered sanctions targeting countries take many different forms. Generally, however, they contain one or more of the following elements: (1) restrictions on trade with or investment in a sanctioned country, including prohibitions against direct or indirect imports of goods or services from and exports to a sanctioned country and prohibitions on U.S. persons engaging in financial transactions relating to making investments in, or providing investment-related advice or assistance to, a sanctioned country; and (2) a blocking of assets in which the government or specially designated nationals of the sanctioned country have an interest, by prohibiting transfers of property subject to U.S. jurisdiction (including property in the possession or control of U.S. persons). Blocked assets (e.g., property and bank deposits) cannot be paid out, withdrawn, set off or transferred in any manner without a license from OFAC. Failure to comply with these sanctions could have serious legal and reputational consequences.

FCPA and Other

As a data processing company that services both foreign and domestic clients, our business activities in foreign countries, and in particular our transactions with foreign governmental entities, subject us to the anti-bribery provisions of the FCPA. Pursuant to applicable anti-bribery laws, our transactions with foreign government officials and political candidates are restricted. Finally, in the course of business with foreign clients and subsidiaries, we export certain software and hardware that is controlled by the Export Administration Regulations from the United States to the foreign parties. Together, these regulations place restrictions on who we can transact with, what transactions may be facilitated, how we may operate in foreign jurisdictions, and what we may export to foreign countries.

Association and Network Rules

We and certain of our subsidiaries are members of or certified processors for several card associations and payment networks, including the ATH network, MasterCard, Visa, American Express, Discover and numerous debit and EBT networks in connection with the services we provide to our customers. As such, we are subject to applicable card association and network rules, which could subject us to a variety of fines or penalties that may be levied by the card associations or networks for certain acts and/or omissions by us, our acquirer customers, processing customers and/or merchants. For example, EMV is a credit and debit card authentication methodology that the card associations are mandating to processors, issuers and acquirers in the payment industry. Compliance deadlines for EMV mandates vary by country and by payment network. We are investing significant resources and man-hours to develop and implement this methodology in all our payment related platforms. However, we are not certain if or when our financial institution customers will use or accept the methodology and the time it will take for this technology to be rolled-out to all customer ATM and POS devices connected to our platforms or adopted by our card issuing clients. Non-compliance with EMV mandates could result in lost business or financial losses from fraud or fines from network operators. We are also subject to network operating rules promulgated by the National Automated Clearing House Association relating to payment transactions processed by us using the Automated Clearing House Network and to various government laws regarding such operations, including laws pertaining to EBT.

Geographic Concentration

Our revenue composition by geographical area is based on Latin America and Caribbean. Latin America includes, among others, Costa Rica, México, Guatemala and Panamá. The Caribbean includes Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic and Virgin Islands, among others. See Note 21 of the Notes to Audited Consolidated Financial Statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus for additional information.

Table of Contents

Legal Proceedings

We are defendants in various lawsuits or arbitration proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. Management believes, based on the opinion of legal counsel and other factors, that the aggregated liabilities, if any, arising from such actions will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition, results of operations and the cash flows of the Company.

Properties

Our principal operations are conducted in Puerto Rico. Our principal executive offices are located at Cupey Center Building, Road 176, Kilometer 1.3, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00926.

We own one property in Costa Rica, in the province of San Jose, which is used by our Costa Rican subsidiary for its Payment Processing business. We also lease space in 9 other locations across Latin America and the Caribbean, including our headquarters in San Juan, Puerto Rico and various data centers and office facilities to meet our sales and operating needs. We believe that our properties are in good operating condition and adequately serve our current business operations. We also anticipate that suitable additional or alternative space, including those under lease options, will be available at commercially reasonable terms for future expansion.

Table of Contents**MANAGEMENT****Executive Officers and Directors**

The following table sets forth information regarding the individuals who currently serve as our executive officers and members of our Board as of December 3, 2013.

Name	Age	Title
Peter Harrington	53	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Juan J. Román	48	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Philip E. Steurer	44	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer
Carlos J. Ramírez	52	Executive Vice President, Head of Business Solutions
Miguel Vizcarrondo	40	Executive Vice President, Head of Merchant Acquiring Business and Payment Processing
Eduardo Camargo	55	Executive Vice President and Chief Information Officer
Marc E. Becker	41	Chairman of the Board and Director
Frank G. D Angelo	68	Director
Jorge Junquera	65	Director
Teresita Loubriel	61	Director
Matthew H. Nord	34	Director
Néstor O. Rivera	67	Director
Scott I. Ross	33	Director
Alan H. Schumacher	67	Director

Peter Harrington has been our President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) since April 17, 2012 and EVERTEC, LLC s President and Chief Executive Officer since February 22, 2012. Mr. Harrington has been a member of our Board since August 7, 2013. Prior to joining EVERTEC, Mr. Harrington served as President of Latin America and Canada for First Data Corporation, a merchant acquiring and payment processing company (First Data), from 2002 to 2008. Prior to that role, Mr. Harrington served as President of PaySys International, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of First Data. Mr. Harrington joined First Data in 1998 as the Director of European Operations. Prior to joining First Data, he was a Managing Director responsible for the card processing business of EDS Africa, a subsidiary of Electronic Data Systems. Mr. Harrington also managed lending and credit card operations at The Massachusetts Company (a subsidiary of Travelers Insurance Company) and Fleet National Bank. In 2009, Mr. Harrington founded a consulting business focused on the payments industry where he consulted for major international payment companies and leading private equity firms operating in Canada and Latin America.

Juan J. Román has been our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) since April 17, 2012 and EVERTEC, LLC s Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since August 1, 2011. Prior to joining EVERTEC, Mr. Román served as Vice President of Finance and Chief Financial Officer of Triple-S Management Corporation, a provider of managed care and related products, since 2002. From 1996 to 2002, Mr. Román held numerous positions with Triple-S Management Corporation or its subsidiaries. From 1987 to 1995, Mr. Román worked at KPMG, LLP. Mr. Román has been a Certified Public Accountant and a member of the Puerto Rico Society of Certified Public Accountants as well as the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants since 1989.

Philip E. Steurer has been our and EVERTEC, LLC s Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer since August 1, 2012. Previously, Mr. Steurer served as Senior Vice President of Latin America and Caribbean for First Data from 2001 to 2012. Prior to that role, Mr. Steurer served as Unit Manager, Credit Services for Sears, Roebuck and Co. from 1999 to 2001.

Carlos J. Ramírez has been our Executive Vice President, Head of Business Solutions since April 17, 2012 and EVERTEC, LLC s Executive Vice President, Head of Business Development since 2004. From 1997 to

Table of Contents

2004, Mr. Ramírez served as Senior Executive Vice President of Business Development for GM Group, Inc. Puerto Rico. From 1990 to 1997, Mr. Ramírez served as Senior Executive Vice President for GM Group, Inc. International Division. From 1984 to 1990, Mr. Ramírez served as Sales Manager for Multiple Computer Services and as Systems Engineer from 1983 to 1984.

Miguel Vizcarrondo has been our Executive Vice President, Head of Merchant Acquiring Business and Payment Processing since April 17, 2012 and Executive Vice President, Head of Merchant Acquiring Business since February 22, 2012. Prior to that, Mr. Vizcarrondo served as EVERTEC, LLC's Senior Vice President, Head of the Merchant Acquiring Business since the consummation of the Merger. Prior to the Merger, Mr. Vizcarrondo served in that capacity for Banco Popular since 2006. From 2000 to 2006, Mr. Vizcarrondo served as Vice President Corporate Banking for Banco Popular. From 1996 to 2000, Mr. Vizcarrondo served as Portfolio Manager Treasury Division for Banco Popular.

Eduardo Camargo has been our Executive Vice President, Chief Information Officer since November 6, 2013. Prior to that, Mr. Camargo served as Chief Information Officer and Chief Technology Officer for Bank of America Merrill Lynch Brazil from 2011 to 2013. From 2008 to 2011, Mr. Camargo served as Deputy Head of Information Technology for HSBC Brazil and from 2007 to 2008, Mr. Camargo served as Delivery Manager for Satyam Computer Services. From 2003 to 2006, Mr. Camargo served as Information Technology Senior Vice President for Fidelity Information Services Brazil and from 1995 to 2003, Mr. Camargo served as Chief Information Officer for Banco Barclays S/A.

Marc E. Becker has been our Chairman of the Board since April 17, 2012 and EVERTEC, LLC's Chairman of the Board since the consummation of the Merger. Mr. Becker is a partner of Apollo Management. He has been employed with affiliates of Apollo Management since 1996 and has served as an officer of certain affiliates of Apollo Management. Prior to that time, Mr. Becker was employed by Smith Barney Inc. within its Investment Banking division. Mr. Becker serves on several boards of directors, including Apollo Residential Mortgage, Inc., Affinion Group, Ceva Logistics, Novitex Holdings, Inc. and Realogy Holdings Corp. During the past five years, Mr. Becker also served as a director of SourceHOV Holdings, Inc. (from May 2011 to April 2013), Vantium Capital, Inc. (from January 2007 to October 2012), Quality Distribution, Inc. (from June 1998 to May 2011), Countrywide plc (from May 2007 to February 2009), National Financial Partners (from January 1999 to May 2007), Sourcecorp, Incorporated (from January 2006 to May 2011) and Metals USA Holdings Corp. (from May 2005 to December 2007), and prior thereto, Mr. Becker also served as a director of UAP Holding Corp. (from November 2003 to November 2006). Mr. Becker has significant experience in making and managing private equity investments on behalf of Apollo Management and over 17 years experience in financing, analyzing and investing in public and private companies. We have been informed by Apollo that immediately following the completion of this offering, Mr. Becker intends to resign from our Board.

Frank G. D Angelo has been a member of our Board since September 9, 2013. Mr. D Angelo most recently served as President of Monitise Americas, Inc., a provider of mobile banking, payments and commerce networks from July 2012 to June 2013. Prior to that, Mr. D Angelo served as Executive Vice President of the Payment Solutions Group at Fidelity National Information Services, Inc. from March 2009 to December 2011. Mr. D Angelo served as Senior Executive Vice President of the Payment Solutions Group at Metavante Technologies, Inc. from April 1997 until the company's merger with Fidelity National Information Services, Inc. in 2009. Mr. D Angelo's career also includes twenty years of experience with Diebold, Incorporated, where he served in several executive management positions including CEO of Diebold Mexico. Mr. D Angelo has thirty-five years of experience in the financial services industry and has significant operational and management expertise and industry knowledge.

