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MICROFINANCIAL INC  
Form 10-K  
March 30, 2004

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

FORM 10-K

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

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003

OR

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

COMMISSION FILE NO.

MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its Charter)

MASSACHUSETTS  
(State or other jurisdiction of  
incorporation or organization)

04-2962824  
(I.R.S. Employer  
Identification No.)

10M COMMERCE WAY  
WOBURN, MA  
(Address of principal executive offices)

01801  
(Zip Code)

REGISTRANT'S TELEPHONE NUMBER, INCLUDING AREA CODE:  
(781) 994-4800

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OF THE ACT:

TITLE OF EACH CLASS  
-----

NAME OF EACH EXCHANGE ON WHICH REGISTERED  
-----

Common Shares, \$0.01 par value per share

New York Stock Exchange

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(g) OF THE ACT:  
NONE  
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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports  
required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of  
1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the

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registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes [X] No [ ]

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an accelerated filer (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes [ ] No [X]

The aggregate market value of the registrant's voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$15,217,000, computed by reference to the closing price of such stock as of June 30, 2003, which is the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter.

As of March 19, 2004, 13,176,416 shares of the registrant's common stock were outstanding.

### DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Registrant's proxy statement to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days after the Registrant's fiscal year end of December 31, 2003, is incorporated by reference in Part III hereof.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

GENERAL

MicroFinancial Incorporated ("MicroFinancial" or the "Company") was formed as a Massachusetts corporation on January 27, 1987. The Company, which operates primarily through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Leasecomm Corporation, is a specialized commercial finance company that leases and rents "microticket" equipment and provides other financing services in amounts generally ranging from \$400 to \$15,000, with an average amount financed of approximately \$1,900 and an average lease term of 44 months. Leasecomm Corporation started originating leases in January 1986. The Company has used proprietary software in developing a sophisticated, risk-adjusted pricing model and in automating its credit approval and collection systems, including a fully-automated, Internet-based application, credit scoring and approval process.

The Company provides financing to lessees which may have few other sources of credit. The Company primarily leases and rents low-priced commercial equipment, which is used by these lessees in their daily operations. The Company does not market its services directly to lessees, but sources leasing transactions through a nationwide network of independent sales organizations and other dealer-based origination networks ("Dealers").

The majority of the Company's leases are currently for authorization systems for point-of-sale, card-based payments by, for example, debit, credit and charge cards ("POS authorization systems"). POS authorization systems require the use of a POS terminal capable of reading a cardholder's account information from the card's magnetic strip and combining this information with the amount of the sale entered via a POS terminal keypad, or POS software used on a personal computer to process a sale. The terminal electronically transmits this information over a communications network to a computer data center and then displays the returned authorization or verification response on the POS terminal.

As of September 30, 2002, the Company's credit facility failed to renew. Renewal of the credit facility required 100% participation from the nine lenders, and one of the lenders chose not to renew. As a result, in October 2002, the Company was forced to suspend virtually all new contract originations until a source of funding is obtained or at such time that the senior credit facility has been paid in full. During 2003, the Company was able to fund a very limited number of new contracts using its own free cash flow. The amount and timing of the new originations is restricted by both the amount of available cash, and the terms of the Company's banking agreements. The Company is currently working with a capital advisory firm in an effort to obtain a new line of credit in order to resume funding activity. The Company remains hopeful that a new funding facility can be in place in a reasonable period of time.

LEASING, SERVICING AND FINANCING PROGRAMS

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The Company originates leases for products that typically have limited distribution channels and high selling costs. The Company facilitates sales of such products by making them available to Dealers' customers for a small monthly lease payment rather than a higher initial purchase price. The Company primarily leases and rents low-priced commercial equipment to small merchants. The majority of the Company's leases are currently for POS authorization systems; however, the Company also leases a wide variety of other equipment including advertising and display equipment, coffee machines, paging systems, water coolers and restaurant equipment. In addition, the Company also acquires service contracts and contracts in certain other financing markets. The Company opportunistically seeks to enter various other financing markets.

The Company's residential financings include acquiring service contracts from Dealers that primarily provide security monitoring services.

Prior to the suspension of new contract originations in October, 2002, the Company originated leases, contracts and loans in all 50 states of the United States and its territories. The Company continues to service leases, contracts and loans in all 50 states of the United States and its territories. As of December 31, 2002 and

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2003, leases in California, Florida, Texas, Massachusetts and New York accounted for approximately 42% and 40% of the Company's portfolio respectively. Only California accounted for more than 10% of the total portfolio as of December 31, 2002 and 2003 at approximately 14%. None of the remaining states accounted for more than 4% of such total.

### TERMS OF EQUIPMENT LEASES

Substantially all equipment leases originated or acquired by the Company are non-cancelable. In a typical lease transaction, the Company originates leases referred to it by the Dealer and buys the underlying equipment from the referring Dealer upon the funding of an approved application. Leases are structured with limited recourse to the Dealer, with risk of loss in the event of default by the lessee residing with the Company in most cases. The Company performs all processing, billing and collection functions under its leases.

During the term of a typical lease, the Company is scheduled to receive payments sufficient, in the aggregate, to cover the Company's borrowing costs and the costs of the underlying equipment, and to provide the Company with an appropriate profit. Throughout the term of the lease, the Company charges late fees, prepayment penalties, loss and damage waiver fees and other service fees, when applicable. Initial terms of the leases in the Company's portfolio generally range from 12 to 48 months, with an average initial term of 44 months as of December 31, 2003.

The terms and conditions of all of the Company's leases are substantially similar. In most cases, the contracts require lessees to: (i) maintain, service and operate the equipment in accordance with the manufacturer's and government-mandated procedures; (ii) insure the equipment against property and casualty loss; (iii) pay all taxes associated with the equipment; and (iv) make all scheduled contract payments regardless of the performance of the equipment. The Company's standard lease forms provide that in the event of a default by the lessee, the Company can require payment of liquidated damages and can seize and remove the equipment for subsequent sale, refinancing or other disposal at its discretion. Any additions, modifications or upgrades to the equipment, regardless of the source of payment, are automatically incorporated into, and deemed a part of, the equipment financed.

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The Company seeks to protect itself from credit exposure relating to poor-quality Dealers by entering into limited recourse agreements with its Dealers, under which the Dealer agrees to reimburse the Company for payment of defaulted amounts under certain circumstances, primarily defaults within the first month following origination, and upon evidence of Dealer errors or misrepresentations in originating a lease or contract.

### RESIDUAL INTERESTS IN UNDERLYING EQUIPMENT

The Company typically owns a residual interest in the equipment covered by a lease. At the end of the lease term, the lease typically converts into a month-to-month rental contract. If the lease does not convert, the lessee either buys the equipment at a price quoted by the Company or returns the equipment. If the equipment is returned, the Company may either sell the equipment, or place it into its used equipment rental or leasing program.

### SERVICE CONTRACTS

In a typical transaction for the acquisition of service contracts, a homeowner will purchase a security system and simultaneously sign a contract with the Dealer for the monitoring of that system for a monthly fee. The Dealer will then sell the right to payment under that contract to the Company for a multiple of the monthly payments. The Company performs all processing, billing and collection functions under these contracts.

### DEALERS

Prior to the suspension of new contract originations in October 2002, the Company provided financing to obligors under microticket leases, contracts and loans through a network of independent Dealers. Historically, the Company has had over 1,000 different Dealers originating leases, contracts and loans. One dealer

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accounted for approximately 7.38%, 10.98% and 56.14% of all originations during the years ended December 31, 2001, 2002, and 2003, respectively. Another dealer accounted for approximately 23.38% of all originations during the year ended December 31, 2003 and a third dealer accounted for 10.79% of all originations during the year ended December 31, 2003. No other dealer accounted for more than 10% of the Company's origination volume during the years ended December 31, 2001, 2002, or 2003.

The Company does not sign exclusive agreements with its Dealers. Dealers interact with merchants directly and typically market not only POS authorization systems, but also financing through the Company and ancillary POS processing services.

### USE OF TECHNOLOGY

The Company's business is operationally intensive, due in part to the small average amount financed. Accordingly, technology and automated processes are critical in keeping servicing costs to a minimum while providing quality customer service.

The Company has developed LeasecommDirect(TM), an Internet-based application processing, credit approval and Dealer information tool. Using LeasecommDirect(TM), a Dealer can input an application directly to the Company via the Internet and obtain almost instantaneous approval automatically over the Internet through the Company's computer system, all without any contact with any employee of the Company. The Company also offers Instalease(R), a program that

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allows a Dealer to submit applications by telephone, telecopy or e-mail to a Company representative, receive approval, and complete a sale from a lessee's location. By assisting the Dealers in providing timely, convenient and competitive financing for their equipment or service contracts and offering Dealers a variety of value-added services, the Company simultaneously promotes equipment and service contract sales and the utilization of the Company as the finance provider, thus differentiating the Company from its competitors.

The Company has used its proprietary software to develop a multidimensional credit-scoring model which generates pricing of its leases, contracts and loans commensurate with the risk assumed. This software does not produce a binary "yes or no" decision, but rather, determines the price at which the lease, contract or loan might be profitably underwritten. The Company uses credit scoring in most, but not all, of its extensions of credit.

### UNDERWRITING

The nature of the Company's business requires two levels of review: the first focused on the ultimate end-user of the equipment or service and the second focused on the Dealer. The approval process begins with the submission by telephone, facsimile or electronic transmission of a credit application by the Dealer. Upon submission, the Company, either manually or through LeasecommDirect(TM) over the Internet, conducts its own independent credit investigation of the lessee through its own proprietary database and recognized commercial credit reporting agencies such as Dun & Bradstreet, Experian, Equifax and TransUnion. The Company's software evaluates this information on a two-dimensional scale, examining both credit depth (how much information exists on an applicant) and credit quality (past payment history). The Company is thus able to analyze both the quality and amount of credit history available with respect to both obligors and Dealers and to assess the credit risk. The Company uses this information to underwrite a broad range of credit risks and provide financing in situations when its competitors may be unwilling to provide such financing. The credit-scoring model is complex and automatically adjusts for different transactions. In situations where the amount financed is over \$6,000, the Company may go beyond its own data base and recognized commercial credit reporting agencies to obtain information from less readily available sources such as banks. In certain instances, the Company will require the lessee to provide verification of employment and salary.

The second aspect of the credit decision involves an assessment of the originating Dealer. Dealers undergo both an initial screening process and ongoing evaluation, including an examination of Dealer portfolio credit quality and performance, lessee complaints, cases of fraud or misrepresentation, aging studies, number of applications and conversion rates for applications. This ongoing assessment enables the Company to manage its Dealer relationships, including ending relationships with poorly performing Dealers.

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Upon credit approval, the Company requires receipt of signed lease documentation on the Company's standard, or other pre-approved, lease form before funding. Once the equipment is shipped and installed, the Dealer invoices the Company, and thereafter, the Company verifies that the lessee has received and accepted the equipment. Upon the lessee authorizing payment to the Dealer, the lease is forwarded to the Company's funding and documentation department for funding, transaction accounting and billing procedures.

### BULK AND PORTFOLIO ACQUISITIONS

In addition to originating leases through its Dealer relationships, the Company, from time to time, has purchased lease portfolios from Dealers. While certain of these leases initially do not meet the Company's underwriting

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standards, the Company often will purchase the leases once the lessee demonstrates a payment history. The Company will only acquire these smaller lease portfolios in situations where the company selling the portfolio will continue to act as a Dealer following the acquisition. The Company has also completed the acquisition of six large POS authorization system lease and rental portfolios: two in 1996, one in 1998, one in 1999, one in 2000 and the acquisition of the rental and lease portfolio of Resource Leasing in 2001.

### SERVICING AND COLLECTIONS

The Company performs all servicing functions on its leases, contracts and loans, including its securitized leases, through its automated servicing and collection system. Servicing responsibilities generally include billing, processing payments, remitting payments to Dealers and investors in the Company's securitization programs (the "Securitizations"), preparing investor reports, paying taxes and insurance and performing collection and liquidation functions.

The Company's automated lease administration system handles application tracking, invoicing, payment processing, automated collection queuing, portfolio evaluation and report writing. The system is linked with bank accounts for payment processing and provides for direct withdrawal of lease, contract and loan payments. The Company monitors delinquent accounts using its automated collection process. The Company uses several computerized processes in its customer service and collection efforts, including the generation of daily priority call lists and scrolling for daily delinquent account servicing, generation and mailing of delinquency letters, and routing of incoming customer service calls to appropriate employees with instant computerized access to account details. The Company's collection efforts include one or more of the following: sending collection letters, making collection calls, reporting delinquent accounts to credit reporting agencies, and litigating delinquent accounts when necessary and obtaining and enforcing judgments. The Company also uses a collectability scoring model to determine if the benefits from further collection efforts will outweigh the costs associated with those efforts.

### COMPETITION

The microticket leasing and financing industry is highly competitive. The Company competes for customers with a number of national, regional and local banks and finance companies. The Company's competitors also include equipment manufacturers that lease or finance the sale of their own products. While the market for microticket financing has traditionally been fragmented, the Company could also be faced with competition from small- or large-ticket leasing companies that could use their expertise in those markets to enter and compete in the microticket financing market. The Company's competitors include larger, more established companies, some of which may possess substantially greater financial, marketing and operational resources than the Company, including a lower cost of funds and access to capital markets and to other funding sources which may be unavailable to the Company.

### EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2003, the Company had 136 full-time employees, of whom 4 were engaged in credit activities and Dealer service, 93 were engaged in servicing and collection activities, and 39 were engaged in general administrative activities. Management believes that its relationship with its employees is good. No employees of the Company are members of a collective bargaining unit in connection with their employment by the Company.

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### EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

NAME AND AGE OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS -----	TITLE -----
Richard F. Latour, 50.....	Director, President, Chief Executive Officer, Treasurer, Secretary and Clerk
James R. Jackson, Jr., 42.....	Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
John Plumlee, 52.....	Vice President, MIS
Carol A. Salvo, 37.....	Vice President, Legal
Steven J. LaCreta, 44.....	Vice President, Lessee Relations
Stephen J. Constantino, 38.....	Vice President, Human Resources

#### Backgrounds of Executive Officers

Richard F. Latour has served as President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer, Clerk and Secretary of the Company since October 2002 and as President, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer, Clerk and Secretary, as well as a director of the Corporation, since February 2002. From 1995 to January 2002, he served as Executive Vice President, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer, Clerk and Secretary. From 1986 to 1995 Mr. Latour served as Vice President of Finance and Chief Financial Officer. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Latour was Vice President of Finance for eleven years with Trak Incorporated, an international manufacturer and distributor of consumer goods, where he was responsible for all financial and operational functions. Mr. Latour earned a B.S. in accounting from Bentley College in Waltham, Massachusetts.

James R. Jackson Jr. has served as Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company since April 2002. Prior to joining the Company, from 1999 to 2001, Mr. Jackson was Vice President of Finance for Deutsche Financial Services Technology Leasing Group. From 1992 to 1999, Mr. Jackson held positions as Manager of Pricing and Structured Finance and Manager of Business Planning with AT&T Capital Corporation.

John Plumlee has served as Vice President, MIS of the Company since 1990. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Plumlee was Vice President of M.M.C., Inc., a firm focusing on the delivery of software services to local governments.

Carol A. Salvo has served as Vice President, Legal of the Company since 1996. From 1995 to 1996, Ms. Salvo served as Director of Legal Collection Services of the Company. From 1992 to 1995, Ms. Salvo served as Litigation Supervisor of the Company. Prior to joining the Company, Ms. Salvo was a junior accountant with InfoPlus Inc.

Steven J. LaCreta has served as Vice President, Lessee Relations since May 2000. From November 1996 to May 2000, Mr. LaCreta served as Director of Lessee Relations of the Company. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. LaCreta was a Leasing Collection Manager with Bayer Corporation.

Stephen J. Constantino has served as Vice President, Human Resources since May 2000. From 1994 to May 2000, Mr. Constantino served as Director of Human Resources of the Company. From 1992 to 1994, Mr. Constantino served as the Controller of the Company. From 1991 to 1992, Mr. Constantino served as the Accounting Manager of the Company. From 1989 to 1991, Mr. Constantino served as a Senior Accountant of



the Company. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Constantino was a Senior Accountant with Child World, Inc.

AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION

The Company maintains an Internet website at <http://www.microfinancial.com>. The Company's annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to such reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13 (a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as well as Section 16 reports on Form 3, 4, or 5, are available free of charge on this site as soon as is reasonably practicable after the Company files or furnishes these reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The Company's Guidelines on Corporate Governance, Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and charters for its Board Committees are also available on its internet site. The Guidelines, Code of Ethics and charters are also available in print to any shareholder upon request. Requests for such documents should be directed to Richard F. Latour, Chief Executive Officer, at 10M Commerce Way, Woburn, Massachusetts 01801. The Company's Internet site and the information contained therein or connected thereto are not incorporated by reference into this Form 10-K.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

At December 31, 2003, the Company's corporate headquarters and operations center occupied 44,659 square feet of office space at 10M Commerce Way, Woburn, Massachusetts 01801. The lease for this space expires on December 31, 2005.