Jorge Junquera has been a member of our Board since April 17, 2012 and a member of the EVERTEC, LLC Board since the consummation of the Merger. Mr. Junquera was Senior Executive Vice President of Popular from 1997 until March 13, 2013. Mr. Junquera served as Chief Financial Officer of Popular and Banco Popular and Supervisor of the Financial Management Group of Popular from 1996 until March 15, 2013, when he assumed the role of Vice Chairman and Special Assistant to the CEO of Popular. Mr. Junquera served as

Table of Contents

Director of Banco Popular until 2000. He again undertook the role of Director from 2001 to the present. Mr. Junquera has also served as a Director of Popular North America, Inc. since 1996 and of other indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries of Popular. Mr. Junquera currently serves on the board of directors of various Puerto Rico open-end investment companies, including Popular Total Return Fund, Inc., Popular High Grade Fixed Income Fund, Inc., Popular Income Plus Fund, Inc., Popular Core Equity Fund, Inc. and Popular Money Market Fund, Inc. Mr. Junquera has significant experience managing financial institutions and serving on boards of directors.

Teresita Loubriel has been a member of our Board since June 30, 2013. Ms. Loubriel served in various positions at Popular and its subsidiary Banco Popular from 1978 until her retirement in 2008, including as Assistant Controller in charge of taxes, Corporate Controller, General Auditor, Head of the Quality Office, Head of the Year 2000 Office, Human Resources Director, Executive Vice President and Executive Officer in charge of Human Resources, Strategic Planning and Corporate Communications. Prior to joining Popular, Ms. Loubriel served in various positions, including as senior auditor in the audit practice of Price Waterhouse and Co. from 1974 to 1978. Ms. Loubriel served as the President of the Board of Directors of Hogar del Niño, Inc. and served on the Board of Trustees of Universidad del Sagrado Corazón from 2006 until June 2013. Ms. Loubriel was a certified public accountant from 1975 to 2010. She is presently a member of the Puerto Rico Society of Certified Public Accountants as a retired CPA.

Matthew H. Nord has been a member of our Board since April 17, 2012 and a member of the EVERTEC, LLC Board since the consummation of the Merger. Mr. Nord is a partner of Apollo Management and has been employed with affiliates of Apollo Management since 2003. Prior to that time, Mr. Nord was a member of the Investment Banking division of Salomon Smith Barney Inc. Mr. Nord serves on several boards of directors, including Affinion Group, Inc., Constellium Holdco B.V., Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation and Novitex Holdings, Inc. During the past five years, Mr. Nord has also served as a director of SourceHOV Holdings, Inc. (from May 2011 to April 2013), Sourcecorp, Incorporated (from July 2006 to May 2011), Hughes Telematics, Inc. (from December 2006 to July 2012) and Mobile Satellite Ventures, a subsidiary of Skyterra Communications, Inc. (from September 2006 to April 2008). Mr. Nord also serves on the Board of Overseers of the University of Pennsylvania's School of Design. Mr. Nord has significant experience in making and managing private equity investments on behalf of Apollo Management and over ten years experience in financing, analyzing and investing in public and private companies. We have been informed by Apollo that immediately following the completion of this offering, Mr. Nord intends to resign from our Board.

Néstor O. Rivera has been a member of our Board since April 17, 2012 and a member of the EVERTEC, LLC Board since the consummation of the Merger. Mr. Rivera has been Executive Vice President of Banco Popular, in charge of the Retail Banking and Operations Group since April 2004. Before assuming this position, Mr. Rivera served as Senior Vice-President in charge of the Retail Banking Division from 1988 to 2004. Mr. Rivera has significant experience managing financial institutions.

Scott I. Ross has been a member of our Board since April 17, 2012 and a member of the EVERTEC, LLC Board since the consummation of the Merger. Mr. Ross is a partner of Apollo Management. Mr. Ross joined Apollo Management and has been employed with affiliates of Apollo Management since 2004 (except for the period from August 2008 until September 2009 when he was employed by Shumway Capital Partners). Prior to 2004, Mr. Ross was a member of the Fixed Income, Currencies and Commodities Division and then a member of the Merchant Banking Division of Goldman, Sachs & Co. Mr. Ross also serves on the board of directors of Great Wolf Resorts, Inc. Mr. Ross has significant experience in making and managing private equity investments on behalf of Apollo Management and over ten years experience in financing, analyzing and investing in public and private companies.

Alan H. Schumacher has been a member of our Board since April 11, 2013. He is currently a director of Bluelinx Holdings Inc., Noranda Aluminum Holding Corporation, North American Bus Industries, Inc., Bluebird Bus Holdings Inc. and Quality Distribution Inc. Mr. Schumacher was a director of Anchor Glass Container Inc. from 2002 to 2006, and of Equable Ascent Financial, LLC from December 2009 through February 27, 2012. Mr. Schumacher was a member of the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board from 2002 through June,

Table of Contents

2012. Mr. Schumacher has 23 years of experience working in various positions at American National Can Corporation and American National Can Group, where, from 1997 until his retirement in 2000, he served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer and, from 1988 through 1996, he served as Vice President, Controller and Chief Accounting Officer. Mr. Schumacher has experience in oversight of financial reporting and internal controls.

Board Composition

Our Board is currently comprised of nine directors, all of whom are named in this prospectus. We currently avail ourselves of the controlled company transition period under the NYSE rules. The Board will take all action necessary to comply with the NYSE rules, including appointing a majority of independent directors to the Board by September 18, 2014, appointing at least a majority of independent members on compensation and nominating and corporate governance committees by December 17, 2013 and having compensation and nominating and corporate governance committees composed entirely of independent directors by September 18, 2014. In addition, we are currently subject to a transition period that does not require us to have an audit committee composed entirely of independent directors until April 11, 2014.

Subject to certain exceptions set forth in the Stockholder Agreement described elsewhere in this prospectus and applicable law, so long as Apollo owns at least 25% of our outstanding common stock, Apollo will generally have the right to nominate five directors, and so long as Popular, together with its affiliates, owns at least 25% of our outstanding common stock, Popular will generally have the right to nominate three directors, subject to certain adjustments if Popular and its affiliates own at least 10% more of our common stock than the amount of our common stock owned by Apollo at such time. In addition, if either Apollo or Popular, together with its affiliates, owns greater than 10% but less than 25% of our outstanding common stock, it will have the right to nominate two members of our Board. Similarly, if either Apollo or Popular, together with its affiliates, owns greater than 5% but less than 10% of our outstanding common stock, it will have the right to nominate one member of our Board. Popular will own approximately 14.8% of our common stock and Apollo will no longer own any of our common stock after the completion of this offering and the share repurchase. As a result, subject to applicable law and the Stockholder Agreement described in this prospectus, immediately after the completion of this offering Popular will have the right to nominate two members of our Board and Apollo will no longer have any director nomination rights. Each of Apollo and Popular has agreed to vote all of the shares of our common stock owned by it and its affiliates, and to take all other actions within its control, to cause the election of directors nominated in accordance with the Stockholder Agreement. Similarly, we have agreed to take all actions within our control necessary and desirable to cause the election of directors nominated in accordance with the Stockholder Agreement. Accordingly, immediately after the completion of this offering, Popular will have the power to significantly influence the election of directors at our annual meetings. Except for certain exceptions described in the Stockholder Agreement and subject to applicable law, a director only may be removed and replaced by the stockholder having the right to nominate such director. Our executive officers and key employees serve at the discretion of our Board. See Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Related Party Transactions After the Closing of the Merger Stockholder Agreement. Following the completion of this offering, Apollo will no longer own any of our common stock and therefore its rights and obligations under the Stockholder Agreement will terminate in accordance with the terms of the Stockholder Agreement.

Pursuant to the Stockholder Agreement, Messrs. Becker, D Angelo, Nord, Ross and Schumacher who currently serve as directors, were originally nominated by Apollo, and Messrs. Junquera and Rivera and Ms. Loubriel, who currently serve as directors, were originally nominated by Popular. As a result of the secondary offering on September 18, 2013, the director nomination rights of Apollo and Popular were reduced to two and two, respectively. Pursuant to the Stockholder Agreement, on September 19, 2013 Apollo notified us that Messrs. Nord, D Angelo and Schumacher were no longer deemed nominated in accordance with the terms of the Stockholder Agreement and on September 20, 2013 Popular notified us that Mr. Junquera was no longer deemed nominated in accordance with the terms of the Stockholder Agreement. Pursuant to the Stockholder Agreement, Mr. Harrington currently serves as a management director. The Board has determined that each of Messrs. D Angelo and Schumacher and Ms. Loubriel is an independent director. We have been informed by

Table of Contents

Apollo that immediately following the completion of this offering, Messrs. Becker and Nord intend to resign from our Board. As a result, our Board will consist of seven directors, with two vacancies.

Audit Committee

Our Audit Committee consists of Messrs. Ross, chairperson, and Schumacher, who were originally nominated to serve on our Board by Apollo, and Ms. Loubriel, who was nominated to serve on our Board by Popular. Our Board has determined that each of Mr. Schumacher and Ms. Loubriel qualifies as an audit committee financial expert as such term is defined in Item 407(d)(5) of Regulation S-K and is independent as independence is defined in Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act and under the NYSE listing standards. Under the NYSE listing rules we will be required to have an audit committee with a majority of independent directors until April 11, 2014. Thereafter, we will be required to have an audit committee comprised entirely of independent directors. Our Audit Committee will consist of at least three board members which must meet at least four times a year, including once every fiscal quarter. The responsibilities of our Audit Committee will include overseeing the following: the integrity of our financial statements; its independent auditor's qualifications, independence and performance; the performance of our internal audit function; and our compliance with laws and regulations.

Compensation Committee

Our Compensation Committee (the Company Committee) consists of Messrs. Ross, chairperson, and Schumacher, who were originally nominated to serve on our Board by Apollo, and Mr. Rivera, who was nominated to serve on our Board by Popular. Our Board has determined that Mr. Schumacher is independent. Under the NYSE listing rules we are required to have a compensation committee with at least one independent director as of and during the 90-day period beginning on the date on which we ceased to qualify as a controlled company, which occurred September 18, 2013. After such 90-day period until September 18, 2014, we will be required to have a majority of independent directors on our compensation committee. Thereafter, we will be required to have a compensation committee comprised entirely of independent directors. The Company Committee must meet at least once a year and will make decisions related to the equity-based compensation of EVERTEC employees and managers. The responsibilities of the Company Committee will include: reviewing the CEO's equity based compensation; administering all equity based compensation plans; approving all equity-based compensation for other officers and managers; and adopting, modifying, or terminating the equity-based compensation plans.

We have been informed that upon the earlier of the completion of this offering and December 17, 2013, Mr. Rivera intends to resign from our Compensation Committee. We expect Ms. Loubriel will be appointed to the Compensation Committee to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Rivera's resignation.

Nominating Committee

Our Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee (the Nominating Committee) consists of Messrs. Ross, chairperson, and Becker, who were originally nominated to serve on our Board by Apollo, and Ms. Loubriel, who was nominated to serve on our Board by Popular. Our Board has determined that Ms. Loubriel is independent. Under the NYSE listing rules we are required to have a nominating and corporate governance committee with at least one independent director as of and during the 90-day period beginning on the date on which we ceased to qualify as a controlled company, which occurred September 18, 2013. After such 90-day period until September 18, 2014, we will be required to have a majority of independent directors on our nominating and corporate governance committee. Thereafter, we will be required to have a nominating and corporate governance comprised entirely of independent directors. Our Nominating Committee must meet at least once a year. The responsibilities of our Nominating Committee will include the following: assisting the Board in identifying individuals qualified to serve as members of the Board, recommending to the Board the director nominees for the next annual stockholders meeting, in each case subject to the terms of the Stockholder Agreement, reviewing and recommending to the Board a set of corporate governance guidelines, and leading the Board in its review of the Board's and management's performance. For a further description of our director nomination process under our Stockholder Agreement, see Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Related Party Transactions After the Closing of the Merger Stockholder Agreement Director Nomination Rights .

Table of Contents

We have been informed that upon the earlier of the completion of this offering and December 17, 2013, Mr. Becker intends to resign from our Nominating Committee. We expect Mr. D Angelo will be appointed to the Nominating Committee to fill the vacancy created by Mr. Becker's resignation.

Other Committees

Our amended and restated bylaws provide that our Board may establish one or more additional committees. The Stockholder Agreement provides that, unless otherwise prohibited by applicable law or regulation or the NYSE listing rules (including the independence requirements described above), for so long as Apollo or Popular owns, together with its affiliates, at least 5% of our outstanding common stock, it has the right to representation on each committee of the Board in the same proportion as the number of directors, if any, nominated by it bears to the total number of Directors. Following the completion of this offering, Apollo will no longer own any of our common stock and therefore this right will terminate.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a Code of Ethics that applies to all our directors, officers and employees, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. Our Code of Ethics is posted on our website at www.evertecinc.com in the Investor Relations section under Governance Documents. We intend to include on our website any amendments to, or waivers from, a provision of the Code of Ethics that applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, or controller that relates to any element of the code of ethics as defined by the SEC.

Executive Compensation

The information in this Executive Compensation section reflects the compensation structure and policies of EVERTEC as of December 31, 2012, unless otherwise noted.

Overview of Compensation Committee

The Company Committee is responsible for recommending to our Board our general compensation philosophy and objectives, making decisions relating to the compensation of our CEO, approving the compensation of our other executive officers, and administering our equity-based compensation plans, in which our named executive officers may participate. The Company Committee is also charged with overseeing the risk assessment of our compensation arrangements applicable to our executive officers and other employees, and reviewing and considering the relationship between risk management policies and practices, and compensation. Prior to the abolishment of the EVERTEC, LLC Compensation Committee on August 1, 2013, responsibility for certain compensation actions was shared by the EVERTEC, LLC Compensation Committee and the Company Committee. In connection with the abolishment of the EVERTEC, LLC Compensation Committee, the Company Committee assumed all functions previously shared by the two committees.

The Company Committee meets as often as necessary, but at least once each year. Although, the Company Committee is primarily responsible for analyzing the compensation programs and making recommendations to our Board, the Company Committee has the authority to hire a compensation consultant to assist it in fulfilling its duties. However, to date no compensation consultants have been retained.

The Compensation Discussion and Analysis below describes our compensation objectives, practices and philosophy with respect to our NEOs for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012.

Table of Contents***Compensation Discussion and Analysis***

Our named executive officers (each, an NEO, and collectively, the NEOs) at December 31, 2012 are listed in the table below. All of our NEOs are (or were) primarily employed by EVERTEC, LLC, which is our principal operating subsidiary, but also serve in similar functions at EVERTEC, Inc.

Named executive officers	Title
Peter Harrington ⁽¹⁾	President and Chief Executive Officer
Juan J. Román ⁽²⁾	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Philip E. Steurer ⁽³⁾	Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer
Miguel Vizcarrondo ⁽⁴⁾	Executive Vice President, Head of Merchant Acquiring Business and Payment Processing
Carlos J. Ramírez	Executive Vice President, Head of Business Solutions
Felix M. Villamil ⁽⁵⁾	Former President and Chief Executive Officer; Former Vice Chairman of the Board

(1) Mr. Harrington was appointed as CEO of EVERTEC, LLC on February 22, 2012.

(2) Mr. Román was appointed as CFO of EVERTEC, LLC on August 1, 2011.

(3) Mr. Steurer was appointed as Chief Operating Officer of EVERTEC, LLC on August 1, 2012.

(4) Mr. Vizcarrondo served as Senior Vice President of EVERTEC, LLC until February 22, 2012 when he was promoted to Executive Vice President.

(5) Mr. Villamil served as President and Chief Executive Officer of EVERTEC, LLC until February 22, 2012, at which time Mr. Villamil assumed the role of Vice Chairman of the Board of EVERTEC, LLC. In addition, on April 17, 2012, Mr. Villamil was appointed Vice Chairman of our Board. Mr. Villamil resigned from all positions with us effective August 7, 2013.

Compensation Philosophy and Objectives

As mentioned above, the Company Committee is responsible for establishing, implementing and continually monitoring adherence with our compensation philosophy. Its intent is to ensure that the total compensation paid to our executive officers is fair, reasonable and competitive.

The philosophy behind our compensation program is to:

Support an environment that rewards performance with respect to established goals;

Integrate our incentive compensation program with our short and long-term success; and

Align the interest of executives with the long-term interests of stockholders through equity based awards that can result in ownership of stock.

Compensation for our NEOs is designed to provide rewards commensurate with each NEO's contribution. Our executive compensation strategy is designed to achieve the following objectives:

Attract and retain highly qualified executives;

Provide executives with compensation that is competitive within the industry in which we operate;

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Establish compensation packages that take into consideration the executive's role, qualifications, experience, responsibilities, leadership potential, individual goals and performance; and

Align executive compensation to support our objectives.

The Company Committee believes the executive compensation packages provided by us to our executives, including to our NEOs, should include both cash and equity-based compensation that rewards performance as measured against established goals and that ensure management is not encouraged to take unnecessary and/or excessive risks that may harm the Company.

Table of Contents

Role of Executive Officers in Compensation Decisions

Our CEO annually reviews the performance of each of our other NEOs. The conclusions reached and recommendations based on these reviews, including with respect to salary adjustments and annual incentive awards target and actual payout amounts, are presented to the Company Committee, which has the discretion to modify any recommended adjustments or awards to executives.

The Company Committee has final approval over all compensation decisions for our NEOs and approves recommendations regarding cash and equity awards to all of our NEOs.

Our CEO is not permitted to attend any meetings of the Company Committee where the CEO's performance or compensation is discussed, unless specifically invited by the committee.

Executive Compensation Program

On an annual basis, the Company Committee may conduct a comprehensive review of the executive compensation philosophy and objectives, and could make changes it considers appropriate following, as applicable, the general compensation practices in the processing industry and the prevailing economic scenarios in the countries in which we do business.

Our compensation program for our NEOs consists of the following key elements:

Base salary;

Short-term cash incentives based on performance;

Long-term equity incentives also based on performance; and

Other benefits and perquisites.

Elements of Compensation

Base Salary

We provide our NEOs and other employees with base salary to compensate them for services rendered during each fiscal year. Base salary ranges for NEOs are determined for each executive based on his or her position and scope of responsibility. The initial base salary for our NEOs is established in their employment agreements.

Annual base salary for our NEOs is subject to annual review by the Company Committee for possible increase at the Board's sole discretion. In reviewing base salaries, the Company Committee may consider (i) changes in individual responsibility; (ii) internal analysis of the executive's compensation, both individually and relative to other officers; and (iii) the individual performance of the executive.

Performance-Based Incentive Compensation

Annual Bonus

Our NEOs are generally eligible to earn annual bonus incentive payments based on performance against measurable annual financial goals and on a discretionary element. This annual incentive payment is contingent upon attainment of EVERTEC, LLC's budgeted Adjusted EBITDA and the achievement of qualitative and quantitative performance goals as established by the EVERTEC, LLC Board.

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The annual cash incentive is intended to focus the entire organization on the budgeted Adjusted EBITDA. The Company Committee uses Adjusted EBITDA as the performance goal because it is a critical metric used by management to direct and measure our business performance and achievement of strategy goals. We believe that this measure is clearly understood by both our employees and stockholders, and that achievement of the stated goal is a key component in the creation of long-term value for our stockholders. For 2012, the EVERTEC, LLC

Table of Contents

Board established an Adjusted EBITDA performance goal of \$172.3 million. Reported actual Adjusted EBITDA was \$169.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. As a result, for 2012 the Company Committee approved annual incentive payouts to our NEOs who were eligible to receive annual bonuses for 2012 at an average of 93% based on the Company's 2012 financial and operating performance and individual executive performance.

The annual incentive, as mentioned above, is divided into two elements, a performance-based element and a discretionary element, neither of which are payable unless approved by the EVERTEC, LLC Board. The performance-based element is based on the budgeted Adjusted EBITDA and the discretionary element is based on the Company Committee's assessment of the individual employee's performance. In assessing the individual performance of our NEOs, the Company Committee, in its discretion, considers recommendations of our CEO (except in determining the CEO's own bonus) and the following list of factors (this list is not exclusive) and makes its determinations as of the date the bonus is payable: (i) achievement of internal financial and operating targets, (ii) improvement of management and (iii) organizational capabilities and implementation of long-term strategic plans.

The target bonus percentage (which is segregated between the percentage applied to the performance-based element and to the discretionary element) for our NEOs is established in their employment agreements, which are summarized below under "Employment Agreements" following the "Summary Compensation Table".