During 2003, the Company also leased 5,133 square feet of office space for its West Coast office in Newark, California, under a lease expiring on May 1, 2005, and 21,656 square feet of office space in Waltham, Massachusetts, under a lease expiring on July 31, 2004 and occupied 15,399 square feet of office space in Herndon, Virginia. As of December 31, 2003, the Company had negotiated early terminations of the leases related to the facilities in Newark, California, Herndon, Virginia and Waltham, Massachusetts.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Management believes, after consultation with counsel, that the allegations against the Company included in the lawsuits described below are subject to substantial legal defenses, and the Company is vigorously defending each of the allegations. The Company also is subject to claims and suits arising in the ordinary course of business. At this time, it is not possible to estimate the ultimate loss or gain, if any, related to these lawsuits, nor if any such loss will have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

A. The Company filed an action in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts against Sentinel Insurance Company, Ltd., ("Sentinel"), Premier Holidays International, Inc., ("Premier") and Daniel DelPiano ("DelPiano") arising from Premier's October, 1999, default on its repayment obligations to the Company under a Twelve Million Dollar (\$12,000,000) loan. Judgment has been entered in this case against Sentinel, which had issued a business performance insurance policy guaranteeing repayment of the loan, in the amount of Fourteen Million Dollars (\$14,000,000). This judgment has not been satisfied. Sentinel is currently undergoing liquidation proceedings, and a claim in this amount has been filed with the bankruptcy court. The Company's case against Premier and DelPiano was tried in November, 2003 and was decided by the Court in March, 2004. The Court entered a judgment for the Company against Premier and DelPiano, jointly and severally, on all of the Company's counts,

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including fraud and violation of Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 9A, and dismissing with prejudice all of Premier and DelPiano's claims and counterclaims. The Court awarded the Company Twenty Three Million Dollars (\$23,000,000) in damages. Collection of this award is not assumed and therefore it is not reflected in the financial statements as of December 31, 2003.

B. In October, 2002, the Company was served with a Complaint in an action in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York filed by approximately 170 present and former lessees asserting individual claims. The Complaint contains claims for violation of RICO (18 U.S.C. sec. 1964), fraud, unfair and deceptive acts and practices, unlawful franchise offerings, and intentional infliction of mental

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anguish. The claims purportedly arise from Leasecomm's dealer relationships with Themeware, E-Commerce Exchange, Cardservice International, Inc., and Online Exchange for the leasing of websites and virtual terminals. The Complaint asserts that the Company is responsible for the conduct of its dealers in trade shows, infomercials and web page advertisements, seminars, direct mail, telemarketing, all which are alleged to constitute unfair and deceptive acts and practices. Further, the Complaint asserts that Leasecomm's lease contracts as well as its collection practices and late fees are unconscionable. The Complaint seeks restitution, compensatory and treble damages, and injunctive relief. The Company filed a Motion to Dismiss the Complaint on January 31, 2003. By decision dated September 30, 2003, the court dismissed the complaint with leave to file an amended complaint. An Amended Complaint was filed in November, 2003. The Company filed a Motion to Dismiss the Amended Complaint, which is awaiting decision by the Court. Because of the uncertainties inherent in litigation, we cannot predict whether the outcome will have a material adverse effect.

C. On August 22, 2002 plaintiff Aaron Cobb filed a Complaint against Leasecomm Corporation and MicroFinancial, Inc. and another Entity known as Galaxy Mall, Inc. alleging breach of contract; Fraud, Suppression and Deceit; Unjust Enrichment; Conspiracy; Conversion; Theft by Deception; and violation of Alabama Usury Laws. The Complaint was filed on behalf of Aaron Cobb individually, and on behalf of a class of persons and entities similarly situated in the State of Alabama. More specifically, the Plaintiff purports to represent a class of persons and small business in the State of Alabama who allegedly were induced to purchase services and/or goods from any of the Defendants named in the Complaint. The case is venued in Bullock County, Alabama. On March 31, 2003 the trial court entered an Order denying the Company's Motion to Dismiss. An appeal of the Order was filed with the Alabama Supreme Court on May 12, 2003. The Company continues to deny any wrongdoing and plans to vigorously defend this claim. Because of the uncertainties inherent in litigation, the company cannot predict whether the outcome will have a material adverse affect.

D. In March, 2003, an action was filed by a shareholder against the Company in United States District Court asserting a single count of common law fraud and constructive fraud. The complaint alleges that the shareholder was defrauded by untrue statements made to him by management, upon which he relied in the purchase of Company stock for himself and for others. The complaint seeks damages in an unspecified amount. The Company filed an answer denying the allegations. In December, 2003, upon motion filed by the plaintiff shareholder, the Court dismissed the action without prejudice.

E. In March, 2003, a purported class action was filed in Superior Court in Massachusetts against Leasecomm and one of its dealers. The class sought to be certified is a nationwide class (excluding certain residents of the State of Texas) who signed identical or substantially similar lease agreements with Leasecomm covering the same product. After the Company had filed a motion to

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dismiss, but before the motion to dismiss was heard by the Court, plaintiffs filed an Amended Complaint. The Amended Complaint asserts claims against the Company for declaratory relief, absence of consideration, unconscionability, and violation of Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 93A, Section 11. The Company filed a motion to dismiss the Amended Complaint. The Court allowed the Company's motion to dismiss the Amended Complaint in March, 2004.

F. On April 28, 2003 plaintiff Wallace Dickey filed a purported class action against Leasecomm Corporation, Cardservice International, Linkpoint International and Clear Commerce Corporation alleging that he lease-financed through Leasecomm the right to use certain computer software manufactured, distributed and sold by the other defendants. The plaintiff does not allege that Leasecomm failed to provide the lease financing contemplated by the Leasecomm lease. Instead, the Plaintiff alleges that the software failed to operate as he believed it would, and he has sued for a declaration that would allow him to rescind his contract, to recover money paid in the course of the transaction and to recover damages allegedly caused by unspecified deceptive trade practices. The plaintiff asserts his claims "on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated." Leasecomm denies all of the Plaintiff's allegations. The parties have reached an agreement on settlement terms and are currently drafting the settlement documents. The settlement, if finalized and signed by the parties, will require court approval to become effective. Because of the uncertainties inherent in litigation, the company cannot predict whether the outcome will have a material adverse affect.

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G. On April 29, 2003, Leasecomm was served with a Complaint filed in the Orange County Superior Court for the State of California. In that Complaint, Maria J. Smith purports to bring a claim against Leasecomm and two other defendants (Galaxy Mall, Inc. and Electronic Commerce International, Inc.) for unfair business practices and competition under California Business and Professions Code section 17200 et seq. The essence of the claim is that Smith and others who are similarly situated were defrauded in connection with their acquisition of certain licenses that were financed by Leasecomm. In May 2003, Leasecomm filed a motion to stay the action in favor of a Massachusetts forum based on a forum selection clause contained in plaintiff's lease agreement with Leasecomm. After filing the motion, Leasecomm entered into settlement negotiations with plaintiff's counsel to explore the possibility of resolving the matter on a class wide basis without the need for further litigation (meaning the settlement would, if accepted, apply not only to the named plaintiff but to others similarly situated). The parties have reached agreement on settlement terms and are currently drafting the settlement documents. The settlement, if finalized and signed by the parties, will require Court approval to become effective. Because of the uncertainties inherent in litigation, the company cannot predict whether the outcome will have a material adverse affect.

H. In October, 2003, the Company was served with a purported class action complaint which was filed in United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts alleging violations of federal securities law. The purported class would consist of all persons who purchased Company securities between February 5, 1999 and October 30, 2002. The Complaint asserts that during this period the Company made a series of materially false or misleading statements about the Company's business, prospects and operations, including with respect to certain lease provisions, the Company's course of dealings with its vendor/dealers, and the Company's reserves for credit losses. No motion or answer has been filed in response to the Complaint. Because of the uncertainties inherent in litigation, we cannot predict whether the outcome will have a material adverse effect.

I. In February, 2004, a purported class action was filed in Superior Court in Massachusetts against Leasecomm, a dealer, and a party purportedly related to the dealer. The class sought to be certified is a nationwide class who signed

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lease agreements identical to, or substantially similar to, the plaintiff's lease agreement with Leasecomm, and covering the same product. The Complaint asserts claims for declaratory judgment, absence of consideration, unconscionability, and violation of Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 93A, Section 11. The claims concern the validity, enforceability, and alleged unconscionability of this Leasecomm lease of a product which enabled a merchant to process credit card payments. The Complaint seeks rescission of lease agreements with Leasecomm, restitution, multiple damages and attorneys fees under Chapter 93A, and injunctive relief. Because of the uncertainties inherent in litigation we cannot predict whether the outcome will have a material adverse effect. As of the date of this filing, the Company has not been served with this complaint.

J. In February, 2003, Leasecomm received a Civil Investigative Demand ("CID") from the Office of the Attorney General, State of Washington, to which it has responded. The CID concerns an investigation of monitoring agreements between Priority One, Inc. and various State of Washington consumers, as to which Leasecomm appears to be the assignee of the right to receive monthly payments. Since the investigation has not been concluded, and no legal action has been commenced against Leasecomm, there can be no assurance as to the eventual outcome.

#### ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS

No matters were submitted to a vote of the security holders of the Company during the fourth quarter of its fiscal year ended December 31, 2003.

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## PART II

#### ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

##### (a) Market Information

The Company's common stock, par value \$0.01 per share (the "Common Stock"), is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "MFI."

	2002				2003			
	FIRST QUARTER	SECOND QUARTER	THIRD QUARTER	FOURTH QUARTER	FIRST QUARTER	SECOND QUARTER	THIRD QUARTER	FOURTH QUARTER
Stock Price								
High.....	10.50	10.93	9.30	4.44	1.49	1.84	3.49	3.4
Low.....	6.40	7.24	4.01	.99	.56	.37	1.75	2.6

##### (b) Holders

At March 14, 2004, there were approximately 120 stockholders of record of the common stock. However, many holders' shares are listed under their brokerage firms' names. We estimate that our number of beneficial shareholders to be approximately 850.

##### (c) Dividends

The Company paid the following quarterly cash dividends on the Common

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Stock.

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2002 -----	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2003 -----
First Quarter.....	\$0.050	--
Second Quarter.....	\$0.050	--
Third Quarter.....	\$0.050	--
Fourth Quarter.....	--	--

During the fourth quarter of 2002, the Board of Directors suspended the future payment of dividends to comply with the Company's banking agreements. Currently, the terms of the Company's senior credit facility prohibit the payment of dividends, so long as there is a balance outstanding on the debt. The Provisions in certain of the Company's credit facilities and agreements governing its subordinated debt contain, and the terms of any indebtedness issued by the Company in the future are likely to contain, certain restrictions on the payment of dividends on the Common Stock. The decision as to the amount and timing of future dividends paid by the Company, if any, will be made at the discretion of the Company's Board of Directors in light of the financial condition, capital requirements, earnings and prospects of the Company and any restrictions under the Company's credit facilities or subordinated debt agreements, as well as other factors the Board of Directors may deem relevant, and there can be no assurance as to the amount and timing of payment of future dividends.

(d) Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None

(e) Use of Proceeds from Registered Securities

Not applicable

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ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table sets forth selected consolidated financial and operating data for the Company and its subsidiaries for the periods and at the dates indicated. The selected financial data were derived from the financial statements and accounting records of the Company. The data presented below should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements, related notes and other financial information included herein.

	YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,				
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)				

Income Statement Data:

Revenues

Income on financing leases and

loans.....	\$ 55,545	\$ 69,847	\$ 70,932	\$ 53,012	\$ 30,904
------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------

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Income on service contracts...	6,349	8,687	8,665	9,734	8,593
Rental income.....	21,582	27,638	37,664	37,154	34,302
Other income (1).....	24,802	33,305	36,830	26,922	17,775
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total revenues.....	108,278	139,477	154,091	126,822	91,574
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Expenses:					
Selling, general and administrative.....	33,827	38,371	44,899	45,535	33,856
Provision for credit losses...	37,836 (2)	38,912	54,092	88,948 (3)	59,758
Depreciation and amortization.....	7,597	10,227	14,378	18,385	16,592
Interest.....	10,781	15,858	14,301	10,787	7,515
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total expenses.....	90,041	103,368	127,670	163,655	117,721
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) before provision (benefit) for income taxes....	\$ 18,237	\$ 36,109	\$ 26,421	\$ (36,833)	\$ (26,147)
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Net income (loss).....	\$ 10,728	\$ 20,860	\$ 16,317	\$ (22,098)	\$ (15,687)
	=====	=====	=====	=====	=====
Net income (loss) per common share					
Basic(4).....	\$ 0.84	\$ 1.64	\$ 1.28	\$ (1.72)	\$ (1.20)
Diluted(5).....	0.83	1.63	1.26	(1.72)	(1.20)
Dividends per common share.....	0.16	0.18	0.20	0.15	0.00

DECEMBER 31,

-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	-----

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS)

Balance Sheet Data:					
Gross investment in leases and loans(6).....	\$ 362,721	\$ 452,885	\$ 438,723	\$367,173	\$194,898
Unearned income.....	(100,815)	(132,687)	(104,538)	(67,574)	(23,729)
Allowance for credit losses.....	(41,719)	(40,924)	(45,026)	(69,294)	(43,011)
Investment in service contracts.....	14,250	12,553	14,126	14,463	8,844
Total assets.....	265,856	342,602	361,728	295,085	156,414
Notes payable.....	144,871	201,991	203,053	168,927	58,843
Subordinated notes payable...	9,238	4,785	3,262	3,262	3,262
Total liabilities.....	187,018	246,579	251,172	208,482	85,148
Total stockholders' equity.....	78,838	96,023	110,556	86,603	71,266

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DECEMBER 31,

-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	-----

(DOLLARS IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT STATISTICAL DATA)

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Other Data:

Operating Data:

Total leases and loans originated(7).....	\$ 223,446	\$ 236,763	\$ 155,308	\$111,829	\$ 3,429
Total service contracts acquired(8).....	9,105	4,138	6,658	6,773	--
Total rental contracts originated.....	220	5,686	12,379	677	157
Dealer fundings(9).....	137,300	145,400	111,100	74,000	1,600
Average yield on leases and loans(10).....	36.8%	38.0%	38.1%	36.9%	32.5%
Cash Flows From (used in):					
Operating activities.....	\$ 114,723	\$ 116,360	\$ 122,280	\$120,628	\$ 98,052
Investing activities.....	(147,587)	(157,947)	(116,860)	(80,141)	(2,839)
Financing activities.....	33,123	43,081	(10,104)	(35,139)	(94,174)
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	259	1,494	(4,684)	5,348	1,039
Selected Ratios:					
Return on average assets.....	4.51%	6.86%	4.63%	(6.73)%	(6.95)%
Return on average stockholders' equity.....	19.81	23.86	15.80	(22.42)	(19.87)
Operating margin(11).....	51.79	53.79	52.25	41.09	36.70
Credit Quality Statistics:					
Net charge-offs.....	\$ 20,967	\$ 37,888(2)	\$ 51,408(2)	\$ 65,081(3)	\$ 86,041
Net charge-offs as a percentage of average gross investment(12).....	6.29%	9.00%	11.20%	15.60%	29.40%
Provision for credit losses as a percentage of average gross investment(13).....	11.35	9.24	11.78	21.32	20.42
Allowance for credit losses as a percentage of gross investment(14).....	11.07	8.79	9.94	18.16	21.11

-----  
 (1) Includes loss and damage waiver fees, service fees, interest income, and equipment sales revenue.

(2) The provision for 1999 includes a special provision of \$12.7 million for a loan made to one company, collateralized by approximately 3,500 microticket consumer contracts, and guaranteed by, among other security, an insurance performance bond. MicroFinancial has obtained judgements against the Company and the Insurance Company in the amounts of \$23.0 million and \$14.0 million, respectively. Charge-offs against the special reserve were \$6.4 and \$7.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2000 and 2001, respectively.

(3) The provision for 2002 includes an additional provision of \$35.0 million to reserve against certain dealer receivables as well as delinquent portfolio assets. In the past, dealer receivables had been offset, in some instances, against the funding of new contracts. Since the Company has suspended the funding of new deals, Management feels that the collection of these receivables will be more difficult. Although the Company will continue to pursue collections on these accounts, management believes that the cost associated with the legal enforcement would outweigh the benefits realized.

(4) Net income per common share (basic) is calculated based on weighted-average common shares outstanding of 12,795,809, 12,728,441, 12,789,605, 12,821,946 and 13,043,744 for the years ended December 31, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, and

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2003 respectively.

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- (5) Net income per common share (diluted) is calculated based on weighted-average common shares outstanding on a diluted basis of 12,904,231, 12,807,814, 12,945,243, 12,821,946 and 13,043,744 for the years ended December 31, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003 respectively.
- (6) Consists of receivables due in installments, estimated residual value, and loans receivable.
- (7) Represents the amount paid to Dealers upon funding of leases and loans, plus the associated unearned income.
- (8) Represents the amount paid to Dealers upon the acquisition of service contracts, including both non-cancelable service contracts and month-to-month service contracts.
- (9) Represents the amount paid to Dealers upon funding of leases, contracts and loans.
- (10) Represents the aggregate of the implied interest rate on each lease and loan originated during the period weighted by the amount funded at origination for each such lease and loan.
- (11) Represents income before provision for income taxes and provision for credit losses as a percentage of total revenues.
- (12) Represents net charge-offs as a percentage of average gross investment in leases and loans and investment in service contracts.
- (13) Represents provision for credit losses as a percentage of average gross investment in leases and loans and investment in service contracts.
- (14) Represents allowance for credit losses as a percentage of gross investment in leases and loans and investment in service contracts.

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

The following discussion includes forward-looking statements (as such term is defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995). When used in this discussion, the words "believes," "anticipates," "expects" and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company, or industry results, to differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such risks, uncertainties and other important factors include, among others: the Company's inability to obtain financing in order to continue originating new contracts; the Company's dependence on POS authorization systems and expansion into new markets; the Company's significant capital requirements; the risks of defaults on the Company's leases; adverse consequences associated with the Company's collection policy; risks associated with economic downturns; the effect on the Company's portfolio of higher interest rates; intense competition; increased governmental regulation of the rates and methods used by the Company in financing and collecting its leases and loans; risks associated with acquiring other portfolios and companies; dependence on key personnel; and other factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control. The Company expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking



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to disseminate any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained herein to reflect any change in the Company's expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based. In light of these risks and uncertainties, there can be no assurance that the forward-looking information contained herein will in fact transpire.

### OVERVIEW

The Company is a specialized commercial finance company that provides "microticket" equipment leasing and other financing services in amounts generally ranging from \$400 to \$15,000, with an average amount financed of approximately \$1,900. The Company primarily leases POS authorization systems and other small business equipment to small commercial enterprises.

The Company derives the majority of its revenues from leases originated and held by the Company, payments on service contracts, rental payments, and fee income. Historically, the Company funded the majority of leases, contracts and loans through its revolving-credit and term loan facilities (the "Credit

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Facilities") and on-balance sheet securitizations, and to a lesser extent, its subordinated debt program ("Subordinated Debt") and internally generated funds. As of September 30, 2002, the credit facility failed to renew and the Company began paying down the balance of the debt. At December 31, 2002, the Company was in default of certain of its debt covenants in its credit facility and securitization agreements. The covenants that were in default with respect to the credit facility, require that the Company maintain a fixed charge ratio in an amount not less than 130% of consolidated earnings, a consolidated tangible net worth minimum of \$77.5 million plus 50% of net income quarterly beginning with September 30, 2000 and compliance with the borrowing base. The covenants that were in default with respect to the securitization agreements, require that the Company maintain a fixed charge ratio in an amount not less than 125% of consolidated earnings and a consolidated tangible net worth greater than \$90 million plus 50% of net income for each fiscal quarter after June 30, 2001. On April 14, 2003, the Company entered into a long-term agreement with its lenders. This long-term agreement waived the defaults described above, and in consideration for the waiver, required the outstanding balance of the loan to be repaid over a term of 22 months beginning in April 2003 at an interest rate of prime plus 2.0%. The Company received a waiver, which was set to expire on April 15, 2003, for the covenant violations in connection with the securitization agreement. Subsequently, the Company received a permanent waiver of the covenant defaults and the securitization agreement was amended so that going forward, the covenants are the same as those contained in the long-term agreement entered into on April 14, 2003, for the senior credit facility. In October 2002, the Company was forced to suspend virtually all new contract originations until a new source of financing is obtained or until such time as the credit facility has been paid in full. The Company is currently in the process of pursuing alternative financing sources.

In February 2003, the Company was advised by the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) that it was not in compliance with the NYSE's continued listing standards. Specifically, the Company did not meet the following requirements based on a consecutive thirty (30) day trading period: average market capitalization of not less than \$15 million and a share price of not less than \$1.00. In accordance with the continued listing criteria set forth by the NYSE, on April 1, 2003, the Company presented a plan which management believed had the potential to bring the Company back into compliance with the listing standards within the required timeframes. Subsequently, the Company was able to achieve and maintain compliance with the continued listing criteria. The Company

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continues to work closely with the NYSE in the execution of its plan objectives.

In a typical lease transaction, the Company originates leases through its network of independent Dealers. Upon approval of a lease application by the Company and verification that the lessee has both received the equipment and signed the lease, the Company pays the Dealer the cost of the equipment, plus the Dealer's profit margin. In a typical transaction for the acquisition of service contracts, a homeowner purchases a security system and simultaneously signs a contract with the Dealer for the monitoring of that system for a monthly fee. Upon credit approval of the monitoring application and verification with the homeowner that the system is installed, the Company purchases from the Dealer the right to the payment stream under that monitoring contract at a negotiated multiple of the monthly payments.

Substantially all leases originated or acquired by the Company are non-cancelable. During the term of the lease, the Company is scheduled to receive payments sufficient, in the aggregate, to cover the Company's borrowing costs and the costs of the underlying equipment, and to provide the Company with an appropriate profit. The Company enhances the profitability of its leases, contracts and loans by charging late fees, prepayment penalties, loss and damage waiver fees and other service fees, when applicable. Collection fees are imposed based on the Company's estimate of the costs of collection. The Company may only impose late fees on the first four months of late payments and is prohibited from imposing compound late fees or from assessing late fees as a percentage of the total outstanding late payments including outstanding late fees. The loss and damage waiver fees are charged if a customer fails to provide proof of insurance and are reasonably related to the cost of replacing the lost or damaged equipment or product. The initial non-cancelable term of the lease is equal to or less than the equipment's estimated economic life and often provides the Company with additional revenues based on the residual value of the equipment financed at the end of the initial term of the lease. Initial terms of the leases in the Company's portfolio generally range from 12 to 48 months, with an average initial term of 44 months as of December 31, 2003. Substantially all service and rental contracts are

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month-to-month contracts with expected terms of 7 years for service contracts, 15 months for lessees that continue to rent their equipment beyond the original term, and 22 months for other types of rental contracts.

### CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

In response to the SEC's release No. 33-8040, "Cautionary Advice regarding Disclosure About Critical Accounting Policies," Management identified the most critical accounting principles upon which our financial status depends. The Company determined the critical principles by considering accounting policies that involve the most complex or subjective decisions or assessments. We identified our most critical accounting policies to be those related to revenue recognition and maintaining the allowance for credit losses. These accounting policies are discussed below as well as within the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

#### Revenue Recognition

The Company's lease contracts are accounted for as financing leases. At origination, the Company records the gross lease receivable, the estimated residual value of the leased equipment, initial direct costs incurred and the unearned lease income. Unearned lease income is the amount by which the gross lease receivable plus the estimated residual value exceeds the cost of the equipment. Unearned lease income and initial direct costs incurred are amortized

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over the related lease term using the interest method. Amortization of unearned lease income and initial direct costs is suspended if, in the opinion of management, full payment of the contractual amount due under the lease agreement is doubtful. In conjunction with the origination of leases, the Company may retain a residual interest in the underlying equipment upon termination of the lease. The value of such interests is estimated at inception of the lease and evaluated periodically for impairment. Other revenues such as loss and damage waiver fees, service fees relating to the leases, contracts and loans, and rental revenues are recognized as they are earned.

The Company's investments in cancelable service contracts are recorded at cost and amortized over the expected life of the service period. Income on service contracts from monthly billings is recognized as the related services are provided. The Company periodically evaluates whether events or circumstances have occurred that may affect the estimated useful life or recoverability of the investment in service contracts. Rental equipment is either recorded at estimated residual value and depreciated using the straight-line method over a period of 12 months or at the acquisition cost and depreciated using the straight line method over a period of 36 months. Loans are reported at their outstanding principal balance. Interest income on loans is recognized as it is earned.

### Allowance for Credit Losses

The Company maintains an allowance for credit losses on its investment in leases, service contracts, rental contracts and loans at an amount that it believes is sufficient to provide adequate protection against losses in its portfolio. The allowance is determined principally on the basis of the historical loss experience of the Company and the level of recourse provided by such lease, service contract, rental contract or loan, if any, and reflects management's judgment of additional loss potential considering current economic conditions and the nature and characteristics of the underlying lease portfolio. The Company determines the necessary periodic provision for credit losses taking into account actual and expected losses in the portfolio as a whole and the relationship of the allowance to the net investment in leases, service contracts, rental contracts and loans. Such provisions generally represent a percentage of funded amounts of leases, contracts and loans. The resulting charge is included in the provision for credit losses.

Leases, service contracts, rental contracts and loans are charged against the allowance for credit losses and are put on non-accrual when they are deemed to be uncollectable. Generally, the Company deems leases, service contracts, rental contracts and loans to be uncollectable when one of the following occurs: (i) the obligor files for bankruptcy; (ii) the obligor dies, and the equipment is returned; or (iii) when an account has become 360 days delinquent without contact with the lessee. The typical monthly payment under the Company's leases is between \$30 and \$50 per month. As a result of these small monthly payments, the Company's experience is that lessees will pay past due amounts later in the process because of the small

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amount necessary to bring an account current (at 360 days past due, a lessee may only owe lease payments of between \$360 and \$600).

The Company has developed and regularly updates proprietary credit scoring systems designed to improve its risk-based pricing. The Company uses credit scoring in most, but not all, of its extensions of credit. In addition, the Company aggressively employs collection procedures and a legal process to resolve any credit problems.

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### RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

#### Revenue

	2001	CHANGE	2002	CHANGE	2003
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	(IN THOUSANDS)				
Income on financing leases and loans.....	\$ 70,932	(25.3)%	\$ 53,012	(41.7)%	\$30,904
Income on service contracts.....	8,665	12.3%	9,734	(11.7)%	8,593
Rental income.....	37,664	(1.4)%	37,154	(7.7)%	34,302
Service fees and other.....	36,830	(26.9)%	26,922	(34.0)%	17,775
	-----		-----		-----
Total revenues.....	154,091	(17.7)%	126,822	(27.8)%	91,574
	-----		-----		-----

The Company's lease contracts are accounted for as financing leases. At origination, the Company records the gross lease receivable, the estimated residual value of the leased equipment, initial direct costs incurred and the unearned lease income. Unearned lease income is the amount by which the gross lease receivable plus the estimated residual value exceeds the cost of the equipment. Unearned lease income and initial direct costs incurred are amortized over the related lease term using the interest method. Other revenues such as loss and damage waiver fees, service fees relating to the leases, contracts and loans, and rental revenues are recognized as they are earned.

Total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2003 were \$91.6 million, a decrease of \$35.2 million, or 27.8%, from the year ended December 31, 2002. The decline in revenue was due to decreases of \$22.1 million, or 41.7%, in income on financing leases and loans and \$9.1 million, or 34.0%, in service fee and other income. In addition, rental revenue decreased \$2.9 million or 7.7% and income on service contracts decreased \$1.1 million, or 11.7%, as compared to such amounts in the previous year's period. The overall decrease in revenue can be attributed to the decrease in the overall size of the Company's portfolio of leases, rentals and service contracts. The shrinking portfolio is a direct result of the Company's decision during the third quarter of 2002 to cease funding new originations as a result of its Lenders not renewing the revolving credit facility on September 30, 2002. Revenues are expected to continue to decline so long as the Company is not originating new contracts.

Total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2002, were \$126.8 million, a decrease of \$27.3 million, or 17.7%, from the year ended December 31, 2001, due primarily to decreases of \$17.9 million, or 25.3%, in income on financing leases and loans and \$9.8 million, or 32.2%, in service fee and other income; offset by an increase of \$559,000, or 1.2% in rental and service contract income over such amounts in the previous year's period. The decrease in income on financing leases and loans was due to the decreased number of leases originated primarily resulting from the Company's decision during the third quarter of 2002 to suspend the funding of new contracts. The decrease in fee income and other income is the result of decreased fees from the lessees related to the collection and legal process employed by the Company. The increase in rental and service contract income is a result of the increased number of lessees that have continued to rent their equipment beyond their original lease term, the acquisition of the rental portfolio of Resource Leasing Corporation, and increased originations in rental and service contracts in 2002.

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### Selling, General and Administrative

	2001	CHANGE	2002	CHANGE	2003
	(IN THOUSANDS)				
Selling, general and administrative.....	44,899	1.4%	45,535	(25.6)%	33,856
As a percent of revenue.....	29.1%		35.9%		37.0%

Our selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expenses include costs of maintaining corporate functions including accounting, finance, collections, legal, human resources, information systems and communications. SG&A expenses also include commissions, service fees and other marketing costs associated with the Company's portfolio of leases and rental contracts. SG&A expenses decreased by \$11.7 million, or 25.6%, for the year ended December 31, 2003, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2002. The decrease was primarily driven by a reduction in personnel related expenses of approximately \$5.8 million, as management reduced headcount from 203 to 136, \$2.0 million decrease in collection related expenses, \$1.8 million in cost of goods sold, and \$700,000 reduction in rent expense. The expense reductions were achieved as management continued to align the Company's infrastructure with the current business conditions.

SG&A expenses increased by \$636,000 or 1.4%, for the year ended December 31, 2002, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2001. Marketing programs increased by \$1.4 million, or 117.2%, due to increased dealer service fees paid on a portfolio of leases acquired in 2002. Legal services increased by \$2.2 million, or 198.2%, primarily due to costs incurred for the different class actions and investigations and in conjunction with the workout on the Company's credit facility and securitization covenant defaults. Compensation expenses decreased by \$2.1 million, or 11.3%, primarily due to staff reductions.

### Provision for Credit Losses

	2001	CHANGE	2002	CHANGE	2003
	(IN THOUSANDS)				
Provision for credit losses.....	54,092	64.4%	88,948	(32.8)%	59,758
As a percent of revenue.....	35.1%		70.1%		65.3%

The Company maintains an allowance for credit losses on its investment in leases, service contracts, rental contracts and loans at an amount that it believes is sufficient to provide adequate protection against losses in its portfolio. The Company's provision for credit losses decreased by \$29.2 million, or 32.8%, for the year ended December 31, 2003, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2002, while net charge-offs increased 32.0% to \$86.0 million. The provision was based on the Company's historical policy of providing a provision for credit losses based upon the dealer fundings and revenue recognized in any period, as well as taking into account actual and expected losses in the portfolio as a whole and the relationship of the allowance to the net investment in leases, service contracts, rental contracts and loans.

The Company's provision for credit losses increased by \$34.9 million, or 64.4%, for the year ended December 31, 2002, as compared to the year ended

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December 31, 2001, while net charge-offs increased 26.6% to \$65.1 million. This provision was based on the Company's historical policy, based on experience, of providing a provision for credit losses based upon the dealer fundings and revenue recognized in any period and reflects management's judgement of loss potential considering current economic conditions and the nature of the underlying receivables. The Company took an additional provision of \$35 million during the third quarter of 2002 to reserve against certain dealer receivables as well as delinquent portfolio assets. In the past, dealer receivables had been offset, in some instances, against the funding of new contracts. Since the Company has suspended the funding of new deals, the Company feels that the collection of these receivables will be more difficult. Although the Company will continue to pursue collections on these accounts, management believes that the cost associated with the legal enforcement would outweigh the benefits realized.

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### Depreciation and Amortization

	2001	CHANGE	2002	CHANGE	2003
	(IN THOUSANDS)				
Depreciation and amortization.....	14,378	27.9%	18,385	(9.8)%	16,592
As a percent of revenue.....	9.3%		14.5%		18.1%

Depreciation and amortization expenses consist primarily of the depreciation taken against fixed assets and rental equipment, and the amortization of the Company's investment in service contracts. The Company's investment in fixed assets is recorded at cost and amortized over the expected life of the service period of the asset. Rental equipment is either recorded at estimated residual value and depreciated using the straight-line method over a period of 12 months or at the acquisition cost and depreciated using the straight line method over a period of 36 months. Service contracts are recorded at cost and amortized over 84 months. The Company periodically evaluates whether events or circumstances have occurred that may affect the estimated useful life or recoverability of the asset and any resulting charge is made to depreciation and amortization expense. Depreciation and amortization decreased by \$1.8 million, or 9.8%, for the year ended December 31, 2003, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2002, primarily due to the decrease in the overall portfolio of service and rental contracts.