The target annual cash bonus, and the performance-based and discretionary elements, for each NEO as a percentage of salary were as follows:

Named executive officers	Target bonus percentage	Performance-based	Discretionary
Peter Harrington ⁽¹⁾	100%		100%
Juan J. Román	75%	50%	25%
Philip E. Steurer ⁽²⁾	75%		75%
Miguel Vizcarrondo	75%	30%	45%
Carlos J. Ramírez	75%	30%	45%
Félix M. Villamil ⁽³⁾	n/a	n/a	n/a

(1) With respect to fiscal year 2012, Mr. Harrington's employment agreement provides the executive can earn a bonus of up to 50% of his annual base salary.

(2) In the case of Mr. Steurer, in connection with his hire on August 1, 2012, his 2012 annual bonus amount of \$100,000 was specified in his employment agreement.

(3) In connection with Mr. Villamil's transition from President and Chief Executive Officer of EVERTEC, LLC to Vice Chairman of the EVERTEC, LLC Board, EVERTEC, LLC and Mr. Villamil entered into a modification agreement which is summarized below under "CEO Compensation". In accordance with the modification agreement, Mr. Villamil was not eligible to receive an annual bonus payment. Mr. Villamil resigned from all positions with us effective August 7, 2013.

2010 Equity Incentive Plan

On September 30, 2010, the board of directors of Carib Holdings, Inc. (now EVERTEC Intermediate, LLC) adopted the Carib Holdings, Inc. 2010 Equity Incentive Plan (as amended and restated, as described below, the "2010 Plan"). Holdings reserved 5,843,208 shares of its Class B Non-Voting Common Stock for issuance upon exercise and grants of stock options, restricted stock and other equity awards under the 2010 Plan. On April 17, 2012 (i) the 2010 Plan was amended and assumed by the Company, (ii) each of the then outstanding stock options to purchase shares of Carib Holdings Inc.'s Class B Non-Voting Common Stock (including, without limitation, those described in this section) became a stock option to purchase the same number and class of shares of the Company's Class B Non-Voting Common Stock, in each case on the same terms (including exercise price) as the original stock option and (iii) each of the then outstanding shares of restricted stock of Holdings (including, without limitation, those described in this section) was converted into the same number of shares of restricted stock of Company. The purpose of the 2010 Plan is to provide a means through which EVERTEC and its subsidiaries may attract and retain key personnel and whereby its directors, officers,

Table of Contents

employees, consultants and advisors can acquire and maintain an equity interest in EVERTEC or be paid incentive compensation, thereby strengthening their commitment to the welfare of EVERTEC and its subsidiaries and aligning their interests with those of EVERTEC's stockholders. Our Board was in charge of administering the 2010 Plan until May 31, 2012 when it delegated this responsibility to the Company Committee.

This Executive Compensation section assumes that EVERTEC, Inc. had adopted the 2010 Plan as of September 30, 2010.

Equity awards are generally awarded to executives upon commencement of employment or in connection with promotions. Awards typically take the form of stock options with a mix of time-based and performance-based vesting.

Subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the respective stock option agreement and the 2010 Plan, Holdings granted 2010 Plan participants the right to purchase shares of Holdings Class B Non-Voting Common Stock in three vesting tranches as follows: (i) Tranche A stock options will generally vest in five equal installments; (ii) Tranche B stock options will vest at such time as the Investor Internal Rate of Return (IRR) equals or exceeds 25% based on cash proceeds received by the Investor; and (iii) Tranche C stock options will vest at such time as the IRR equals or exceeds 30% based on cash proceeds received by the Investor; provided, that, the participant is then employed by us or an affiliate. Notwithstanding the vesting provision of the stock options, the awards will only become exercisable upon the earlier to occur of a change of control or an initial public offering of EVERTEC. All of the Tranche B and Tranche C stock options became vested, and all vested options became exercisable, in connection with our initial public offering on April 17, 2013.

On February 22, 2012, in connection with his employment, Mr. Harrington and Holdings entered into a stock option agreement (the Harrington Option Agreement), in accordance with the 2010 Plan. The Harrington Option Agreement provides for a grant of 700,000 options, of which 233,334 are Tranche A stock options, 233,334 are Tranche B stock options and 233,332 are Tranche C stock options that vest upon the attainment of certain performance criteria as described above, each with an exercise price of \$4.83 per share. Mr. Harrington and Holdings also entered into a Subscription Agreement, dated as of February 22, 2012, pursuant to which Mr. Harrington purchased 29,292 shares of Class B Non-Voting Common Stock of the Company. In addition, Mr. Harrington and Holdings also entered into a restricted stock agreement, dated as of February 22, 2012, pursuant to which Mr. Harrington was granted 29,292 restricted shares of Class B Non-Voting Common Stock of Holdings, which vest on the earlier to occur of (i) the date that Mr. Harrington receives a bonus in respect of 2012 from EVERTEC, LLC and (ii) May 1, 2013, subject to Mr. Harrington's continuous service on the applicable vesting date. The restricted shares were granted to Mr. Harrington outside the Plan but will be subject to the terms and conditions of the Plan.

Also, on February 22, 2012, in connection with his promotion to Executive Vice President, Mr. Vizcarrondo was granted an additional 20,000 options: 6,668 Tranche A stock options, 6,666 Tranche B stock options and 6,666 Tranche C stock options in accordance with the 2010 Plan, each with an exercise price of \$4.83 per share. The Tranche A stock options vest in four equal installments and the Tranche B and C stock options vest upon the attainment of certain performance criteria.

On August 1, 2012, in connection with his employment, Mr. Steurer and EVERTEC, Inc. entered into a stock option agreement, in accordance with the 2010 Plan. Mr. Steurer's option agreement provides for a grant of 300,000 options, of which 100,000 Tranche A stock options vest in five equal installments and 100,000 Tranche B stock options and 100,000 Tranche C stock options vest upon the attainment of certain performance criteria, each with an exercise price of \$6.04 per share. Mr. Steurer and EVERTEC, Inc. also entered into a Subscription Agreement, dated as of August 1, 2012, pursuant to which Mr. Steurer purchased 33,112 shares of Class B Non-Voting Common Stock at a price of \$6.04 per share.

On February 11, 2011, pursuant to a December 8, 2010 authorization by the board of directors of Holdings, Holdings entered into stock option agreements with Mr. Vizcarrondo and Mr. Ramirez, as well as other senior

Table of Contents

executives. As to Mr. Román, on June 30, 2011, the EVERTEC, LLC Board approved Mr. Román's employment agreement, which included, among other provisions, the grant of 390,000 stock options and the subscription and sale of 30,000 shares of Class B Non-Voting Common Stock.

See the Grants of Plan Based Awards and Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year End tables, as well as Note 14 of the Notes to Audited Consolidated Financial Statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus for additional information related to share-based compensation.

For purposes of these vesting provisions, the Investor is Apollo Investment Fund VII, L.P., and the IRR is the rate of return measured in cash and any securities received by the Investor as a return on its investment in the common stock of EVERTEC, Inc.

The stock options granted to our NEOs are as follows:

Named executive officers	Total Stock Options	Tranche A	Tranche B	Tranche C
Peter Harrington	700,000	233,334	233,334	233,332
Juan J. Román	390,000	130,000	130,000	130,000
Philip E. Steurer	300,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Miguel Vizcarrondo	370,592	123,532	123,530	123,530
Carlos J. Ramírez	467,456	155,820	155,818	155,818
Félix M. Villamil ⁽¹⁾	155,820	155,820		

- (1) On February 24, 2012, EVERTEC, Inc. and Mr. Villamil entered into an amendment to his existing stock option agreement pursuant to which all options not vested or modified as of that date (1,012,820) have expired. As of that date, 77,910 Tranche A stock options have vested and 77,910 of Tranche A stock options remain unvested as described below under CEO Compensation. In connection with his resignation effective as of August 7, 2013, Mr. Villamil entered into a subsequent amendment to his stock option agreement pursuant to which all of his unvested options immediately vested.

2013 Equity Incentive Plan

In connection with our initial public offering, we adopted the EVERTEC, Inc. 2013 Equity Incentive Plan, as described below (the 2013 Plan and, together with the 2010 Plan, the Equity Incentive Plans). The terms of the 2013 Plan are substantially similar to the terms of the 2010 Plan. Under the 2013 Plan, 5,956,882 shares of our Common Stock are reserved for issuance upon exercise and grants of stock options, restricted stock and other equity awards. The 2013 Plan is administered by the Company Committee.

In connection with the adoption of the 2013 Plan, the 2010 Plan remains in effect. However, no new awards will be granted under the 2010 Plan.

Other Compensation**Statutory Cash Bonus Payment**

Each NEO received in 2012 the payment of a Christmas bonus. As a general rule, Puerto Rico law requires that employers pay employees that worked more than 700 hours in a year, an amount which cannot be less than \$600.00 as a Christmas bonus, which must be paid on or before December 15. In 2012, our policy was to pay a Christmas bonus to employees in Puerto Rico in an amount equivalent to half a month's payment of the employee's base salary. In Costa Rica, the law requires an amount equivalent to one month of total earnings to be paid as a Christmas bonus.

Benefits and Perquisites

Our NEOs participate in the same benefit programs as the rest of our general employee population. These benefits include health insurance coverage, short-term and long-term disability insurance, and life insurance, among others. In addition, our senior executives, including our NEOs, are eligible for certain perquisites, which

Table of Contents

do not constitute a significant portion of their total compensation package. During 2012, these additional perquisites included the use of Company-owned automobiles, periodic comprehensive medical examinations, a limited number of personal tickets to events sponsored by EVERTEC, LLC and club membership fees. Also in 2012, for new expatriate executives, the Company paid for relocation and temporary lodging expenses. For 2013, we anticipate that we will maintain the same perquisites and benefits for senior executives, including our NEOs. Such benefits could be periodically reviewed based on market trends and regulatory developments.

Also, our NEOs, as all of our other employees, are eligible to participate in the EVERTEC, LLC Savings and Investment Plan. This plan is a tax-qualified retirement savings plan (similar to a 401(k) plan) to which all Puerto Rico employees are able to contribute up to \$10,000 pre-tax and up to 10% after-tax of their total annual compensation. We match 50% of the employee contributions up to 3% of base salary. All matching contributions to the EVERTEC, LLC Savings and Investment Plan vest 20% each year for a five-year period.