For the year ended December 31, 2002 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2001, depreciation and amortization increased by \$4.0 million, or 27.9%, due to the increased number of rental contracts and amortization of the Company's investment in service contracts.

### Interest Expense

	2001	CHANGE	2002	CHANGE	2003
	(IN THOUSANDS)				
Interest.....	14,301	(24.6)%	10,787	(30.3)%	7,515
As a percent of revenue.....	9.3%		8.5%		8.2%

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The Company pays interest on borrowings under the senior credit facility, subordinated debt and the on balance sheet securitizations. Interest expense decreased by \$3.3 million, or 30.3%, for the year ended December 31, 2003, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2002. This decrease resulted primarily from the Company's decreased level of borrowings. At December 31, 2003, the Company had notes payable of \$58,843, compared to \$168,927 at December 31, 2002.

Interest expense decreased by \$3.5 million, or 24.6%, for the year ended December 31, 2002, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2001. This decrease resulted primarily from the Company's declining cost of funds as well as a decreased level of borrowings.

### Other Operating Data

Dealer Fundings were \$1.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2003, a decrease of \$72.4 million, or 97.8%, compared to the year ended December 31, 2002. . This decrease is a result of the failure of the credit facility to renew, which, in turn, forced the Company to suspend virtually all new contract originations in the third quarter of 2002. Receivables due in installments, estimated residual values, loans receivable, investment in service contracts, and investment in rental equipment also decreased from \$396.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2002 to \$218.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2003, representing a decrease of \$178.2 million, or 44.9%. Unearned income decreased by \$43.9 million, or 64.9%, from \$67.6 million at December 31, 2002 to \$23.7 million at December 31, 2003. This decrease was primarily due to continued amortization and a lack of new lease originations in 2003. Net cash provided by operating activities decreased by \$22.5 million, or 18.7%, to \$98.1 million during the year ended December 31, 2003, from the year ended December 31, 2002, because of the decrease in the size of the Company's overall portfolio.

Dealer Fundings were \$74.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2002, a decrease of \$37.1 million, or 33.4%, compared to the year ended December 31, 2001. This decrease is a result of the failure of the credit facility to renew, which in turn, forced the Company to suspend virtually all new contract

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originations in the third quarter of 2002. Receivables due in installments, estimated residual values, loans receivable, investment in service contracts, and investment in rental equipment also decreased from \$470.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2001, to \$396.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2002, representing a decrease of \$74.1 million, or 15.7%. Unearned income decreased by \$37.0 million, or 35.4%, from \$104.5 million at December 31, 2001 to \$67.6 million at December 31, 2002. This decrease was primarily due to the 33.4% decrease in dealer fundings during 2002. Net cash provided by operating activities decreased by \$1.7 million to \$120.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2002, or 1.4%, from the year ended December 31, 2001 because of the decrease in the size of the Company's overall portfolio.

### EXPOSURE TO CREDIT LOSSES

The following table sets forth certain information as of December 31, 2001, 2002 and 2003, with respect to delinquent leases, service contracts and loans. The percentages in the table below represent the aggregate on such date of the actual amounts not paid on each invoice by the number of days past due, rather than the entire balance of a delinquent receivable, over the cumulative amount billed at such date from the date of origination on all leases, service contracts, and loans in the Company's portfolio. For example, if a receivable is 90 days past due, the portion of the receivable that is over 30 days past due will be placed in the 31-60 days past due category, the portion of the

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receivable which is over 60 days past due will be placed in the 61-90 days past due category and the portion of the receivable which is over 90 days past due will be placed in the over 90 days past due category. The Company historically used this methodology of calculating its delinquencies because of its experience that lessees who miss a payment do not necessarily default on the entire lease. Accordingly, the Company includes only the amount past due rather than the entire lease receivable in each category.

	AS OF DECEMBER 31,		
	2001	2002	2003
Cumulative amounts billed (in thousands).....	\$602,649	\$600,637	\$478,791
31-60 days past due.....	1.8%	1.0%	1.1%
61-90 days past due.....	1.7%	1.0%	0.8%
Over 90 days past due.....	13.4%	22.9%	17.9%
	-----	-----	-----
Total past due.....	16.9%	24.9%	19.8%
	=====	=====	=====

### LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

#### General

The Company's lease and finance business is capital-intensive and requires access to substantial short-term and long-term credit to fund new leases, contracts and loans. Since inception, the Company has funded its operations primarily through borrowings under its credit facilities, its on-balance sheet securitizations, the issuance of subordinated debt and an initial public offering completed in February of 1999. The Company will continue to require significant additional capital to maintain and expand its volume of leases, contracts and loans funded, as well as to fund any future acquisitions of leasing companies or portfolios.

The Company's uses of cash include the origination and acquisition of leases, contracts and loans, payment of interest expenses, repayment of borrowings under its credit facilities, subordinated debt and securitizations, payment of selling, general and administrative expenses, income taxes and capital expenditures.

The Company utilizes its credit facilities to fund the origination and acquisition of leases that satisfy the eligibility requirements established pursuant to each facility. On August 22, 2000, the Company entered into a new \$192 million credit facility with nine banks, expiring on September 30, 2002. As of September 30, 2002, the credit facility failed to renew and the Company began paying down the outstanding balance. As a result of the failure to renew, the Company was forced to suspend essentially all new contract originations until a new source of financing is obtained or at such time that the senior credit facility has been paid in full. At

December 31, 2002, the Company was in default of certain of its debt covenants in its credit facility. The covenants that were in default with respect to the credit facility, require that the Company maintain a fixed charge ratio in an amount not less than 130% of consolidated earnings, a consolidated tangible net worth minimum of \$77.5 million plus 50% of net income quarterly beginning with



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September 30, 2000, and compliance with the borrowing base. On April 14, 2003, the Company entered into a long-term agreement with its lenders. This long-term agreement waives the defaults described above, and in consideration for this waiver, requires the outstanding balance of the loan to be repaid over a term of 22 months beginning in April 2003 at an interest rate of prime plus 2.0%. Based on the amortization schedule in the new agreement, as subsequently amended in June and November 2003, as of December 31, 2003, the Company is obligated to repay a minimum of \$54.8 million, plus applicable interest, over the next twelve months. At December 31, 2003, the Company had approximately \$55.4 million outstanding under the facility.

The Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Leasecomm Corporation, periodically finances its lease and service contracts, together with unguaranteed residuals, through securitizations using special purpose entities. The assets of such special purpose entities and cash collateral or other accounts created in connection with the financings in which they participate are not available to pay creditors of Leasecomm Corporation, MicroFinancial Incorporated, or other affiliates. However, the special purpose entities to which such assets are contributed are required under generally accepted accounting principles to be consolidated in the financial statements of the Company. As a result, such assets and the related liability remain on the balance sheet and do not receive gain on sale treatment. At December 31, 2002, the Company was in default of certain of its debt covenants in its securitization agreements. The covenants that were in default with respect to the securitization agreements, required that the Company maintain a fixed charge ratio in an amount not less than 125% of consolidated earnings and a consolidated tangible net worth greater than \$90 million plus 50% of net income for each fiscal quarter after June 30, 2001. The Company received a permanent waiver of the covenant defaults and the securitization agreement was amended so that going forward, the covenants are the same as those contained in the long-term agreement entered into on April 14, 2003, for the senior credit facility. To date, cash flows from its portfolio and other fees have been sufficient to repay amounts borrowed under the securitization agreements. At December 31, 2003, the Company had approximately \$3.2 million outstanding under its securitizations.

MicroFinancial has taken certain steps in an effort to improve its financial position. Management continues to actively consider various financing, restructuring and strategic alternatives as well as continuing to work closely with the Company's lenders to ensure continued compliance with the terms of the long term agreement. In addition, management has taken steps to reduce overhead and align its infrastructure with current business conditions, including a reduction in headcount from 380 at December 31, 2001 to 136 at December 31, 2003. The failure or inability of MicroFinancial to successfully carry out these plans could ultimately have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and its ability to meet its obligations when due. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Provided that the Company continues to comply with the terms of the long term bank agreement, including the suspension of new contract originations, the Company believes that cash flows from its existing portfolio will be sufficient to fund the Company's operations for the foreseeable future.

### CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND COMMERCIAL COMMITMENTS

The Company has entered into various agreements, such as the long-term debt agreements, capital lease agreements and operating lease agreements that require future payments be made. Long-term debt agreements include all debt outstanding under the credit facility, securitizations, subordinated notes, demand notes and other notes payable.

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At December 31, 2003 the repayment schedules for outstanding long-term debt, minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases and future minimum lease payments under capital leases were as follows:

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, -----	LONG-TERM DEBT -----	OPERATING LEASES -----	CAPITAL LEASES -----	TOTAL -----
2004.....	\$58,078	\$ 585	\$164	\$58,827
2005.....	1,427	585	56	2,068
2006.....	2,600	--	--	2,600
2007.....	--	--	--	--
2008.....	--	--	--	--
2009.....	--	--	--	--
Thereafter.....	--	--	--	--
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Total.....	\$62,105 =====	\$1,170 =====	\$220 =====	\$63,495 =====

## Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

See Note B of the notes to the consolidated financial statements included herein for a discussion of the impact of recently issued accounting pronouncements.

## ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

### General Risks

MicroFinancial incurred net losses of \$22.1 million and \$15.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2003, respectively. The net losses incurred by the Company during the third and fourth quarters of 2002 caused the Company to be in default of certain debt covenants in its credit facility and securitization agreements. In addition, as of September 30, 2002, the Company's credit facility failed to renew and consequently, the Company was forced to suspend new origination activity as of October 11, 2002. On April 14, 2003, the Company entered into a long-term agreement with its lenders. This long-term agreement waives the covenant defaults as of December 31, 2002, and in consideration for this waiver, requires the outstanding balance of the loan to be repaid over a term of 22 months beginning in April 2003 at an interest rate of prime plus 2.0%. The Company received a waiver, which was set to expire on April 15, 2003, for the covenant violations in connection with the securitization agreement. Subsequently, the Company received a permanent waiver of the covenant defaults and the securitization agreement was amended so that going forward, the covenants are the same as those contained in the long-term agreement entered into on April 14, 2003, for the senior credit facility. To date, the Company has fulfilled all of its debt obligations, as agreed to by the bank group, in a timely manner.

MicroFinancial has taken certain steps in an effort to improve its financial position. Management continues to actively consider various financing, restructuring and strategic alternatives as well as continuing to work closely with the Company's lenders to ensure continued compliance with the terms of the long term agreement. In addition, Management has taken steps to reduce overhead and align its infrastructure with current business conditions, including a reduction in headcount from 380 at December 31, 2001 to 136 at December 31,

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2003. The failure or inability of MicroFinancial to successfully carry out these plans could ultimately have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and its ability to meet its obligations when due. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

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### Market-Rate-Sensitive Instruments and Risk Management

The following discussion about the Company's risk management activities includes forward-looking statements that involve risk and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements.

This analysis presents the hypothetical loss in earnings, cash flows, and fair value of the financial instruments held by the Company at December 31, 2003, that are sensitive to changes in interest rates. The Company has used interest-rate swaps to manage the primary market exposures associated with underlying liabilities and anticipated transactions. The Company used these instruments to reduce risk by creating offsetting market exposures. The instruments held by the Company are not held for trading purposes.

In the normal course of operations, the Company also faces risks that are either nonfinancial or nonquantifiable. Such risks principally include credit risk, and legal risk, and are not represented in the analysis that follows.

### Interest Rate Risk Management

The implicit yield to the Company on all of its leases, contracts and loans is on a fixed interest rate basis due to the leases, contracts and loans having scheduled payments that are fixed at the time of origination of the lease. When the Company originates or acquires leases, contracts, and loans it bases its pricing in part on the spread it expects to achieve between the implicit yield rate to the Company on each lease and the effective interest cost it will pay when it finances such leases, contracts and loans through its credit facility. Increases in interest rates during the term of each lease, contract or loan could narrow or eliminate the spread, or result in a negative spread. The Company has adopted a policy designed to protect itself against interest rate volatility during the term of each lease, contract or loan.

Given the relatively short average life of the Company's leases, contracts and loans, the Company's goal is to maintain a blend of fixed and variable interest rate obligations. Currently, given the fixed repayment schedules of the Company's outstanding debt, the Company is limited in its ability to manage the blend of fixed and variable rate interest obligations. As of December 31, 2003, the Company's outstanding fixed-rate indebtedness outstanding under the Company's securitizations and subordinated debt represented 10.9% of the Company's total outstanding indebtedness.

The Company's credit facility bears interest at rates, which fluctuate with changes in the prime rate or the 90-day LIBOR. The Company's interest expense on its credit facility and the fair value of its fixed rate debt is sensitive to changes in market interest rates. The effect of a 10% adverse change in market interest rates, sustained for one year, on the Company's interest expense and the fair value of its fixed rate debt would be \$332,000 and \$275,000, respectively.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA, INCLUDING SELECTED QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (UNAUDITED)

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MicroFinancial Incorporated's Financial Statements, together with the related Independent Auditors' Report, appear at pages F-1 through F-27 of this Form 10-K.

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

Not applicable.

### ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure controls and procedures

We evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2003. Our disclosure controls and procedures are the controls and other procedures that we designed to ensure that we record, process, summarize and report in a timely manner the information we must disclose in reports that we file with or submit to the SEC. Richard F. Latour, our President and Chief

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Executive Officer, and James R. Jackson, our Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, reviewed and are responsible for conducting this evaluation. Based on this evaluation, Messrs. Richard F. Latour and James R. Jackson concluded that, as of the date of their evaluation, our disclosure controls were effective.

Internal controls

Since the date of the evaluation described above, there have not been any significant changes in the Company's internal controls or in other factors that could significantly affect those controls.

## PART III

### ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

The sections, "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance," "Governance of the Corporation" and "Proposal 1 -- Election of Directors," included in the Company's proxy statement for its 2004 Special Meeting in Lieu of Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on or before April 29, 2004, are hereby incorporated by reference.

### ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The sections, "Compensation of Executive Officers," "Governance of the Corporation," "Compensation Committee Report," and "Performance Graph" included in the Company's proxy statement for its 2004 Special Meeting in Lieu of Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on or before April 29, 2004, are hereby incorporated by reference.

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

The section "Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management," included in the Company's proxy statement for its 2004 Special Meeting in Lieu of Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on or before April 29, 2004, is hereby incorporated by reference.

### ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

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The section "Governance of the Corporation," included in the Company's proxy statement for its 2004 Special Meeting in Lieu of Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on or before April 29, 2004, is hereby incorporated by reference.

### ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The section "Proposal 2 -- Ratification of the Selection of MicroFinancial's Independent Auditors," included in the Company's proxy statement for its 2004 Special Meeting in Lieu of Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on or before April 29, 2004, is hereby incorporated by reference.

### PART IV

### ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES, AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

- (a) (1) Financial Statements MicroFinancial Incorporated's Financial Statements, together with the related Independent Auditors' Report, appear at pages F-1 through F-27 of this Form 10-K
- (2) None

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- (3) Exhibits Index

EXHIBIT NUMBER -----	DESCRIPTION -----
3.1	Restated Articles of Organization, as amended. Incorporated by reference to the Exhibit with the same exhibit number in the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Registration Statement No. 333-56639) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 9, 1998.
3.2	Bylaws. Incorporated by reference to the Exhibit with the same exhibit number in the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Registration Statement No. 333-56639) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 9, 1998.
10.1	Fourth Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement, dated August 22, 2000, among Leasecomm Corporation, the lenders parties thereto, and Fleet National Bank as agent. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 in the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 14, 2000.
10.2	Forbearance Agreement dated January 3, 2003 among Leasecomm Corporation, Fleet National Bank, as agent, and the other Lenders named therein. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 in the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2003.
10.3	Forbearance Agreement dated January 24, 2003 among Leasecomm Corporation, Fleet National Bank, as agent, and the other Lenders named therein. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 in the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15,

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- 2003.
- 10.4 First Amendment to Fourth Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement dated September 21, 2001 among Leasecomm Corporation, Fleet National Bank, as agent, and the other Lenders named therein. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 in the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2003.
  - 10.5 Second Amendment to Fourth Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement dated April 14, 2003 among Leasecomm Corporation, Fleet National Bank, as agent, and the other Lenders named therein. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 in the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2003.
  - 10.6 Third Amendment to Fourth Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement dated June 30, 2003 among Leasecomm Corporation, Fleet National Bank, as agent, and the other Lenders named therein. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 in the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on August 14, 2003.
  - 10.7+ Fourth Amendment to Fourth Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement dated November 7, 2003 among Leasecomm Corporation, Fleet National Bank, as agent, and the other Lenders named therein.
  - 10.8 Warrant Purchase Agreement dated April 14, 2003 among the Company, Fleet National Bank, as agent, and the other Lenders named therein. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 in the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2003.
  - 10.9 Form of Warrants to purchase Common Stock of the Company issued April 14, 2003, together with schedule of warrant holders. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 in the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2003.
  - 10.10 Co-Sale Agreement dated April 14, 2003 among the Company, Peter R. Bleyleben, Torrence C. Harder, Brian E. Boyle, Richard F. Latour, Alan J. Zakon, and James R. Jackson, Jr., and the Lenders named therein. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 in the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2003.
  - 10.11 Registration Rights Agreement dated April 14, 2003 among the Company and the Lenders named therein. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 in the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2003.

EXHIBIT NUMBER -----	DESCRIPTION -----
10.12	Letter Agreement dated April 14, 2003 among Fleet National Bank, as Agent, the Company, and the holders of the Company's 7.5% Term Notes. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 in the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form

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- 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2003.
- 10.13 Letter Agreement dated April 14, 2003 among Fleet National Bank, as Agent, the Company, and the holders of the Company's Subordinated Capital Notes. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 in the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2003.
- 10.14 Commercial Lease, dated November 3, 1998, between Cummings Properties Management, Inc. and MicroFinancial Incorporated. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.25 in the Registrant's Amendment No. 2 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Registration Statement No. 333-56639) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 11, 1999.
- 10.15 Amendment to Lease #1, dated November 3, 1998, between Cummings Properties Management, Inc. and MicroFinancial Incorporated. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.26 in the Registrant's Amendment No. 2 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Registration Statement No. 333-56639) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 11, 1999.
- 10.16 Lease Extension for the facility at 10-M Commerce Way, Woburn, MA dated September 16, 2003 among MicroFinancial Incorporated and Cummings Properties, LLC. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 in the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 14, 2003.
- 10.17\* 1987 Stock Option Plan. Incorporated by reference to the Exhibit with the same exhibit number in the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Registration Statement No. 333-56639) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 9, 1998.
- 10.18\* Forms of Grant under 1987 Stock Option Plan Incorporated by reference to the Exhibit with the same exhibit number in the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Registration Statement No. 333-56639) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on June 9, 1998.
- 10.19\* 1998 Equity Incentive Plan Incorporated by reference to the Exhibit with the same exhibit number in the Registrant's Amendment No. 2 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Registration Statement No. 333-56639) filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 11, 1999.
- 10.20\* Employment Agreement between the Company and Peter R. Bleyleben. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 in the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 15, 2003.
- 10.21\* Employment Agreement between the Company and Richard F. Latour. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 in the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 15, 2003.
- 10.22\* Employment Agreement between the Company and John Plumlee. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.40 in the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 15, 2003.
- 10.23\* Employment Agreement between the Company and Carol Salvo. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.41 in the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 15, 2003.
- 10.24\* Employment Agreement between the Company and James R. Jackson, Jr.. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.42 in the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 15, 2003.

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- 10.25\* Employment Agreement between the Company and Stephen Constantino. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.43 in the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 15, 2003.
- 10.26\* Employment Agreement between the Company and Steven LaCreta. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.44 in the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 15, 2003.

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EXHIBIT NUMBER -----	DESCRIPTION -----
10.27*+	Forms of Restricted Stock Agreement grant under 1987 Stock Option Plan.
10.28	Amended and Restated Standard Terms and Condition of Indenture dated as of September 2001 governing the MFI Finance Corp. I, 5.5800% Lease-Backed Notes, Series 2000-3 (the "2001-3 Notes"). Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 in the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 14, 2001.
10.29	Supplement to Indenture dated September 2001 governing the 2001-3 Notes. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 in the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 14, 2001.
10.30	Specimen 2001-3 Note. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 in the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 14, 2001.
10.31	Standard Terms and Conditions of Servicing governing the 2001-3 Notes. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 in the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 14, 2001.
10.32	Direction and Permanent Waiver of Trigger Events and Servicer Events of Default dated April 15, 2003 among Ambac Assurance Corporation, Wells Fargo Bank Minnesota, National Association ("Wells Fargo"), as indenture trustee, MFI Finance Corp. I and Leasecomm Corporation waiving certain covenants under the Amended and Restated Indenture dated as of September 1, 2001 and related documents thereto, all with respect to MFI Finance Corp. I. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 in the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2003.
10.33	First Amendment to Amended and Restated Indenture dated April 15, 2003 among the Company, MFI Finance Corp I, Wells Fargo, as back-up servicer and Wells Fargo, as indenture trustee. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.8 in the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2003.
10.34	Second Amendment to Servicing Agreement dated October 14, 2002 among the Company, MFI Finance Corp I, Wells Fargo, as back-up servicer and Wells Fargo, as indenture trustee. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 in the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the



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- 10.35 Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2003.  
Third Amendment to Servicing Agreement dated April 15, 2003 among the Company, MFI Finance Corp I, Wells Fargo, as back-up servicer and Wells Fargo, as indenture trustee. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 in the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2003.
- 10.36 Standard Terms and Condition of Indenture dated as of September 2001 governing the MFI Finance Corp. II, LLC , 8.0000% Lease-Backed Notes, Series 2001-1 (the "2001-1 Notes"). Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 in the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 14, 2001.
- 10.37 Supplement to Indenture dated September 2001 governing the 2001-1 Notes. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 in the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 14, 2001.
- 10.38 Specimen 2001-1 Note. Incorporated by reference to the Exhibit 10.21 in the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 14, 2001.
- 10.39 Standard Terms and Conditions of Servicing governing the 2001-1 Notes. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 in the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 14, 2001.
- 10.40 MFI Finance II, LLC 8.00% Asset-Backed Notes, Series 2001-1: MFI II Permanent Waiver dated April 15, 2003 between N M Rothschild & Sons Limited and the Company waiving certain covenants under the Amended and Restated Indenture dated as of September 1, 2001 and related documents thereto, all with respect to MFI Finance Corp. II. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 in the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 15, 2003.
- 21.1 Subsidiaries of Registrant

EXHIBIT NUMBER -----	DESCRIPTION -----
23.1+	Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP
31.1+	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2+	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1+	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2+	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

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+ Filed herewith.

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\* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed as an exhibit pursuant to Item 14(c) of this Report.

(b) Reports on Form 8-K

The Company filed a current report on Form 8-K, dated October 24, 2003, announcing financial results for the quarter ended September 30, 2003. The Company filed a second current report on Form 8-K, dated March 10, 2004, announcing financial results for the year ended December 31, 2003.

(c) See (a) (3) above.

(d) None.

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SIGNATURES

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

MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED

By: /s/ RICHARD F. LATOUR

Richard F. Latour  
President and Chief Executive  
Officer

By: /s/ JAMES R. JACKSON JR.

James R. Jackson Jr.  
Vice President and Chief Financial  
Officer

Date: March 30, 2004

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

SIGNATURE -----	TITLE -----	DA ---
/s/ PETER R. BLEYLEBEN ----- Peter R. Bleyleben	Chairman of the Board of Directors	March 3
/s/ RICHARD F. LATOUR ----- Richard F. Latour	President, Chief Executive Officer, Treasurer, Clerk, Secretary and Director	March 3
/s/ JAMES R. JACKSON JR.	Vice President and	March 3

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----- Chief Financial Officer  
James R. Jackson Jr.

/s/ BRIAN E. BOYLE Director March 3

-----  
Brian E. Boyle

/s/ TORRENCE C. HARDER Director March 3

-----  
Torrence C. Harder

/s/ FRITZ VON MERING Director March 3

-----  
Fritz Von Mering

/s/ ALAN J. ZAKON Director March 3

-----  
Alan J. Zakon

MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of MicroFinancial Incorporated:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of MicroFinancial Incorporated and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2002 and 2003, and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2003. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted

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

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of MicroFinancial Incorporated and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2002 and 2003, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2003, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Boston, Massachusetts  
March 30, 2004

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### MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED

#### CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2002	2003
	(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE DATA)	
ASSETS		
Net investment in leases and loans:		
Receivables due in installments.....	\$334,623	\$175,788
Estimated residual value.....	30,754	19,110
Initial direct costs.....	4,891	1,804
Loans receivable.....	1,796	--
Less:		
Advance lease payments and deposits.....	(96)	(37)
Unearned income.....	(67,574)	(23,729)
Allowance for credit losses.....	(69,294)	(43,011)
Net investment in leases and loans.....	\$235,100	\$129,925
Investment in service contracts.....	14,463	8,844
Cash and cash equivalents.....	5,494	6,533
Restricted cash.....	18,516	2,376
Property and equipment, net.....	9,026	5,844
Income taxes receivable.....	8,652	--
Other assets.....	3,834	2,892
Total assets.....	\$295,085	\$156,414
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Notes payable.....	\$168,927	\$ 58,843
Subordinated notes payable.....	3,262	3,262
Capitalized lease obligations.....	471	209

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Accounts payable.....	3,840	3,186
Other liabilities.....	6,776	4,104
Income taxes payable.....	1,400	7,789
Deferred income taxes payable.....	23,806	7,755
	-----	-----
Total liabilities.....	208,482	85,148
	-----	-----
Commitments and contingencies (Note I).....	--	--
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value; 5,000,000 shares authorized; none issued at 12/31/02 and 12/31/03.....	--	--
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 25,000,000 shares authorized; 13,410,646 shares issued at 12/31/02 and 12/31/03.....	134	134
Additional paid-in capital.....	47,723	44,245
Retained earnings.....	45,089	29,402
Treasury stock, at cost (588,700 shares at 12/31/02 and 234,230 shares at 12/31/03).....	(6,343)	(2,515)
	-----	-----
Total stockholders' equity.....	86,603	71,266
	-----	-----
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity.....	\$295,085	\$156,414
	=====	=====

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

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MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

	FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2001	2002	2003
	-----		
	(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER-SHARE DA		
Revenues:			
Income on financing leases and loans.....	\$ 70,932	\$ 53,012	\$ 30,
Income on service contracts.....	8,665	9,734	8,
Rental income.....	37,664	37,154	34,
Loss and damage waiver fees.....	6,344	6,257	5,
Service fees and other.....	30,486	20,665	12,
	-----	-----	-----
Total revenues.....	154,091	126,822	91,
	-----	-----	-----
Expenses:			
Selling, general and administrative.....	44,899	45,535	33,
Provision for credit losses.....	54,092	88,948	59,
Depreciation and amortization.....	14,378	18,385	16,
Interest.....	14,301	10,787	7,
	-----	-----	-----
Total expenses.....	127,670	163,655	117,
	-----	-----	-----
Income (loss) before provision for income taxes.....	26,421	(36,833)	(26,
Provision (benefit) for income taxes.....	10,104	(14,735)	(10,

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Net income (loss).....	\$ 16,317	\$ (22,098)	\$ (15,
Net income (loss) per common share -- basic.....	\$ 1.28	\$ (1.72)	\$ (1
Net income (loss) per common share -- diluted.....	\$ 1.26	\$ (1.72)	\$ (1
Dividends per common share.....	\$ 0.195	\$ 0.150	\$ 0.

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

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MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY  
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2001, 2002 AND 2003

	COMMON STOCK		ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL	RETAINED EARNINGS	TREASURY STOCK	
	SHARES	AMOUNT			SHARES	AMOUNT
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE DATA)						
Balance at December 31, 2000.....	13,410,646	\$134	\$47,900	\$ 55,291	669,700	\$ (7,234)
Exercise of stock options, net of tax benefit.....			(177)		(96,000)	1,037
Common stock dividends.....				(2,498)		
Treasury stock repurchased....					15,000	(146)
Net income.....				16,317		
Balance at December 31, 2001.....	13,410,646	\$134	\$47,723	\$ 69,110	588,700	\$ (6,343)
Common stock dividends.....				(1,923)		
Notes receivable from officers and employees.....						
Net loss.....				(22,098)		
Balance at December 31, 2002.....	13,410,646	\$134	\$47,723	\$ 45,089	588,700	\$ (6,343)
Restricted stock granted.....			284			
Restricted stock forfeited....			(11)			
Amortization of unearned compensation.....						
Treasury stock issued.....			(3,828)		(354,470)	3,828
Warrants issued.....			77			
Net loss.....				(15,687)		
Balance at December 31, 2003.....	13,410,646	\$134	\$44,245	\$ 29,402	234,230	\$ (2,515)

NOTES  
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TOTAL

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	FROM OFFICERS	UNEARNED COMPENSATION	STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE DATA)			
Balance at December 31, 2000.....	\$ (68)	\$ 0	\$ 96,023
Exercise of stock options, net of tax benefit.....			860
Common stock dividends.....			(2,498)
Treasury stock repurchased....			(146)
Net income.....			16,317
	----	-----	-----
Balance at December 31, 2001.....	\$ (68)	\$ 0	\$110,556
Common stock dividends.....			(1,923)
Notes receivable from officers and employees.....	68		68
Net loss.....			(22,098)
	----	-----	-----
Balance at December 31, 2002.....	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 86,603
Restricted stock granted.....		(284)	--
Restricted stock forfeited....		11	--
Amortization of unearned compensation.....		273	273
Treasury stock issued.....			--
Warrants issued.....			77
Net loss.....			(15,687)
	----	-----	-----
Balance at December 31, 2003.....	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 71,266
	====	=====	=====

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

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MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

	FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2001	2002	2003
(IN THOUSANDS)			
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Cash received from customers.....	\$ 185,939	\$ 175,859	\$ 136,834
Cash paid to suppliers and employees.....	(44,060)	(41,573)	(39,359)
Cash (paid) received for income taxes.....	(6,767)	(3,829)	9,451
Interest paid.....	(14,186)	(10,222)	(8,987)
Interest received.....	1,354	393	113
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash provided by operating activities.....	122,280	120,628	98,052
	-----	-----	-----

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Cash flows from investing activities:			
Investment in lease contracts.....	(92,118)	(66,042)	(2,260)
Investment in inventory.....	(4,198)	(2,989)	(225)
Investment in direct costs.....	(5,200)	(4,150)	(137)
Investment in service contracts.....	(6,658)	(6,773)	--
Investment in Resource Leasing Corporation.....	(6,900)	--	--
Investment in fixed assets.....	(1,722)	(255)	(221)
Repayment of notes from officers.....	--	68	--
Investment in notes receivable.....	(70)	--	--
Repayment of notes receivable.....	6	--	4
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash used in investing activities.....	(116,860)	(80,141)	(2,839)
	-----	-----	-----
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from secured debt.....	84,750	33,521	--
Repayment of secured debt.....	(90,839)	(66,672)	(110,054)
Proceeds from refinancing of secured debt.....	515,897	490,000	--
Prepayment of secured debt.....	(509,555)	(490,100)	--
Proceeds from short-term demand notes payable.....	902	305	--
Repayment of short-term demand notes payable.....	(93)	(1,181)	(30)
Proceeds from issuance of subordinated debt.....	2,975	--	--
Repayment of subordinated debt.....	(4,500)	--	--
(Increase) decrease in restricted cash.....	(7,372)	1,983	16,140
Proceeds from exercise of common stock options.....	810	--	--
Repayment of capital leases.....	(505)	(430)	(230)
Purchase of treasury stock.....	(146)	--	--
Payment of dividends.....	(2,428)	(2,565)	--
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities.....	(10,104)	(35,139)	(94,174)
	-----	-----	-----
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents.....	(4,684)	5,348	1,039
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period.....	4,830	146	5,494
	-----	-----	-----
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period.....	\$ 146	\$ 5,494	\$ 6,533
	=====	=====	=====
Reconciliation of net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Net income (loss).....	\$ 16,317	\$ (22,098)	\$ (15,687)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization.....	14,378	18,385	16,592
Provision for credit losses.....	54,092	88,948	59,758
Recovery of equipment cost and residual value, net of revenue recognized.....	34,685	49,046	41,571
Increase (decrease) in income taxes payable.....	1,878	(2,811)	6,389
Increase in income taxes receivable.....	--	(8,652)	8,652
Increase (decrease) in deferred income taxes.....	1,472	(6,666)	(16,050)
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (increase) in other assets.....	(1,200)	3,124	(1,207)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable.....	(129)	1,323	(653)
Increase in accrued liabilities.....	787	29	(1,313)
	-----	-----	-----
Net cash provided by operating activities.....	\$ 122,280	\$ 120,628	\$ 98,052
	=====	=====	=====
Supplemental disclosure of noncash activities:			
Property acquired under capital leases.....	\$ 479	\$ 68	\$ --
	=====	=====	=====
Accrual of common stock dividends.....	\$ 642	\$ --	\$ --
	=====	=====	=====

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial



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statements.