CEO Compensation

On February 22, 2012, the EVERTEC, LLC Board appointed Peter Harrington as EVERTEC, LLC's President and CEO. In connection with Mr. Harrington's appointment as EVERTEC, LLC's President and Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Harrington and EVERTEC, LLC entered into an employment agreement, dated as of February 22, 2012 (the "Harrington Employment Agreement"). The Harrington Employment Agreement provides for, among other things: (1) an annual base salary of \$500,000 (which will be pro-rated for any partial calendar year), subject to annual review by our Board; and (2) an annual bonus opportunity of up to 100% of base salary contingent upon the achievement of qualitative and quantitative performance goals established by the EVERTEC, LLC Board (provided that Mr. Harrington's maximum bonus opportunity for 2012 is 50% of base salary). Mr. Harrington is eligible to participate in EVERTEC, LLC's retirement and other employee benefit plans and policies that are generally available to other executives, except severance plans or policies. EVERTEC, LLC also agreed to reimburse Mr. Harrington for reasonable costs associated with his relocation to Puerto Rico, temporary lodging and other incidental expenses.

In addition, Mr. Harrington and Holdings entered into a stock option agreement and a restricted stock agreement dated as of February 22, 2012, in accordance with the 2010 Plan, as discussed above. Mr. Harrington and Holdings also entered into a Subscription Agreement, dated as of February 22, 2012, pursuant to which Mr. Harrington purchased 29,292 shares of Class B Non-Voting Common Stock of EVERTEC, Inc. at a price of \$8.54 per share.

On February 24, 2012, EVERTEC, LLC announced that Mr. Villamil was assuming the role of Vice Chairman of the EVERTEC, LLC Board and would no longer serve as EVERTEC, LLC's President and CEO. In connection with Mr. Villamil's transition from President and CEO to Vice Chairman of the EVERTEC, LLC Board, EVERTEC, LLC and Mr. Villamil entered into a modification agreement and general release (the "Villamil Modification Agreement"). The Villamil Modification Agreement provides for, among other things, a payment by EVERTEC, LLC to Mr. Villamil of \$2,216,170, less applicable withholding taxes. In addition, the Villamil Modification Agreement sets forth the terms of Mr. Villamil's service with EVERTEC, LLC for the two year period following February 22, 2012, for which he will be paid \$150,000 per year. Mr. Villamil served as an officer of EVERTEC, LLC and executive Vice Chairman of the EVERTEC, LLC Board until June 1, 2013 (the "Retirement Date"), at which time he voluntarily retired from employment with EVERTEC, LLC, but continued to serve as the non-executive Vice Chairman of the EVERTEC, LLC Board. Mr. Villamil resigned from all positions with us, including as the non-executive Vice Chairman of the EVERTEC, LLC Board, effective August 7, 2013.

In connection with the Villamil Modification Agreement, the restricted shares of Class B Non-Voting Common Stock of Holdings granted to Mr. Villamil pursuant to his restricted stock agreement will continue to vest pursuant to the terms and conditions set forth in his restricted stock agreement until the Retirement Date, at which time such restricted shares shall become fully vested and non-forfeitable, subject to Mr. Villamil's continued employment until the Retirement Date.

Table of Contents

The stock options granted to Mr. Villamil under his stock option agreement which had vested as of February 24, 2012 remain outstanding, however all stock options that had not vested or modified as of that date have expired. On February 24, 2012, EVERTEC, Inc. and Mr. Villamil entered into an amendment to Mr. Villamil's stock option agreement which provides that Mr. Villamil will become vested in an additional 77,910 Tranche A stock options in two substantially equal installments on each of the first two anniversaries of the date on which he commences service as Vice Chairman of the EVERTEC, LLC Board. In connection with his resignation effective August 7, 2013, EVERTEC, Inc. and Mr. Villamil entered into another amendment to Mr. Villamil's stock option agreement, pursuant to which his 38,955 remaining unvested Tranche A stock options immediately became vested and will remain exercisable until the expiration of the option term.

Tax Deductibility of Executive Compensation

The Company Committee intends that all applicable compensation payable for NEOs residing in Puerto Rico be deductible for Puerto Rican income tax purposes, unless there are valid compensatory reasons for paying non-deductible amounts in order to ensure competitive levels of total compensation.

Compensation Risk Assessment

At this time, no compensation risk assessment has been performed. Existing employment and compensation arrangements were put in place in the context of the Merger without giving consideration to risk.

Summary Compensation Table

The following table summarizes the total compensation of each of our NEOs for services rendered during 2012, 2011 and for the post-Merger period from October 1 through December 31, 2010.

Name and principal position	Year	Salary	Bonus ⁽¹⁾	Stock awards ⁽²⁾	Option awards ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Non-equity nonqualified incentive plan compensation ⁽⁴⁾		Change in pension value and deferred earnings compensation ⁽⁵⁾	All other compensation ⁽⁶⁾	Total
						Non-equity nonqualified incentive plan compensation ⁽⁴⁾	Change in pension value and deferred earnings compensation ⁽⁵⁾			
Peter Harrington President and CEO	2012	\$ 413,462	\$ 235,833	\$ 250,007	\$ 1,384,134	\$	\$	\$	\$ 79,766	\$ 2,363,202
Juan J. Román Executive Vice President and CFO	2012	375,000	15,625				262,500		35,997	689,122
	2011	151,442	6,250		534,300		109,375		495	801,862
Philip E. Steurer Executive Vice President and COO	2012	93,096	100,000		327,800				28,645	549,541
Miguel Vizcarrondo Executive Vice President, Head of Merchant Acquiring Business and Payment Processing	2012	227,731	9,792		38,734		164,500		50,697	491,454
	2011	190,000	7,917		535,821		121,600		8,813	864,151
	2010	48,885	450,719				275,588		1,800	776,992
Carlos J. Ramírez Executive Vice President, Head of Business Solutions	2012	235,000	9,792				164,500		61,070	470,362
	2011	235,000	9,792		714,429		150,400		7,875	1,117,496
	2010	58,750	830,621				92,689		2,354	984,414
Félix M. Villamil ⁽⁵⁾ Former President and Chief Executive Officer; Former Vice Chairman of the Board	2012	207,885	81,500						3,035,105	3,324,490
	2011	500,000	320,833	800,000	1,786,072				186,949	3,593,854
	2010	125,000	17,375				196,875		185,920	525,170

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- (1) Includes Christmas bonus equivalent to half a month payment of the employee's base salary in accordance with general practice applicable to EVERTEC, LLC employees working in Puerto Rico, which was paid on December 1, 2012. Also, includes for Mr. Steurer, the annual bonus that was specified under his employment agreement and Mr. Harrington's discretionary annual bonus.
- (2) Aggregate grant date fair value computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718. For a discussion of assumptions made in the valuation of awards, refer to Note 14 of the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus.

Table of Contents

- (3) Aggregate grant date fair value computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718 related to Tranche A, Tranche B and Tranche C stock options. As previously described, NEOs have the right to purchase shares of EVERTEC, Inc. Class B Non-Voting Common Stock in three tranches. EVERTEC, LLC recognizes share-based compensation related to Tranche A, but not to Tranche B and C stock options as vesting is not considered probable.
- (4) Includes annual performance bonus.
- (5) On February 24, 2012, Mr. Villamil assumed the role of Vice Chairman of the EVERTEC, LLC Board and no longer served as an officer of EVERTEC, LLC. Accordingly, the amounts reported above relate to the compensation received as an officer of EVERTEC, LLC and as Vice Chairman of the EVERTEC, LLC Board. Mr. Villamil resigned from all positions with us effective as of August 7, 2013.
- (6) Other annual compensation consists of the following:

Name and principal position	Year	Car ⁽⁷⁾	Matching Contributions to defined contribution plans ⁽⁸⁾	Rent	Other ⁽⁹⁾	Total
Peter Harrington President and CEO	2012	\$ 14,167	\$ 2,901	\$ 36,000	\$ 26,698	\$ 79,766
Juan J. Román Executive Vice President and CFO	2012	11,200	4,411		20,386	35,997
	2011		495			495
Philip E. Steurer Executive Vice President and COO	2012	4,583		17,733	6,329	28,645
Miguel Vizcarrondo Executive Vice President, Head of Merchant Acquiring Business and Payment Processing	2012	17,533			33,164	50,697
	2011	8,813				8,813
	2010	1,800				1,800
Carlos J. Ramírez Executive Vice President, Head of Business Solutions	2012	18,375			42,695	61,070
	2011	7,875				7,875
	2010	2,354				2,354
Félix M. Villamil Former President and Chief Executive Officer; Former Vice Chairman of the Board	2012	56,667	6,500		2,971,938	3,035,105
	2011	15,920	1,029		170,000	186,949
	2010	15,920			170,000	185,920

- (7) Annual car-value depreciation as recognized in the financial statements for each of the years listed.
- (8) Matching contributions made by EVERTEC, LLC as part of 401(k)/1165(e) plan benefits.
- (9) Other compensation for 2012 principally relates to an equitable adjustment to stock options previously granted pursuant to the 2010 Plan payable in the form of a one-time cash bonus to holders of vested options in the amount of \$0.69 per share. Mr. Villamil's other compensation for 2012 relates to a payment of \$2,216,170 in connection with his modification agreement, \$592,800 related to a distribution made by the Company on May 9, 2012 on its restricted stock of \$3.71 per share and \$162,968 related to the one-time cash bonus made on December 21, 2012 on its restricted stocks and vested stock options, as explained above.

Table of Contents**Grants of Plan-Based Awards**

The following table sets forth certain information for plan-based awards granted to each of our NEOs for the year ended December 31, 2012.

Named executive officers	Grant date	Estimated future payouts under non-equity incentive plan awards ⁽¹⁾		Estimated future payouts under equity incentive target (#)	All other stock awards: number of shares of stock or units(#)	All other option awards: number of securities underlying options(#)	Exercise or base price of option (\$/Sh)	Market price of the grant (\$/Sh) ⁽²⁾	Grant date fair value of stock and option awards
		Target (\$)	Maximum (\$)						
Peter Harrington	February 22, 2012	\$	\$						
Restricted shares					29,292		\$ 4.83	\$ 8.54	\$ 250,007
Tranche A						233,334	4.83	8.54	519,635
Tranche B				233,334			4.83	8.54	442,168
Tranche C				233,332			4.83	8.54	442,331
Juan J. Román	February 22, 2012	262,500	281,250						
Philip E. Steurer	August 1, 2012								
Tranche A						100,000	6.04	6.04	134,300
Tranche B				100,000			6.04	6.04	100,000
Tranche C				100,000			6.04	6.04	93,500
Miguel Vizcarrondo	February 22, 2012	164,500	176,250						
Tranche A						6,668	4.83	8.54	14,036
Tranche B				6,666			4.83	8.54	12,632
Tranche C				6,666			4.83	8.54	12,065
Carlos J. Ramírez	February 22, 2012	164,500	176,250						
Félix M. Villamil									

(1) Maximum amounts reported are based on the amount determined by their employment agreements.