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## MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(TABLES IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE AND PER-SHARE DATA)

### A. NATURE OF BUSINESS

MicroFinancial Incorporated (the "Company") which operates primarily through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Leasecomm Corporation, is a specialized commercial finance company that primarily leases and rents "microticket" equipment and provides other financing services in amounts generally ranging from \$400 to \$15,000 with an average amount financed of approximately \$1,900 and an average lease term of 44 months. The Company does not market its services directly to lessees but sources leasing transactions through a network of independent sales organizations and other dealer-based origination networks nationwide. The Company has funded its operations primarily through borrowings under its credit facilities, issuances of subordinated debt and on balance sheet securitizations.

MicroFinancial incurred net losses of \$22.1 million and \$15.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2003, respectively. The net losses incurred by the Company during the third and fourth quarters of 2002 caused the Company to be in default of certain debt covenants in its credit facility and securitization agreements. In addition, as of September 30, 2002, the Company's credit facility failed to renew and consequently, the Company was forced to suspend substantially all new origination activity as of October 11, 2002. On April 14, 2003, the Company entered into a long-term agreement with its lenders. This long-term agreement waives the defaults described above, and in consideration for this waiver, requires the outstanding balance of the loan to be repaid over a term of 22 months beginning in April 2003 at an interest rate of prime plus 2.0%. The Company received a waiver, which was set to expire on April 15, 2003, for the covenant violations in connection with the securitization agreement. Subsequently, the Company received a permanent waiver of the covenant defaults and the securitization agreement was amended so that, going forward, the covenants are the same as those contained in the long-term agreement entered into on April 14, 2003, for the senior credit facility. To date, the Company has fulfilled all of its debt obligations, as agreed to by the bank group, in a timely manner.

MicroFinancial has taken certain steps in an effort to improve its financial position. Management is actively considering various financing, restructuring and strategic alternatives as well as continuing to work closely with the Company's lenders to ensure continued compliance with the terms of the long term agreement. In addition, Management has taken steps to reduce overhead, including a reduction in headcount from 380 at December 31, 2001, to 203 at December 31, 2002. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2003, the employee headcount was further reduced to 136 in a continued effort to maintain an infrastructure that is aligned with current business conditions.

Leasecomm Corporation periodically finances its lease and service contracts, together with unguaranteed residuals, through securitizations using special purpose vehicles. MFI Finance Corporation I and MFI Finance Corporation II, LLC are special purpose companies. The assets of such special purpose vehicles and cash collateral or other accounts created in connection with the financings in which they participate are not available to pay creditors of Leasecomm Corporation, MicroFinancial Incorporated, or other affiliates. While Leasecomm Corporation generally does not sell its interests in leases, service contracts or loans to third parties after origination, the Company does, from

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time to time, contribute certain leases, service contracts, or loans to special-purpose entities for purposes of obtaining financing in connection with the related receivables. The contribution of such assets under the terms of such financings are intended to constitute "true sales" of such assets for bankruptcy purposes (meaning that such assets are legally isolated from Leasecomm Corporation). However, the special purpose entities to which such assets are contributed are required under generally accepted accounting principles to be consolidated in the financial statements of the Company. As a result, such assets and the related liability remain on the balance sheet and do not receive gain on sale treatment.

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### MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

#### B. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

##### Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries. Intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

##### Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. A significant area requiring the use of management estimates is the allowance for credit losses. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

##### Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid instruments purchased with remaining maturities of less than three months to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents consist principally of overnight investments.

##### Restricted Cash

As part of its servicing obligation under the securitization agreements, the Company collects cash receipts for financing contracts that have been pledged to special purpose entities, specifically MFI Finance Corporation I and MFI Finance Corporation II, LLC. These collections are segregated into separate accounts for the benefit of the entities to which the related contracts were pledged or sold and are remitted to such entities on a weekly basis.

##### Leases and Loans

The Company's lease contracts are accounted for as financing leases. At origination, the Company records the gross lease receivable, the estimated residual value of the leased equipment, initial direct costs incurred, and the unearned lease income. Unearned lease income is the amount by which the gross lease receivable plus the estimated residual value exceeds the cost of the equipment. Unearned lease income and initial direct costs incurred are amortized over the related lease term using the interest method, which results in a level rate of return on the net investment in leases. Unamortized unearned lease income and initial direct costs are written off if, in the opinion of

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management, the lease agreement is determined to be impaired. It is management's opinion, given the nature of its business and the large number of small balance lease receivables, that a lease is impaired when one of the following occurs: (i) the obligor files for bankruptcy; (ii) the obligor dies, and the equipment is returned; or (iii) an account has become 360 days past due without contact with the lessee for 12 months. It is also management's policy to maintain an allowance for credit losses that will be sufficient to provide adequate protection against losses in its portfolio. Management regularly reviews the collectability of its lease receivables based upon all of its communications with the individual lessees through its extensive collection efforts and through further review of the creditworthiness of the lessee.

In conjunction with the origination of leases, the Company may retain a residual interest in the underlying equipment upon termination of the lease. The value of such interest is estimated at inception of the lease and evaluated periodically for impairment. An impairment is recognized when expected cash flows to be realized subsequent to the end of the lease are expected to be less than the residual value recorded. Other revenues, such as loss and damage waiver and service fees relating to the leases, contracts, and loans and rental revenues are recognized as they are earned.

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### MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

Loans are reported at their outstanding principal balances. Interest income on loans is recognized as it is earned.

#### Allowance for Credit Losses

The Company maintains an allowance for credit losses on its investment in leases, service contracts and loans at an amount that it believes is sufficient to provide adequate protection against losses in its portfolio. The allowance is determined principally on the basis of the historical loss experience of the Company and the level of recourse provided by such lease, service contract or loan, if any, and reflects management's judgment of additional loss potential considering current economic conditions and the nature and characteristics of the underlying lease portfolio. The Company determines the necessary periodic provision for credit losses, taking into account actual and expected losses in the portfolio, as a whole, and the relationship of the allowance to the net investment in leases, service contracts and loans.

#### Investment in Service Contracts

The Company's investments in cancelable service contracts are recorded at cost and amortized over the expected life of the service period, which is seven years. Income on service contracts is recognized monthly as the related services are provided. The Company periodically evaluates whether events or circumstances have occurred that may affect the estimated useful life or recoverability of the investment in service contracts.

#### Property and Equipment

At the end of the lease term, the lease typically converts into a month-to-month rental contract. Rental equipment is recorded at estimated residual value and depreciated using the straight-line method over a period of twelve months.

Office furniture, equipment and capital leases are recorded at cost and depreciated using the straight-line method over a period of three to five years.

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Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the life of the lease or the asset. Upon retirement or other disposition, the cost and related accumulated depreciation of the assets are removed from the accounts and the resulting gain or loss is reflected in income.

### Fair Value of Financial Instruments

For financial instruments including cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, net investment in leases and loans, accounts payable, and other liabilities, it is assumed that the carrying amount approximates fair value.

### Derivative Financial Instruments

On January 1, 2001, the Company adopted SFAS No. 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" as amended by SFAS No. 138. SFAS No. 133, as amended, requires that all derivative instruments be measured at fair value and recognized in the consolidated balance sheet as either assets or liabilities. The Company has assessed the effects of SFAS No. 133 and has determined that the adoption of SFAS No. 133 does not have a material impact on its results of operations or consolidated financial position. The Company did not hold any derivative instruments at either December 31, 2002 or 2003.

### Debt Issue Costs

Debt issuance costs incurred in securing credit facility financing are capitalized and subsequently amortized over the term of the credit facility.

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## MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

### Income Taxes

Deferred income taxes are determined under the liability method. Differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities are measured using the currently enacted tax rates expected to be in effect when these differences reverse. Deferred tax expense is the result of changes in the liability for deferred taxes. The principal differences between assets and liabilities for financial statement and tax return purposes are the treatment of leased assets, accumulated depreciation and provisions for doubtful accounts. The deferred tax liability is reduced by loss carry-forwards and alternative minimum tax credits available to reduce future income taxes.

### New Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2003, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 149, "Amendment of Statement 133 on Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" ("SFAS 149"). SFAS 149 was issued to amend and clarify financial accounting and reporting for derivative instruments and hedging activities under SFAS 133, "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities." Specifically, SFAS 149 clarifies under what circumstances a contract with an initial net investment meets the characteristic of a derivative and when a derivative contains a financing component. Additionally, SFAS 149 amends the definition of an "underlying" to conform to the definition used in FIN 45 and amends certain other existing pronouncements. SFAS 149 is effective for contracts entered into or modified subsequent to June 30, 2003, and hedging relationships designated subsequent to June 30, 2003. The Company has determined that the adoption of this Statement does not have a material impact on its results of operations or consolidated financial position.

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In May 2003, the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 150, "Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Both Liabilities and Equity" ("SFAS 150"). SFAS 150 requires that an issuer classify a financial instrument that is within its scope as a liability (or an asset in some circumstances). Many of those instruments were previously classified as equity. Some of the provisions of this Statement are consistent with the current definition of liabilities in FASB Concepts Statement No. 6, Elements of Financial Statements. The remaining provisions of this Statement are consistent with the Board's proposal to revise that definition to encompass certain obligations that a reporting entity can or must settle by issuing its own equity shares, depending on the nature of the relationship established between the holder and the issuer. The Company has determined that the adoption of this Statement does not have a material impact on its results of operations or consolidated financial position.

### Net Income (Loss) Per Common Share

Basic net income (loss) per common share is computed based on the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Dilutive net income (loss) per common share gives effect to all dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period. The computation of diluted net income (loss) per share does not assume the issuance of common shares that have an antidilutive effect on net income (loss) per common share. Options to purchase 440,609, 2,995,000 and 1,675,000 shares of common stock were not included in the computation of diluted earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2002 and 2003 because their effects were antidilutive.

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### MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

	FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2001	2002	2003
Net income (loss).....	\$ 16,317	\$ (22,098)	\$ (15,687)
Shares used in computation:			
Weighted-average common shares outstanding used in computation of net income per common share.....	12,789,605	12,821,946	13,043,744
Dilutive effect of common stock options.....	155,638	--	--
Shares used in computation of net income per common share -- assuming dilution.....	12,945,243	12,821,946	13,043,744
Net income (loss) per common share -- basic...	\$ 1.28	\$ (1.72)	\$ (1.20)
Net income (loss) per common share -- diluted.....	\$ 1.26	\$ (1.72)	\$ (1.20)

### STOCK-BASED EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION

All stock options issued to directors and employees have an exercise price not less than the fair market value of the Company's common stock on the date of

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grant. In accordance with accounting for such options utilizing the intrinsic-value method, there is no related compensation expense recorded in the Company's financial statements. The Company follows the disclosure requirements of SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation. SFAS No. 123 requires that compensation under a fair value method be determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model and disclosed in a pro forma effect on earnings and earnings per share. The Company accounts for stock-based employee compensation plans under the recognition and measurement principles of APB Opinion No. 25, Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees, and related Interpretations. The current period amortization of unearned compensation expense relating to the restricted stock awards is reflected in net income (loss). No other stock-based employee compensation cost is reflected in net income (loss), as either all options granted under those plans had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant or options granted that result in variable compensation costs had an exercise price greater than the fair market value of the underlying common stock on December 31, 2002 and December 31, 2003. The following table illustrates the effect on net income (loss) and earnings per share if the Company had applied the fair value recognition provisions of SFAS No. 123, Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation, to stock-based employee compensation.

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31		
	2001	2002	2003
	-----	-----	-----
Net income (loss), as reported.....	\$16,317	\$ (22,098)	\$ (15,687)
Deduct: Total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under fair value based method for all awards, net of related tax effects.....	(1,305)	(1,475)	(792)
	-----	-----	-----
Pro forma net income (loss).....	\$15,012	\$ (23,573)	\$ (16,479)
	=====	=====	=====
Earnings (loss) per share:			
Basic -- as reported.....	\$ 1.28	\$ (1.72)	\$ (1.20)
	=====	=====	=====
Basic -- pro forma.....	\$ 1.17	\$ (1.84)	\$ (1.26)
	=====	=====	=====
Diluted -- as reported.....	\$ 1.26	\$ (1.72)	\$ (1.20)
	=====	=====	=====
Diluted -- pro forma.....	\$ 1.16	\$ (1.84)	\$ (1.26)
	=====	=====	=====

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MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

The fair value of option grants is estimated on the date of grant utilizing the Black-Scholes option-pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions.

	2001	2002	2003
	-----	-----	-----
Risk-free interest rate.....	5.03%	3.63%	3.34%

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Expected dividend yield.....	2.50%	0.80%	0.00%
Expected life.....	7 years	7 years	7 years
Volatility.....	51.00%	68.00%	76.00%

The weighted-average fair value at the date of grant for options granted during 2001, 2002, and 2003 approximated \$5.34, \$2.03 and \$0.62 per option, respectively.

C. NET INVESTMENT IN LEASES AND LOANS

At December 31, 2003, future minimum payments on the Company's lease receivables are as follows:

FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
DECEMBER 31,  
-----

2004.....	\$141,987
2005.....	26,867
2006.....	6,467
2007.....	466
2008.....	1
	-----
Total.....	\$175,788
	=====

At December 31, 2003, the weighted-average remaining life of leases in the Company's lease portfolio is approximately 20 months and the implicit rate of interest is approximately 32.5%.

The Company's business is characterized by a high incidence of delinquencies that in turn may lead to significant levels of defaults. The Company evaluates the collectability of leases originated and loans based on the level of recourse provided, if any, delinquency statistics, historical loss experience, current economic conditions and other relevant factors. The Company provides an allowance for credit losses for leases which are considered impaired.

The Company takes charge-offs against its receivables when such receivables are 360 days past due and no contact has been made with the lessee for 12 months. Cumulative net charge-offs after recoveries from the Company's inception to December 31, 2003 have totaled 16.45% of total cumulative receivables plus total billed fees over such period.

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MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

The following table sets forth the Company's allowance for credit losses as of December 31, 2001, 2002, and 2003 and the related provisions, charge-offs and recoveries for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2002, and 2003.

Balance of allowance for credit losses at December 31, 2000.....	\$40,924
---	----------

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Balance of other asset reserve at December 31, 2000.....		\$ 1,819
Provision for leases and loans credit losses.....	54,092	
Total provisions for credit losses.....		54,092
Charge-offs (including \$1,418 in other asset charge-offs)...	68,882	
Recoveries.....	17,474	
		-----
Charge-offs, net of recoveries.....		51,408
		-----
Balance of allowance for credit losses at December 31, 2001.....		\$45,026
		-----
Balance of other asset reserve at December 31, 2001.....		\$ 401
		-----
Provision for leases and loans credit losses.....	88,948	
Total provisions for credit losses.....		88,948
Charge-offs (including \$401 in other asset charge-offs)....	76,844	
Recoveries.....	11,763	
		-----
Charge-offs, net of recoveries.....		65,081
		-----
Balance of allowance for credit losses at December 31, 2002.....		\$69,294
		-----
Balance of other asset reserve at December 31, 2002.....		\$ 0
		-----
Provision for leases and loans credit losses.....	59,758	
Total provisions for credit losses.....		59,758
Charge-offs.....	93,153	
Recoveries.....	7,112	
		-----
Charge-offs, net of recoveries.....		86,041
		-----
Balance of allowance for credit losses at December 31, 2003.....		\$43,011
		=====

In conjunction with the origination of leases, the Company may retain a residual interest in the underlying equipment upon termination of the lease. The value of such interests is estimated at inception of the lease and evaluated periodically for impairment. The following table sets forth the Company's estimated residual value as of December 31, 2001, 2002, and 2003 and changes in the Company's estimated residual value as a result of new originations, and lease terminations for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2002, and 2003.

Balance of Estimated Residual Value at December 31, 2001....	\$ 37,114
New Originations.....	10,254
Lease Terminations.....	(16,614)
	-----
Balance of Estimated Residual Value at December 31, 2002....	\$ 30,754
New Originations.....	186
Lease Terminations.....	(11,830)
	-----
Balance of Estimated Residual Value at December 31, 2003....	\$ 19,110
	=====



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## MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED

### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

New originations represent the residual value added to the Company's estimated residual value upon origination of new leases. Lease terminations represent the residual value deducted from the company's estimated residual value upon the termination of a lease (i) that is bought out during or at the end of the lease term; (ii) upon expiration of the original lease term when the lease converts to an extended rental contract or (iii) that has been charged off by the Company.

#### D. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

At December 31, 2002 and 2003, property and equipment consisted of the following:

	DECEMBER 31,	
	2002	2003
Rental Equipment and Inventory.....	\$15,751	\$15,482
Computer Equipment.....	7,072	6,124
Office Equipment.....	1,278	1,155
Leasehold improvements.....	154	112
	24,255	22,873
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization.....	15,229	17,029
	\$ 9,026	\$ 5,844
Total.....	\$ 9,026	\$ 5,844

Depreciation and amortization expense totaled \$14,378,000, \$18,385,000, and \$16,592,000 for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2002 and 2003, respectively.

At December 31, 2002 and 2003, computer equipment includes \$1,650,000 under capital leases. Accumulated amortization related to capital leases amounted to \$1,186,000 and \$1,437,000 in 2002 and 2003, respectively.

#### E. NOTES PAYABLE AND SUBORDINATED DEBT

##### Notes Payable

On August 22, 2000, the Company entered into a revolving line of credit and term loan facility with a group of financial institutions whereby it could borrow a maximum of \$192,000,000 based upon qualified lease receivables, loans, rentals and service contracts. As of September 30, 2002, this credit facility failed to renew. While cash flows from its portfolio and other fees have been sufficient to repay amounts borrowed under the senior credit facility, securitizations and subordinated debt, in October 2002, the Company was forced to suspend virtually all new contract originations until a new source of liquidity is obtained.

According to the original agreement, outstanding borrowings with respect to the revolving line of credit bear interest based either at Prime minus 0.25% for Prime Rate Loans or the prevailing rate per annum as offered in the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 1.75% for LIBOR Loans or the seven-day Money

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Market rate plus 2.00% for Swing Line Advances. If the LIBOR loans are not renewed upon their maturity they automatically convert into prime rate loans. The Swing Line Advances have a seven-day maturity, and upon their maturity they automatically convert into prime rate loans. In addition, the Company's aggregate outstanding principal amount of Swing Line Advances shall not exceed \$10 million. The prime rate at December 31, 2001, 2002, and 2003 was 4.75%, 4.25% and 4.00% respectively. The 90-day LIBOR rates at December 31, 2001, 2002 and 2003 were 1.938%, 1.400% and 1.152% respectively. The 7-day Money Market Rates at December 31, 2001 was 1.88%.

As of September 30, 2002, the revolving credit line failed to renew and the Company began paying down the balance on the basis of a 36-month amortization plus interest. Based on the terms of the agreement,

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### MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

interest rates increased from Prime minus 0.25% to Prime plus 0.50% for prime based loans and from LIBOR plus 1.75% to LIBOR plus 2.50% for existing LIBOR based loans. In addition, based on the covenant defaults described below, the outstanding borrowings on all loans bear an additional 2.00% default interest. On January 3, 2003, the Company entered into a Forbearance and Modification Agreement for the senior credit facility, which expired on February 7, 2003. Based on the terms of the Forbearance and Modification Agreement, interest rates increased again on the prime based loans to prime plus 1.00%.

At December 31, 2002, the Company was in default of certain of its debt covenants in its senior credit facility. The covenants that were in default with respect to the senior credit facility require that the Company maintain a fixed charge ratio in an amount not less than 130% of consolidated earnings, a consolidated tangible net worth minimum of \$77.5 million plus 50% of net income quarterly beginning with September 30, 2000, and compliance with the borrowing base. On April 14, 2003, the Company entered into a long-term agreement with its lenders. This long-term agreement waived the defaults described above, and in consideration for this waiver, required the outstanding balance of the loan to be repaid over a term of 22 months beginning in April 2003 at an interest rate of prime plus 2.0%. Based on the amortization schedule in the new agreement, as subsequently amended on June 30, 2003, and November 7, 2003, the Company is obligated to repay a minimum of \$54.8 million, plus applicable interest, over the next twelve months.

At December 31, 2002 and 2003, the Company had borrowings outstanding under this agreement with the following terms:

TYPE ----	2002		2003	
	RATE	AMOUNT	RATE	AMOUNT
Prime.....	4.7500%	\$ 31,556	6.0000%	\$55,346
LIBOR.....	4.1875%	50,000		
LIBOR.....	4.1875%	45,000		
		-----		-----
Total Outstanding.....		\$126,556		\$55,346
		=====		=====

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Outstanding borrowings are collateralized by leases, loans, rentals, and service contracts pledged specifically to the financial institutions. In addition, on April 14, 2003, the Company granted its lenders a security interest in all assets of the Company to further collateralize the outstanding borrowings.

On April 14, 2003, the Company issued warrants to purchase an aggregate of 268,199 shares of the Company's common stock at an exercise price of \$.825 per share. The warrants were issued to the nine lenders in the Company's lending syndicate in connection with the waiver of defaults and an extension of the Company's term loan. The warrants will be automatically terminated if all of the obligations owed by the Company to the lenders pursuant to the loan agreement have been paid in full prior to June 30, 2004. If all of the Company's obligations to the Lenders have not been paid in full prior to June 30, 2004, the warrants will become 50% exercisable as of that date. If all of the Company's obligations to the Lenders have not been paid in full prior to September 30, 2004, the warrants will then become 100% exercisable as of that date. Unless the warrants are automatically terminated or exercised pursuant to the above criteria, they will expire on September 30, 2014. The fair market value of the warrants, as determined using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model, was accounted for as additional paid in capital. The resulting cost of the warrants was \$77,000, which is being amortized to interest expense under the interest method. As of December 31, 2003, \$52,000 had been accreted to interest expense and the resulting effective interest rate on the senior credit facility was prime plus 2.09%.

BLT III had three series of notes, the 1996-A Notes, the 1997-A Notes and the 1998-A Notes. In May 1996, BLT III issued the 1996-A Notes in aggregate principal amount of \$23,406,563. In August 1997, BLT III issued the 1997-A Notes in aggregate principal amount of \$44,763,000 and in November 1998,

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### MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

BLT III issued the 1998-A Notes in aggregate principal amount of \$40,769,000. All outstanding amounts under the 1996-A Notes were repaid in October 1999. All outstanding amounts under the 1997-A Notes were repaid in September 2000. All outstanding amounts under the 1998-A notes were repaid in September 2001. MFI I had three series of notes, the 2000-1 Notes, the 2000-2 Notes, and the 2001-3 Notes. In March 2000, MFI I issued the 2000-1 Notes in aggregate principal amount of \$50,056,686. In December 2000, MFI I issued the 2000-2 Notes in aggregate principal amount of \$50,561,633. In September 2001, MFI I issued the 2001-3 Notes in aggregate principal amount of \$39,397,354. On February 18, 2003, the Company repaid \$2.4 million in principal plus accrued interest for the MFI I series 2000-1 Notes utilizing the clean up call provision under its securitizations. On October 16, 2003, the Company repaid \$5.2 million in principal plus accrued interest for the MFI I series 2000-2 Notes utilizing the clean up call provision under its securitizations. Both of the re-payments were made using cash previously classified as restricted. Outstanding borrowings are collateralized by a specific pool of lease receivables. In September 2001, MFI II, LLC was formed and issued one series of notes, the 2001-1 Notes in aggregate principal amount of \$10,000,000. All outstanding amounts under the 2001-1 Notes were repaid in September 2003. Outstanding borrowings were collateralized by a specific pool of lease receivables as well as the excess cash flow from the MFI I collateral. These notes were subordinated to the three series of notes issued by MFI I.

At December 31, 2002, the Company was in default on two of its debt covenants in its securitization agreements. The covenants that were in default

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with respect to the securitization agreements require that the Company maintain a fixed charge ratio in an amount not less than 125% of consolidated earnings and a consolidated tangible net worth greater than \$90 million plus 50% of net income for each fiscal quarter after June 30, 2001. Additionally per the terms of the securitization agreement, any default with respect to the senior credit facility is considered a default under the terms of the agreement. The Company received a waiver, which was set to expire on April 15, 2003, for the covenant violations in connection with the securitization agreement. Subsequently, the Company received a permanent waiver of the covenant defaults and the securitization agreement was amended so that going forward, the covenants are the same as those contained in the long-term agreement entered into on April 14, 2003, for the senior credit facility.

At December 31, 2002 and 2003, MFI I and MFI II, LLC had borrowings outstanding under the series of notes with the following terms:

NOTE SERIES -----	EXPIRATION -----	RATE ----	2002 AMOUNT -----	2003 AMOUNT -----
MFI I				
2000-1 Notes.....	9/16/2005	7.38%	3,464	--
2000-2 Notes.....	6/16/2006	6.94%	17,983	--
2001-3 Notes.....	2/18/2008	5.58%	17,019	3,247
MFI II LLC				
2001-1 Notes.....	2/18/2008	8.00%	3,625	--
Total Outstanding.....			----- \$42,091	----- \$3,247 =====

At December 31, 2002 and 2003, the Company also had other notes payable which totaled \$280,000 and \$250,000 respectively. Of these notes, at December 2002, \$30,000 were notes that are due on demand and bore interest at a rate of prime less 1.00%. As of December 31, 2002 and 2003, \$250,000 are two-year term notes that bear interest at a rate of 7.5%. Other notes payable included \$250,000 due to stockholders and directors of the Company at December 31, 2002 and 2003. Interest paid to stockholders under such notes was not material for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2003.

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### MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

##### Subordinated Notes Payable

At December 31, 2002 and 2003, the Company also had subordinated debt outstanding amounting to \$3,262,000. This debt is subordinated in the rights to the Company's assets to notes payable to the primary lenders as described above. Outstanding borrowings bear interest ranging from 8% to 12.5% for fixed rate financing and prime plus 3% to 4% for variable rate financing. These notes have maturity dates ranging from February 2005 to November 2007.

At December 31, 2002 and 2003, subordinated notes payable included \$727,000 due to stockholders, officers and directors. Interest paid to stockholders, officers and directors under such notes, at rates ranging between 8% and 12%, amounted to \$53,700, \$84,000, and \$83,000 for the years ended December 31, 2001,

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2002, and 2003, respectively.

REPAYMENT SCHEDULE

At December 31, 2003, the repayment schedule for outstanding notes and subordinated notes is as follows:

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,  
-----

2004.....	\$58,078
2005.....	1,427
2006.....	2,600
2007.....	--
Thereafter.....	--
	-----
Total.....	\$62,105
	=====

It is estimated that the carrying amounts of the Company's borrowings under its variable rate revolving credit agreements approximate their fair value. The fair value of the Company's short-term and long-term fixed rate borrowings is estimated using discounted cash flow analysis, based on the Company's current incremental borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements. At December 31, 2002 and 2003, the aggregate carrying value of the Company's fixed rate borrowings was approximately \$45,603,000 and \$6,759,000 respectively, with an estimated fair value of approximately \$45,562,000 and \$6,553,000 respectively.

F. REDEEMABLE PREFERRED STOCK:

At December 2002 and 2003, the Company had authorized 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock ("preferred stock") with a par value of \$0.01 of which zero shares were issued and outstanding.

G. STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:

COMMON STOCK

The Company had 25,000,000 authorized shares of common stock with a par value of \$.01 per share of which 13,410,646 shares were issued and outstanding at December 31, 2002 and 2003.

TREASURY STOCK

The Company had 588,700 and 234,230 shares of common stock in treasury at December 31, 2002 and 2003.

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MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

STOCK OPTIONS

In 1987, the Company adopted its 1987 Stock Option Plan (the "Plan") which provided for the issuance of qualified or nonqualified options to purchase shares of the Company's common stock. In 1997, the Company's Board of Directors

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approved an amendment to the Plan, as a result of the June 16, 1997 stock split. Pursuant to this amendment, the aggregate number of shares issued could not exceed 1,220,000 and the exercise price of any outstanding options issued pursuant to the Plan would be reduced by a factor of ten and the number of outstanding options issued pursuant to the Plan would be increased by a factor of ten. The Company adopted the 1998 Equity Incentive Plan (the "1998 Plan") on July 9, 1998. The 1998 Plan permits the Compensation Committee of the Company's Board of Directors to make various long-term incentive awards, generally equity-based, to eligible persons. The Company reserved 4,120,380 shares of its common stock for issuance pursuant to the 1998 Plan. Qualified stock options, which are intended to qualify as "incentive stock options" under the Internal Revenue Code, may be issued to employees at an exercise price per share not less than the fair value of the common stock at the date granted as determined by the Board of Directors. Nonqualified stock options may be issued to officers, employees and directors of the Company as well as consultants and agents of the Company at an exercise price per share not less than fifty percent of the fair value of the common stock at the date of grant as determined by the Board. The vesting periods and expiration dates of the grants are determined by the Board of Directors. The option period may not exceed ten years.

On February 7, 2003, the Company offered non-director employees and executives who had been granted stock options in the past the opportunity to cancel any of the original option agreements in exchange for a grant of restricted stock. All option awards subject to the offer were converted to restricted stock. In connection with this offer, on February 12, 2003, 1,325,000 options converted to 319,854 shares of restricted common stock. In addition, on March 17, 2003, one non-employee director was granted 50,000 shares of restricted stock. The restricted stock vested 20% upon grant, and 5% on the first day of each quarter after the grant date, with accelerated vesting if the price of the Company's common stock exceeds certain thresholds during the vesting period. As of December 31, 2003, 15,384 shares had been cancelled, 354,470 shares were fully vested, and \$273,000 had been amortized from unearned compensation to compensation expense.

The following summarizes the stock option activity:

	SHARES	PRICE PER SHARE	AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE
	-----	-----	-----
Outstanding at December 31, 2000.....	1,594,000	\$1.95 to \$13.544	\$11.003
Exercised.....	(96,000)	\$1.95 to \$13.125	\$ 8.439
Canceled.....	(112,000)	\$9.78125 to \$13.125	\$11.214
Granted.....	650,000	\$9.48 to \$13.10	\$11.708
	-----		
Outstanding at December 31, 2001.....	2,036,000	\$9.48 to \$13.544	\$11.337
	-----		
Canceled.....	(391,000)	\$6.70 to \$13.544	\$11.184
Granted.....	1,350,000	\$1.585 to \$6.70	\$ 3.555
	-----		
Outstanding at December 31, 2002.....	2,995,000	\$1.585 to \$13.544	\$ 7.849
	-----		
Converted to Restricted Stock.....	(1,325,000)	\$1.585 to \$13.10	\$ 7.727
Canceled.....	(195,000)	\$1.585 to \$12.313	\$ 7.618
Granted.....	200,000	\$0.86	\$ 0.860
	-----		
Outstanding at December 31, 2003.....	1,675,000	\$0.86 to \$13.544	\$ 7.139
	=====		

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MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

The options vest over five years and are exercisable only after they become vested. At December 31, 2001, 2002 and 2003, 414,000, 876,000, and 843,000 respectively, of the outstanding options were fully vested.

At December 31, 2002 and 2003, 2,995,000 and 1,675,000 shares, respectively, of common stock were reserved for common stock option exercises.

Information relating to stock options at December 31, 2003, summarized by exercise price, is as follows:

EXERCISE PRICE	OUTSTANDING		EXERCISABLE	
	SHARES	WEIGHTED-AVERAGE LIFE (YEARS)	WEIGHTED-AVERAGE EXERCISE PRICE	SHARES
\$12.3125.....	359,391	5.16	\$12.3125	287,513
\$13.5440.....	40,609	5.16	\$13.5440	32,487
\$9.7813.....	350,000	6.16	\$ 9.7813	210,000
\$13.1000.....	90,000	7.15	\$13.1000	36,000
\$6.7000.....	235,000	8.17	\$ 6.7000	47,000
\$1.5850.....	400,000	8.91	\$ 1.5850	160,000
\$0.8600.....	200,000	9.08	\$ 0.8600	70,000
\$0.86 to \$13.544.....	1,675,000	7.26	\$ 8.4631	843,000

H. INCOME TAXES:

The provision (benefit) for income taxes consists of the following:

	FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2001	2002	2003
Current:			
Federal.....	\$ 7,633	\$ (7,198)	\$ 4,683
State.....	1,000	(872)	907
	8,633	(8,070)	5,590
Deferred:			
Federal.....	1,256	(4,685)	(13,510)
State.....	215	(1,980)	(2,540)
	1,471	(6,665)	(16,050)
Total.....	\$10,104	\$ (14,735)	\$ (10,460)

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MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

At December 31, 2002 and 2003, the components of the net deferred tax liability were as follows:

	2002	2003
	-----	-----
Deferred tax assets:		
Allowance for credit losses.....	\$ 17,353	\$ 9,367
Lease receivable and unearned income.....	59,582	--
Depreciation and amortization.....	--	10,723
State NOL and other state attributes.....	1,249	1,922
	-----	-----
Total deferred tax asset.....	\$ 78,184	\$ 22,012
	=====	=====
Residual value.....	\$ (8,428)	\$ (7,644)
Initial direct cost.....	(4,013)	(722)
State refunds.....	(432)	--
Lease receivable and unearned income.....	--	(21,401)
Depreciation and amortization.....	(89,117)	--
	-----	-----
Total deferred tax liability.....	\$ (101,990)	\$ (29,767)
	=====	=====
Net deferred tax liability.....	\$ (23,806)	\$ (7,755)
	=====	=====

A valuation allowance against the deferred tax assets is not considered necessary, because it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will be fully realized.