(2) As of December 31, 2012, there was not an active market value for the EVERTEC, Inc. Class B Non-Voting Common Stock, therefore the fair value of the common stock underlying stock-based compensation awards was determined by the EVERTEC, LLC Board using an internal valuation. See Note 14 of the Notes to Audited Consolidated Financial Statements appearing elsewhere in this prospectus for additional information related to share-based compensation.

Employment Agreements

We generally enter into employment agreements with our executives upon commencement of employment.

We entered into an employment agreement with Mr. Harrington on February 22, 2012 with a term ending on February 22, 2017, with Mr. Steurer on August 1, 2012 with a term ending on August 1, 2017. We entered into an employment agreement with Mr. Román on June 30, 2011 with a term ending on June 30, 2016. On October 1, 2010, we entered into employment agreements with Messrs. Ramírez and Vizcarrondo, each with a term ending on October 1, 2015.

Peter Harrington. The terms of Mr. Harrington's employment agreement as in effect as of December 31, 2012 provided for, among other things, (1) an annual base salary of \$500,000; and (2) an annual bonus with a target of up to 100% of Mr. Harrington's annual base salary contingent upon the achievement of qualitative and quantitative performance goals established by the EVERTEC, LLC Board, provided that with respect to fiscal year 2012, will be eligible to an the annual bonus up to 50% of the annual salary. Mr. Harrington is eligible to participate in our retirement and other employee benefit plans and policies that we make generally available to our other executives, except severance plans or policies, and is entitled to directors and officers insurance coverage.

Juan J. Román. The terms of Mr. Román's employment agreement provide for, among other things, (1) an annual base salary of \$375,000; and (2) an annual bonus with a target of up to 75% of Mr. Román's annual base salary, consisting of a bonus of 50% of base salary contingent on EVERTEC, LLC's attainment of the annual

Table of Contents

budget as established by the EVERTEC, LLC Board and a bonus of 25% of base salary contingent on the achievement of qualitative and quantitative performance goals established by the EVERTEC, LLC Board. Mr. Román is eligible to participate in our retirement and other employee benefit plans and policies that we make generally available to our other executives, except severance plans or policies, and is entitled to directors and officers insurance coverage.

Philip E. Steurer. The terms of Mr. Steurer's employment agreement provide for, among other things, (1) an annual base salary of \$235,000; and (2) an annual bonus with a target of up to 75% of Mr. Steurer's annual base salary contingent upon the achievement of qualitative and quantitative performance goals established by the EVERTEC, LLC Board. Mr. Steurer is eligible to participate in our retirement and other employee benefit plans and policies that we make generally available to our other executives, except severance plans or policies, and is entitled to directors and officers insurance coverage.

Miguel Vizcarrondo. The terms of Mr. Vizcarrondo's employment agreement (as amended on February 22, 2012) provide for, among other things, (1) an annual base salary of \$235,000; and (2) an annual bonus with a target of up to 75% of Mr. Vizcarrondo's annual base salary, consisting of a bonus of 30% of base salary contingent on EVERTEC, LLC's attainment of the annual budget as established by the EVERTEC, LLC Board and a bonus of 45% of base salary contingent on the achievement of certain other qualitative and quantitative performance goals established by the EVERTEC, LLC Board. Mr. Vizcarrondo is eligible to participate in our retirement and other employee benefit plans and policies that we make generally available to our other executives, except severance plans or policies, and is entitled to directors and officers insurance coverage.

Carlos J. Ramírez. The terms of Mr. Ramírez's employment agreement provide for, among other things, (1) an annual base salary of \$235,000; and (2) an annual bonus with a target of up to 75% of Mr. Ramírez's annual base salary, consisting of a bonus of 30% of base salary contingent on EVERTEC, LLC's attainment of the annual budget as established by the EVERTEC, LLC Board, a bonus of 25% of base salary contingent on the achievement of certain financial performance goals for the business lines over which he is responsible and a bonus of 20% of base salary contingent on the achievement of qualitative and quantitative performance goals established by the EVERTEC, LLC Board. Mr. Ramírez is eligible to participate in our retirement and other employee benefit plans and policies that we make generally available to our other executives, except severance plans or policies, and is entitled to directors and officers insurance coverage.

2010 Equity Incentive Plan

We maintain the 2010 Plan which became effective on September 30, 2010. The purpose of the 2010 Plan is to provide a means for us to attract and retain key personnel and for our directors, officers, employees, consultants and advisors to acquire and maintain an equity interest in our company, thereby strengthening their commitment to our welfare and aligning their interests with those of our stockholders.

The 2010 Plan will terminate automatically on September 30, 2020. No awards will be granted under the 2010 Plan after that date, but awards granted prior to that date may extend beyond that date. Our Board may amend, alter, suspend, discontinue, or terminate the 2010 Plan or any portion thereof at any time.

Awards. Under the 2010 Plan, awards of stock options, including both incentive stock options and nonqualified stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock and restricted stock units, stock bonus awards and performance compensation awards may be granted.

Eligibility. Our employees, consultants and directors and those of our affiliated companies, as well as those whom we reasonably expect to become our employees, consultants and directors or those of our affiliated companies are eligible for awards, provided that incentive stock options may be granted only to employees. A written agreement between us and each participant will evidence the terms of each award granted under the 2010 Plan.

Table of Contents

Shares Subject to the 2010 Plan. The shares that may be issued pursuant to awards will be our Class B Non-Voting Common Stock, \$0.01 par value per share, and subject to adjustment for certain corporate events, the maximum aggregate number of shares available for issuance under the 2010 Plan is 5,843,208 shares.

If any award under the 2010 Plan expires or otherwise terminates, in whole or in part, without having been exercised in full, the common stock withheld from issuance under that award will become available for future issuance under the 2010 Plan. If shares issued under the 2010 Plan are reacquired by us pursuant to the terms of any forfeiture provision, those shares will become available for future awards under the 2010 Plan.

Administration. Our Board, or a committee of members of our Board appointed by our Board, may administer the 2010 Plan (such administrator, the administrator.) Among other responsibilities, the administrator selects participants from among the eligible individuals, determines the number of common stock that will be subject to each award and determines the terms and conditions of each award, including exercise price, methods of payment and vesting schedules.

Stock Options. Incentive and nonqualified stock options may be granted under the 2010 Plan. Employees, directors, consultants and those whom the administrator reasonably expects to become employees, directors and consultants may be granted nonqualified stock options, but only employees may be granted incentive stock options. The administrator determines the exercise price of stock options granted under the 2010 Plan. The exercise price of an incentive or nonqualified stock option will be at least 100% (and in the case of an incentive stock option granted to a more than 10% shareholder, 110%) of the fair market value of the common stock subject to that option on the date that option is granted.

Stock Appreciation Rights. The administrator may, in its discretion, grant stock appreciation rights to participants. Generally, stock appreciation rights permit a participant to exercise the right and receive a payment equal to the value of the appreciation of our common stock over a span of time in excess of the fair market value of the common stock on the date of grant of the stock appreciation right. Stock appreciation rights may be settled in shares, cash or a combination thereof. The strike price per common share for each stock appreciation right will not be less than 100% of the fair market value per share as of the date of grant. The administrator determines the rate at which stock appreciation rights vest and any other conditions with respect to exercise of stock appreciation rights granted under the 2010 Plan.

Restricted Awards. The administrator may grant restricted awards, including both restricted stock and restricted stock units (a hypothetical account that is paid in the form of common stock or cash). The administrator will determine, in its sole discretion, the terms of each award. Subject to the terms of the award, the participant generally shall have the rights and privileges of a shareholder with respect to the restricted stock, including the right to vote the shares and the right to receive dividends. A restricted award may, but need not, provide that the restricted award may not be sold, assigned, pledged or transferred during the restricted period. The administrator may also require recipients of restricted stock to execute escrow agreements whereby the company would hold the restricted stock pending the release of any applicable restrictions.

Stock Bonus Awards. The administrator may issue unrestricted common stock, or other awards denominated in common stock, under the 2010 Plan to eligible persons, either alone or in tandem with other awards, in such amounts as the administrator shall from time to time in its sole discretion determine. Each stock bonus award granted under the 2010 Plan will be subject to such conditions not inconsistent with the 2010 Plan as may be reflected in the applicable award agreement.

Performance Compensation Awards. The administrator has the authority, at the time of grant of any award, to designate such award as a performance compensation award that is subject to the achievement of one or more performance goals.

Adjustments in Capitalization. Subject to the terms of an award agreement, in the event of certain corporate events, such as a dividend or distribution, recapitalization, stock split, reverse stock split, reorganization, merger,

Table of Contents

amalgamation, consolidation, combination, exchange or other relevant changes in capitalization, appropriate equitable adjustments or substitutions will be made to the number of common stock under, and the share terms of, the 2010 Plan and the awards granted thereunder, including the maximum number of common stock reserved for issuance under the 2010 Plan, and the number, price or kind of shares other consideration subject to awards to the extent necessary to preserve the economic intent of the award. In addition, subject to the terms of an award agreement, upon the occurrence of such events, the administrator may cancel outstanding awards and cause participants to receive, in cash, shares or a combination thereof, the value of the awards.

Change in Control. In the event of a change in control (as defined in the 2010 Plan), the administrator may provide that all options and stock appreciation rights granted under the 2010 Plan will become fully vested and immediately exercisable and any restricted period imposed upon restricted awards will expire immediately (including a waiver of applicable performance goals). Accelerated exercisability and lapse of restricted periods will, to the extent practicable, occur at a time which allows participants to participate in the change in control. In the event of a change in control, all incomplete performance periods will end, the administrator will determine the extent to which performance goals have been met, and such awards will be paid based upon the degree to which performance goals were achieved.

Termination of Employment or Service. Unless otherwise provided by the administrator in an award agreement: (i) the unvested portion of an option or stock appreciation right shall expire upon termination of employment or service of the participant granted the option or stock appreciation right, and the vested portion of such option or stock appreciation right shall remain exercisable for (A) one year following termination of employment or service by reason of such participant's death or disability, but not later than the expiration of the exercise period or (B) 90 days following termination of employment or service for any reason other than such participant's death or disability, and other than such participant's termination of employment or service for cause (as defined in the 2010 Plan), but not later than the expiration of the exercise period and (ii) both the unvested and the vested portion of an option or stock appreciation right shall expire upon the termination of the participant's employment or service for cause. With respect to restricted stock and restricted stock units, unless otherwise provided by the administrator in an award agreement, the unvested portion of restricted stock and restricted stock units shall terminate and be forfeited upon termination of employment or service of the participant.

Nontransferability. In general, each award granted under the 2010 Plan may be exercisable only by a participant during the participant's lifetime or, if permissible under applicable law, by the participant's legal guardian or representative. Except in very limited circumstances, no award may be assigned, alienated, pledged, attached, sold or otherwise transferred or encumbered by a participant other than by will or by the laws of descent and distribution, and any such purported assignment, alienation, pledge, attachment, sale, transfer or encumbrance will be void and unenforceable against us. However, the designation of a beneficiary will not constitute an assignment, alienation, pledge, attachment, sale, transfer or encumbrance.

2013 Equity Incentive Plan

In connection with our initial public offering, we adopted the 2013 Plan, which became effective upon consummation of the initial public offering on April 17, 2013. The purpose of the 2013 Plan is to provide a means for us to attract and retain key personnel and for our directors, officers, employees, consultants and advisors to acquire and maintain an equity interest in our company, thereby strengthening their commitment to our welfare and aligning their interests with those of our shareholders. Except as specifically noted below, the terms and conditions of the 2013 Plan are substantially similar to the terms and conditions of the 2010 Plan.

The 2013 Plan will terminate automatically on the tenth anniversary of the date it became effective. No awards will be granted under the 2013 Plan after that date, but awards granted prior to that date may extend beyond that date. Our Board may amend, alter, suspend, discontinue, or terminate the 2013 Plan or any portion thereof at any time.

Table of Contents

Shares Subject to the 2013 Plan. The shares that may be issued pursuant to awards are our common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, and subject to adjustment for certain corporate events, the maximum aggregate number of shares available for issuance under the 2013 Plan is 5,956,882 shares.

If any award under the 2013 Plan expires or otherwise terminates, in whole or in part, without having been exercised in full, the common stock withheld from issuance under that award will become available for future issuance under the 2013 Plan. If shares issued under the 2013 Plan are reacquired by us pursuant to the terms of any forfeiture provision, those shares will become available for future awards under the 2013 Plan.

Change in Control. Except to the extent otherwise provided in an award agreement, in the event of a (i) change in control and, within twelve (12) months following such change in control, (ii) (x) a participant's employment or service is terminated without cause (other than due to the participant's death or disability) or (y) the participant terminates his or her employment or service for good reason as defined in the participant's employment or consulting or similar agreement in effect at the time of such termination, as applicable, with respect to any outstanding awards then held by the participant, all options and stock appreciation rights granted under the 2013 Plan will become fully vested and immediately exercisable and any restricted period imposed upon restricted awards will expire immediately (including a waiver of applicable performance goals). Accelerated exercisability and lapse of restricted periods will, to the extent practicable, occur at a time which allows participants to participate in the change in control. In the event of a change in control, all incomplete performance periods will end, the administrator will determine the extent to which performance goals have been met, and such awards will be paid based upon the degree to which performance goals were achieved.

Clawback. Notwithstanding any provision in the 2013 Plan or any award agreement to the contrary, awards granted under the 2013 Plan will be subject, to the extent applicable, to any clawback policy adopted by the Company, and to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, as amended, and rules, regulations and binding, published guidance thereunder, which legislation provides for the clawback and recovery of incentive compensation in the event of certain financial statement restatements. In addition, incentive-based compensation payable under the 2013 Plan will be subject to clawback required by applicable securities laws and regulations.

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year End

The following table sets forth the outstanding equity awards for our NEOs as of December 31, 2012.

Named executive officers	Option awards				Stock awards				
	Number of securities underlying unexercised options (#)	Number of securities underlying unexercised options (#)	Equity incentive plan awards: number of securities underlying unexercised options (#)	Option exercise price (\$)	Option expiration date	Number of shares or units of stock that have not vested (#) ⁽²⁾	Market value of shares or units of stock that have not vested (\$)	Equity incentive plan awards: number of unearned shares, units or other rights that have not vested (#)	Equity incentive plan awards: market value of unearned shares, units or other rights that have not vested (\$)
Peter Harrington		700,000		\$ 4.83	February 22, 2022	29,292	\$ 205,776 ⁽³⁾		
Juan J. Román		390,000		1.30	June 30, 2021				
Philip E. Steurer		300,000		6.04	August 1, 2022				
Miguel Vizcarrondo		350,592		1.30	September 30, 2020				
		20,000		4.83	September 30, 2021				
Carlos J. Ramírez		467,456		1.30	September 30, 2020				
Félix M. Villamil		155,820		1.30	September 30, 2020	86,128	605,049 ⁽³⁾		

(1) Includes unexercisable options related to the three tranches: (i) Tranche A stock options that will vest in five equal installments, except for 77,910 options of Mr. Villamil that will vest in two years and Mr. Vizcarrondo's options granted on February 22, 2012 that will vest in four years; (ii) Tranche B stock options

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that will vest at such time as the IRR equals or exceeds 25% based on cash proceeds received by the Investor, and (iii) Tranche C stock options that vest at such time as the IRR equals or exceeds 30% provided, that, the participant is then employed by us or an affiliate. During 2012, for Tranche B and C the Company did not recognize share-based compensation expense as vesting was not considered probable. As of December 31, 2012, Messrs. Román, Vizcarrondo, Ramirez, and Villamil had

Table of Contents

become vested in 26,000, 48,413, 62,328 and 77,910 Tranche A stock options respectively. However, these options will remain unexercisable until the occurrence of a change of control or an initial public offering of EVERTEC.

- (2) Mr. Harrington's restricted shares of EVERTEC, Inc.'s Class B Non-Voting Common Stock will vest on the date Mr. Harrington is paid a bonus for 2012 (or May 1, 2013, if earlier), while Mr. Villamil's restricted shares will vest in bi-weekly equal installments until May 2013.
- (3) As of December 31, 2012, there was not an active market value for the EVERTEC, Inc.'s Class B Non-Voting Common Stock, therefore a \$7.03 value per share was established at December 31, 2012 based on an internal valuation.

Option Exercises and Stock Vested

No stock options were exercised by our NEOs for the year ended December 31, 2012. Stock awards vested for the year ended December 31, 2012 are as follow:

Named executive officers	Stock awards	
	Number of shares acquired on vesting (#)	Value realized on vesting (\$)
Peter Harrington		\$
Juan J. Román		
Philip E. Steurer		
Miguel Vizcarrondo		
Carlos J. Ramírez		
Félix M. Villamil ⁽¹⁾	39,988	280,916

(1) The value realized on vesting was calculated using the estimated market value of the underlying shares of EVERTEC, Inc. as of December 31, 2012.

Pension Benefits and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation

We do not provide defined benefit pension benefits or non-qualified deferred compensation.

Potential Payments upon Termination or Change in Control

We do not have change-in-control agreements with our NEOs. Nevertheless, our NEO's stock option agreements provide that in the event of a change in control of EVERTEC, LLC, any Tranche A stock options that have not become vested at the time of such change in control shall become vested on the first anniversary of such change in control. Also, in the event the NEO's employment with the Company is terminated by the Company without cause (as defined below) or by the NEO for good reason (as defined below) prior to such first anniversary date, such Tranche A stock options shall automatically become vested prior to the date of such termination. For purposes of the NEO's stock option agreement, a change-in-control is deemed to occur upon (1) the consummation of a sale of EVERTEC, Inc.; or (2) any transaction or series of related transactions in which Apollo Investment Fund VII, L.P., or any other investment fund or vehicle managed by Apollo Management or any of its affiliates, successors or assigns, sells at least 50% of the common stock of EVERTEC, Inc. directly or indirectly acquired by Apollo Investment Fund VII, L.P. and its affiliates and the investment funds and vehicles managed by Apollo Management or any of its affiliates, and at least 50% of the aggregate of all investments in shares of any EVERTEC, Inc. capital stock made by such entities on or after September 30, 2010, but excluding any common stock purchased on any securities exchange or national market system after an initial public offering or any investment originally made in a person other than EVERTEC, Inc. or one of its subsidiaries. However, any acquisition by Apollo Investment Fund VII, L.P., or any other investment fund or vehicle managed by Apollo Management or any of its affiliates, successors or assigns, or by Popular, EVERTEC, Inc., or any affiliate of any of them, will not be deemed to result in a change in control.

Table of Contents

Potential Payments Upon Termination of Employment

Upon termination of employment for any reason, including death or disability, each of Messrs. Harrington, Román, Steurer, Vizcarrondo and Ramírez would be entitled to receive his accrued but unpaid salary, any unpaid bonus earned for any fiscal year ended before the date of termination, and unpaid expense reimbursements, and any vested payments or benefits to which he may be entitled under our benefit plans or applicable law. We refer to the NEOs entitlements in the preceding sentence collectively as our Accrued Obligations.

Upon termination by us without cause or resignation for good reason (both as defined below), in addition to the Accrued Obligations, Messrs. Vizcarrondo and Ramírez would be entitled to receive a lump sum severance payment pursuant to Puerto Rico's Law 80 severance formula in force at signage date. Upon termination by us without cause or resignation for good reason, in addition to the Accrued Obligations, Mr. Román and Mr. Steurer would be entitled to receive a lump sum severance payment equal to one year's base salary.

Upon termination by us without cause or resignation for good reason, in addition to the Accrued Obligations, Mr. Harrington would be entitled to receive a lump sum severance payment equal to the sum of the his annual base salary and maximum bonus.

If Mr. Román, Vizcarrondo or Ramírez were terminated by us without cause or he resigned for good reason after September 30 of any year, he would also be entitled to receive a prorated amount of his annual bonus for that year based on the number of days elapsed, referred to as a Prorated Bonus. If employment were terminated due to our non-extension of the employment agreement, the executive would be entitled to receive the Accrued Obligations, his Prorated Bonus, and a continuation of his base salary for six months.

For Mr. Harrington and Mr. Steurer, if employment were terminated due to our non-extension of the employment agreement, the executive would be entitled to receive the Accrued Obligations. The executive would be required to sign a separation agreement and general release of claims against us and our affiliates as a condition to his entitlement to receive any severance payment or salary continuation from us under his employment agreement.

Messrs. Harrington's, Román's, Steurer's, Vizcarrondo's and Ramírez's employment agreements also would restrict them from (i) competing with us for twelve months following termination, (ii) soliciting any of our employees, customers or other business relations for twelve months following termination, and (iii) disparaging us at any time following termination.

The NEO employment agreements generally define cause as any of the following:

commission of a felony or a crime of moral turpitude;

engaging in conduct that constitutes fraud or embezzlement;

engaging in conduct that constitutes gross negligence or willful gross misconduct that results or could reasonably be expected to result in harm to our business or reputation;

breach of any material terms of employment, including the NEO's employment agreement, which results or could reasonably be expected to result in harm to our business or reputation, if not cured (if curable) by the NEO within 15 days following his receipt of written notice from us;

continued willful failure to substantially perform the duties of his position, if not cured (if curable) by the executive within 15 days following the receipt of written notice from us; or

in the case of expatriates, failure to relocate the primary residence in Puerto Rico within six months following the effective date of the employment contract.

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For purposes of his employment agreement the NEO would generally have good reason to terminate his employment if, without written consent, any of the following events occurred that are not cured by us within 30

Table of Contents

days of written notice specifying the occurrence of such event, which notice must be given by the NEO to us within 30 days following his knowledge of the occurrence of the good reason event:

a material failure by us to fulfill our obligations under the employment agreement;

a material and adverse change to, or a material reduction of, the NEO's duties and responsibilities to us;

a material reduction in the NEO's base salary and target annual bonus (not including any reduction related to a broader compensation reduction that is not limited to the NEO specifically and that is no more than 10% in the aggregate);

other than with respect to Messrs. Harrington and Steurer, the relocation of the NEO's primary office to a location more than 25 miles from the prior location that materially increases his commute to work; or

the failure of any successor to all or substantially all of EVERTEC's assets to assume the NEO's employment agreement.

Regardless of the circumstances pursuant to which NEOs terminate their employment with us, they are entitled to receive certain amounts earned during their employment.

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth the compensation that each NEO would have been entitled to receive upon termination of employment, assuming termination of employment as of December 31, 2012.

Name and position	Severance payment	Other cash payments ⁽²⁾	Accelerated vesting of outstanding option awards (\$) ⁽³⁾
Peter Harrington			
President and CEO			
Resignation without good reason/Termination with cause	\$	\$	\$
Resignation with good reason/Termination without cause ⁽¹⁾	750,000		1,639,171
Death or disability			
Change in control			1,639,171
Juan J. Román			
Executive Vice President and CFO			
Resignation without good reason/Termination with cause			
Resignation with good reason/Termination without cause ⁽¹⁾	375,000	281,250	730,600
Death or disability			
Change in control			730,600
Philip E. Steurer			
Executive Vice President and COO			
Resignation without good reason/Termination with cause			
Resignation with good reason/Termination without cause ⁽¹⁾	235,000	100,000	702,500
Death or disability			
Change in control			702,500
Miguel Vizcarrondo			
Executive Vice President, Head of Merchant Acquiring Business and Payment Processing			
Resignation without good reason/Termination with cause			
Resignation with good reason/Termination without cause ⁽¹⁾	347,981	176,250	527,714
Death or disability			
Change in control			527,714
Carlos J. Ramírez			
Executive Vice President, Head of Business Solutions			
Resignation without good reason/Termination with cause			
Resignation with good reason/Termination without cause ⁽¹⁾	524,231	176,250	656,781
Death or disability			
Change in control			656,781

(1) Mr. Harrington's severance payment is an amount equal to his annual base salary and maximum bonus. Mr. Steurer's and Mr. Román's severance payments are equal to one year's base salary. Mr. Vizcarrondo and Mr. Ramírez would receive severance calculated under Puerto Rico's Law 80.

Table of Contents

- (2) Other cash payment amounts include the equivalent of the annual bonus that the NEO would have been entitled to receive in respect of 2012 based on the determination of the EVERTEC, LLC Board, except for Mr. Harrington, that was included as severance payment based on his employment agreement.
- (3) Subject to the NEO's Stock Option Agreement, the unvested Tranche A stock options shall become vested under certain circumstances as described above in the narrative Potential Payments upon Termination or Change in Control. Amounts reported are based on Tranche A unvested options and the market value of EVERTEC, Inc.'s Class B Non-Voting Common Stock at December 31, 2012.

Directors Compensation in Fiscal Year 2012

The following table sets forth the compensation paid for the year ended December 31, 2012 to our directors for their service.

Name	Fees earned or paid in cash (\$)	Stock awards	Option awards	Non-equity incentive plan compensation	Change in pension value and nonqualified deferred compensation earnings	All other compensation	Total
Marc E. Becker ⁽¹⁾	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Jorge Junquera							
Nathaniel J. Lipman ⁽²⁾	45,000						45,000
Matthew H. Nord ⁽³⁾							
Richard L. Carrión Rexach ⁽⁴⁾							
Néstor O. Rivera							
Scott I. Ross							
Thomas M. White	45,000						45,000

(1) We have been informed by Apollo that immediately following the completion of this offering, Mr. Becker intends to resign from our Board.

(2) Mr. Lipman resigned as a director on April 11, 2013, effective immediately prior to the effectiveness of the registration statement filed with the SEC in connection with the initial public offering.

(3) We have been informed by Apollo that immediately following the completion of this offering, Mr. Nord intends to resign from our Board.

(4) Mr. Carrión resigned as a director effective on June 30, 2013.

Until August 1, 2013, it was our Board's policy that any director who was not also an employee of either (i) us or any of our subsidiaries, (ii) Popular or (iii) AGM received annual compensation in the amount of \$45,000 payable in equal quarterly installments, plus \$2,000 for each regular or special meeting of the Board or Board committee that they attended in person, plus an additional \$1,000 for each regular or special meeting of the Board or Board committee that they attended by teleconference.

For more details on our current policy, see Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions Related Party Transactions After the Closing of the Merger Director Arrangements .

On August 7, 2013, we granted to two of our directors, Mr. Schumacher and Ms. Loubriel, 3,029 restricted stock units each under the 2013 Plan, in accordance with our independent directors compensation policy. On September 9, 2013, we granted to one of our directors, Mr. D Angelo, 3,075 restricted stock units under the 2013 Plan, in accordance with our independent directors compensation policy. The restricted stock units vest fully on the first anniversary of the grant date, provided the holder is then providing services to the Company.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

For the year ended December 31, 2012, compensation-related decisions with respect to our NEOs were made by our Board and the EVERTEC, LLC Board, the members of which include Messrs. Becker and Ross, each of whom is a partner and officer of certain affiliates of Apollo, which acquired an approximately 51% indirect ownership interest in us as part of the Merger. Other than Mr. Villamil, who served as EVERTEC, LLC's President and CEO until February 22, 2012, none of our directors has ever been one of our officers or employees. During 2012 none of our directors had any relationship that requires disclosure in this prospectus as a transaction with a related person. During 2012, none of our executive officers served as a member of the

Table of Contents

compensation committee of another entity, any of whose executive officers served on our Board, and none of our executive officers served as a director of another entity, any of whose executive officers served on our Board. We account for equity compensation paid to our employees under ASC Topic 718, which requires us to estimate and record an expense over the service period of the award. Our cash compensation is recorded as an expense at the time the obligation is accrued.

Table of Contents

PRINCIPAL AND SELLING STOCKHOLDERS

The following table provides certain information regarding the beneficial ownership of our outstanding capital stock as of December 3, 2013, and after giving effect to the offering and the share repurchase, for:

the selling stockholders;

each other person or group who beneficially owns more than 5% of our capital stock on a fully diluted basis; and

each of our directors as of December 3, 2013, each of the named executive officers in the Summary Compensation Table and all of our current executive officers and directors as a group.

The percentage of ownership indicated before this offering is based on 81,976,501 shares of common stock outstanding on December 2, 2013. The percentage of ownership indicated after this offering and the share repurchase is based on the estimated 78,605,714 shares of common stock to be outstanding after the repurchase of the estimated 3,370,787 shares of our common stock that are the subject of the share repurchase based on the closing price of our common stock on December 2, 2013.

The amounts and percentages of common stock beneficially owned are reported on the basis of regulations of the SEC governing the determination of beneficial ownership of securities. Under the rules of the SEC, a person is deemed to be a beneficial owner of a security if that person has or shares voting power, which includes the power to vote or to direct the voting of such security, or investment power, which includes the power to dispose of or to direct the disposition of such security. A person is also deemed to be a beneficial owner of any securities of which that person has a right to acquire beneficial ownership within 60 days. Under these rules, more than one person may be deemed a beneficial owner of the same securities and a person may be deemed a beneficial owner of securities as to which he has no economic interest. Except as indicated by footnote and in the next paragraph, the persons named in the table below have sole voting and investment power with respect to all shares of common stock shown as beneficially owned by them.

As described in more detail under **Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions** **Related Party Transactions After the Closing of the Merger** **Stockholder Agreement**, Apollo and Popular have agreed to act together to vote for the election of each of their director nominees and the management director to the Board and are deemed a group under the rules of the SEC. Following the completion of this offering, Apollo will no longer own any of our common stock and such obligations under the Stockholder Agreement will terminate with respect to Apollo, and therefore Apollo and Popular will no longer be deemed a group under the rules of the SEC. See **Management**, **Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions**, **Description of Capital Stock**, and **Underwriting** for additional information regarding the material relationships we have with the selling stockholders in this offering .

Table of Contents

Name of Beneficial Owner	Shares Beneficially Owned Before the Offering		Number of Shares to be Sold in the Offering	Shares Beneficially Owned After the Offering and the Share Repurchase	
	Shares	Percentage		Shares	Percentage
AP Carib Holdings, Ltd. ⁽¹⁾	9,205,743	11.2%	9,205,743		0.0%
Popular, Inc. ⁽²⁾	17,454,803	21.3%	5,800,000	11,654,803	14.8%
Peter Harrington ⁽³⁾	380,988	*		380,988	*
Juan J. Román ⁽⁴⁾	270,753	*		270,753	*
Philip E. Steurer ⁽⁵⁾	172,283	*		172,283	*
Carlos Ramírez ⁽⁶⁾	306,440	*		306,440	*
Miguel Vizcarrondo ⁽⁷⁾	274,045	*		274,045	*
Félix M. Villamil ⁽⁸⁾	284,062	*		284,062	*
Marc E. Becker ⁽⁹⁾		*			*
Frank G. D. Angeló ⁽¹⁰⁾		*			*
Jorge Junquera ⁽¹¹⁾		*			*
Alan H. Schumacher ⁽¹²⁾		*			*
Matthew H. Nord ⁽⁹⁾		*			*