At December 31, 2003, the Company had state loss carry-forwards of \$22,000,000, which may be used to offset future income. These loss carry-forwards are available for use against future state income until they expire between the years 2007 and 2023.

The following is a reconciliation between the effective income tax rate and the applicable statutory federal income tax rate:

	FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	2001	2002	2003
	-----	-----	-----
Federal statutory rate.....	35.00%	-35.00%	-35.00%
State income taxes, net of federal benefit.....	4.60%	-5.38%	-4.91%
Nondeductible expenses and other.....	-1.40%	0.38%	-0.09%
	-----	-----	-----
Effective income tax rate.....	38.20%	-40.00%	-40.00%
	=====	=====	=====



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I. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

OPERATING AND CAPITAL LEASES

The Company's lease for its facility in Woburn, Massachusetts expires in 2005. In 2003, the Company vacated the facilities in Waltham, Massachusetts, Newark, California and Herndon, Virginia and negotiated early terminations of the outstanding leases.

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MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

The Company also has entered into various operating lease agreements ranging from three to four years for additional office equipment. At December 31, 2003, the future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases with remaining terms in excess of one year are as follows:

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,

2004.....	\$ 585
2005.....	585
2006.....	--
2007.....	--
	-----
Total.....	\$1,170
	=====

Rental expense under operating leases totaled \$1,998,000, \$2,321,000 and \$1,620,000 for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2002, and 2003, respectively. Rental expense for the year ended 2002 includes \$316,000 for the net present value for the remaining lease payments on office space that was not being utilized.

The Company has entered into various capital lease agreements ranging from three to four years for office equipment, computer equipment and telecommunication systems. At December 31, 2003, future minimum lease payments under capital leases were as follows:

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,

2004.....	\$164
2005.....	56
2006.....	--
2007.....	--
	-----
Total minimum lease payments.....	220
Less amounts representing interest.....	(11)
	-----
Total.....	\$209
	=====

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### LEGAL MATTERS

Management believes, after consultation with counsel, that the allegations against the Company included in the lawsuits described below are subject to substantial legal defenses, and the Company is vigorously defending each of the allegations. The Company also is subject to claims and suits arising in the ordinary course of business. At this time, it is not possible to estimate the ultimate loss or gain, if any, related to these lawsuits, nor if any such loss will have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations or financial position.

A. The Company filed an action in the United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts against Sentinel Insurance Company, Ltd., ("Sentinel"), Premier Holidays International, Inc., ("Premier") and Daniel DelPiano ("DelPiano") arising from Premier's October, 1999, default on its repayment obligations to the Company under a Twelve Million Dollar (\$12,000,000) loan. Judgment has been entered in this case against Sentinel, which had issued a business performance insurance policy guaranteeing repayment of the loan, in the amount of Fourteen Million Dollars (\$14,000,000). This judgment has not been satisfied. Sentinel is currently undergoing liquidation proceedings, and a claim in this amount has been filed with the bankruptcy court. The Company's case against Premier and DelPiano was tried in November 2003, and was decided by the Court in March 2004. The Court entered a judgment for the Company against Premier and DelPiano, jointly and severally, on all of the Company's counts, including fraud and violation of Massachusetts General Laws, Chapter 9A, and dismissing with prejudice all of Premier and DelPiano's claims and counterclaims. The

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### MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

Court awarded the Company Twenty Three Million Dollars (\$23,000,000) in damages. Collection of this award is not assumed and therefore it is not reflected in the December 31, 2003 financial statements.

B. In October, 2002, the Company was served with a Complaint in an action in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York filed by approximately 170 present and former lessees asserting individual claims. The Complaint contains claims for violation of RICO (18 U.S.C. sec. 1964), fraud, unfair and deceptive acts and practices, unlawful franchise offerings, and intentional infliction of mental anguish. The claims purportedly arise from Leasecomm's dealer relationships with Themeware, E-Commerce Exchange, Cardservice International, Inc., and Online Exchange for the leasing of websites and virtual terminals. The Complaint asserts that the Company is responsible for the conduct of its dealers in trade shows, infomercials and web page advertisements, seminars, direct mail, telemarketing, all which are alleged to constitute unfair and deceptive acts and practices. Further, the Complaint asserts that Leasecomm's lease contracts as well as its collection practices and late fees are unconscionable. The Complaint seeks restitution, compensatory and treble damages, and injunctive relief. The Company filed a Motion to Dismiss the Complaint on January 31, 2003. By decision dated September 30, 2003, the court dismissed the complaint with leave to file an amended complaint. An Amended Complaint was filed in November, 2003. The Company filed a Motion to Dismiss the Amended Complaint, which is awaiting decision by the Court. Because of the uncertainties inherent in litigation, we cannot predict whether the outcome will have a material adverse effect.

C. On August 22, 2002 plaintiff Aaron Cobb filed a Complaint against

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Leasecomm Corporation and MicroFinacial, Inc. and another Entity known as Galaxy Mall, Inc. alleging breach of contract; Fraud, Suppression and Deceit; Unjust Enrichment; Conspiracy; Conversion; Theft by Deception; and violation of Alabama Usury Laws. The Complaint was filed on behalf of Aaron Cobb individually, and on behalf of a class of persons and entities similarly situated in the State of Alabama. More specifically, the Plaintiff purports to represent a class of persons and small business in the State of Alabama who allegedly were induced to purchase services and/or goods from any of the Defendants named in the Complaint. The case is venued in Bullock County, Alabama. On March 31, 2003 the trial court entered an Order denying the Company's Motion to Dismiss. An appeal of the Order was filed with the Alabama Supreme Court on May 12, 2003. The Company continues to deny any wrongdoing and plans to vigorously defend this claim. Because of the uncertainties inherent in litigation, the company cannot predict whether the outcome will have a material adverse affect.

D. In March 2003, an action was filed by a shareholder against the Company in United States District Court asserting a single count of common law fraud and constructive fraud. The complaint alleges that the shareholder was defrauded by untrue statements made to him by management, upon which he relied in the purchase of Company stock for himself and for others. The complaint seeks damages in an unspecified amount. The Company filed an answer denying the allegations. In December 2003, upon motion filed by the plaintiff shareholder, the Court dismissed the action without prejudice.

E. In March 2003, a purported class action was filed in Superior Court in Massachusetts against Leasecomm and one of its dealers. The class sought to be certified is a nationwide class (excluding certain residents of the State of Texas) who signed identical or substantially similar lease agreements with Leasecomm covering the same product. After the Company had filed a motion to dismiss, but before the motion to dismiss was heard by the Court, plaintiffs filed an Amended Complaint. The Amended Complaint asserts claims against the Company for declaratory relief, absence of consideration, unconscionability, and violation of Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 93A, Section 11. The Company filed a motion to dismiss the Amended Complaint. The Court allowed the Company's motion to dismiss the Amended Complaint in March 2004.

F. On April 28, 2003 plaintiff Wallace Dickey filed a purported class action against Leasecomm Corporation, Cardservice International, Linkpoint International and Clear Commerce Corporation alleging

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#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

that he lease-financed through Leasecomm the right to use certain computer software manufactured, distributed and sold by the other defendants. The plaintiff does not allege that Leasecomm failed to provide the lease financing contemplated by the Leasecomm lease. Instead, the Plaintiff alleges that the software failed to operate as he believed it would, and he has sued for a declaration that would allow him to rescind his contract, to recover money paid in the course of the transaction and to recover damages allegedly caused by unspecified deceptive trade practices. The plaintiff asserts his claims "on behalf of himself and all others similarly situated." Leasecomm denies all of the Plaintiff's allegations. The parties have reached an agreement on settlement terms and are currently drafting settlement documents. The settlement, if finalized, and signed by the parties, will require court approval to become effective. Because of the uncertainties inherent in litigation, the company cannot predict whether the outcome will have a material adverse affect.

G. On April 29, 2003, Leasecomm was served with a Complaint filed in the

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Orange County Superior Court for the State of California. In that Complaint, Maria J. Smith purports to bring a claim against Leasecomm and two other defendants (Galaxy Mall, Inc. and Electronic Commerce International, Inc.) for unfair business practices and competition under California Business and Professions Code section 17200 et seq. The essence of the claim is that Smith and others who are similarly situated were defrauded in connection with their acquisition of certain licenses that were financed by Leasecomm. In May 2003, Leasecomm filed a motion to stay the action in favor of a Massachusetts forum based on a forum selection clause contained in plaintiff's lease agreement with Leasecomm. After filing the motion, Leasecomm entered into settlement negotiations with plaintiff's counsel to explore the possibility of resolving the matter on a class wide basis without the need for further litigation (meaning the settlement would, if accepted, apply not only to the named plaintiff but to others similarly situated). The parties have reached agreement on settlement terms and are currently drafting the settlement documents. The settlement, if finalized and signed by the parties, will require Court approval to become effective. Because of the uncertainties inherent in litigation, the company cannot predict whether the outcome will have a material adverse affect.

H. In October 2003, the Company was served with a purported class action complaint which was filed in United States District Court for the District of Massachusetts alleging violations of federal securities law. The purported class would consist of all persons who purchased Company securities between February 5, 1999 and October 30, 2002. The Complaint asserts that during this period the Company made a series of materially false or misleading statements about the Company's business, prospects and operations, including with respect to certain lease provisions, the Company's course of dealings with its vendor/dealers, and the Company's reserves for credit losses. No motion or answer has been filed in response to the Complaint. Because of the uncertainties inherent in litigation, we cannot predict whether the outcome will have a material adverse effect.

I. In February 2004, a purported class action was filed in Superior Court in Massachusetts against Leasecomm, a dealer, and a party purportedly related to the dealer. The class sought to be certified is a nationwide class who signed lease agreements identical to, or substantially similar to, the plaintiff's lease agreement with Leasecomm, and covering the same product. The Complaint asserts claims for declaratory judgment, absence of consideration, unconscionability, and violation of Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 93A, Section 11. The claims concern the validity, enforceability, and alleged unconscionability of this Leasecomm lease of a product which enabled a merchant to process credit card payments. The Complaint seeks rescission of lease agreements with Leasecomm, restitution, multiple damages and attorneys fees under Chapter 93A, and injunctive relief. Because of the uncertainties inherent in litigation we cannot predict whether the outcome will have a material adverse effect. As of the date of this filing, the Company has not been served with this complaint.

J. In February 2003, Leasecomm received a Civil Investigative Demand ("CID") from the Office of the Attorney General, State of Washington, to which it has responded. The CID concerns an investigation of monitoring agreements between Priority One, Inc. and various State of Washington consumers, as to which Leasecomm appears to be the assignee of the right to receive monthly payments. Since the investigation has

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

not been concluded, and no legal action has been commenced against Leasecomm, there can be no assurance as to the eventual outcome.

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### INDEMNITIES

In the normal course of its business, the Company has entered into agreements that include indemnities in favor of third parties, such as engagement letters with advisors and consultants, outsourcing agreements, underwriting and agency agreements, information technology agreements, distribution agreements and service agreements. The foregoing agreements generally do not contain any limits on the Company's liability and therefore, it is not possible to estimate the Company's potential liability under these indemnities.

The Company has entered into agreements relating to the acquisition of assets, each of which contains indemnities in favor of third parties that are customary to such commercial transactions. It is not possible to estimate the Company's potential liability for these indemnities due to the nature of these indemnities.

In certain cases, the Company has recourse against third parties with respect to the foresaid indemnities and the Company also maintains insurance policies that may provide coverage against certain of these claims.

### J. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLAN:

The Company has a defined contribution plan under Section 401 (k) of the Internal Revenue Code to provide retirement and profit sharing benefits covering substantially all full-time employees. Employees are eligible to contribute up to 15% of their gross salary. The Company will contribute \$0.50 for every \$1.00 contributed by an employee up to 3% of the employee's salary. Vesting in the Company contributions is over a five-year period based upon 20% per year. The Company's contributions to the defined contribution plan were \$89,100, \$216,900 and \$110,500 for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2002, and 2003, respectively.

### K. CONCENTRATION OF CREDIT RISK:

The Company's financial instruments that are exposed to concentrations of credit risk consist primarily of lease and loan receivables and cash and cash equivalent balances. To reduce the risk to the Company, credit policies are in place for approving leases and loans, and lease pools are monitored by management. In addition, the cash and cash equivalents are maintained with several high-quality financial institutions.

One dealer accounted for approximately 7.38%, 10.98% and 56.14% of all originations during the years ended December 31, 2001, 2002, and 2003, respectively. Another dealer accounted for approximately 23.38% of all originations during the year ended December 31, 2003 and a third dealer accounted for 10.79% of all originations during the year ended December 31, 2003. No other dealer accounted for more than 10% of the Company's origination volume during the years ended December 31, 2001, 2002, or 2003.

Prior to the suspension of new contract originations in October 2002, the Company originated leases, contracts and loans in all 50 states of the United States and its territories. The Company continues to service leases, contracts and loans in all 50 states of the United States and its territories. As of December 31, 2002 and 2003, leases in California, Florida, Texas, and New York accounted for approximately 38% of the Company's portfolio. Only California accounted for more than 10% of the total portfolio as of December 31, 2002 and 2003 at approximately 14%. None of the remaining states accounted for more than 4% of such total.

### L. RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS:

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The Company had notes receivable from officers and employees of \$68,000 at December 31, 2001. During 1997 and 1998, the Company issued notes to certain officers and employees in connection with the exercise of common stock options amounting to \$150,000 and \$144,000 respectively, in exchange for recourse loans with fixed maturity dates prior to the expiration date of the original grant. These notes are non-interest

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### MICROFINANCIAL INCORPORATED

#### NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

bearing unless the principal amount thereof is not paid in full when due, at which time interest will accrue at a rate per annum equal to the prime rate plus 4.0%. All principal amounts outstanding under these notes is due in full on the earlier of the end of employment or the expiration date. As of December 31, 2002, the notes were paid in full. No new notes were issued during 2002 or 2003.

Other notes payable includes \$250,000 due to stockholders of the Company at December 31, 2002 and 2003. Interest paid to stockholders under such notes was not material for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2003.

At December 31, 2002 and 2003, subordinated notes payable included \$727,000 due to stockholders, officers and directors. Interest paid to stockholders, officers and directors under such notes, at rates ranging between 8% and 12%, amounted to \$53,700, \$84,000 and \$83,000 for the years ended December 31, 2001, 2002 and 2003, respectively.

#### M. SELECTED QUARTERLY DATA (UNAUDITED):

The following is a summary of the unaudited quarterly results of operations of the Company for 2002 and 2003.

	2002				2003		
	FIRST QUARTER	SECOND QUARTER	THIRD QUARTER	FOURTH QUARTER	FIRST QUARTER	SECOND QUARTER	THIRD QUARTER
<b>Revenues:</b>							
Income on leases and loans...	\$15,235	\$13,791	\$ 12,819	\$ 11,167	\$ 9,821	\$ 8,378	\$ 8,378
Income on service contracts rental and fees.....	20,050	19,170	17,730	16,860	15,750	15,586	15,586
Total revenues.....	35,285	32,961	30,549	28,027	25,571	23,964	23,964
<b>Expenses:</b>							
Selling general and administrative.....	12,574	11,409	10,306	11,246	9,131	8,709	8,709
Provision for credit losses.....	10,964	10,824	44,672	22,488	10,799	15,249	15,249
Depreciation and amortization.....	3,639	4,851	5,713	4,182	4,270	4,087	4,087
Interest.....	2,747	2,618	2,458	2,964	2,629	2,145	2,145
Total expenses.....	29,924	29,702	63,149	40,880	26,829	30,190	30,190
Income (loss) before provision							



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					LIABILITIES:	
Notes payable.....	\$ 55,411	\$ 3,247			\$ 58,658	\$ 25
Subordinated notes payable.....					--	3,26
Notes payable to parent.....	733				733	
Capitalized lease obligations.....					--	20
Accounts Payable.....	99,580	(49,528)	\$(3,956)		46,096	85
Other liabilities.....	3,937	(21)			3,916	18
Income taxes payable....	(2,724)				(2,724)	10,51
Deferred tax liability.....					--	7,75
Total Liabilities:.....	156,937	(46,302)	(3,956)	\$ --	106,679	23,03
Stockholders' Equity:						
Common Stock.....	1				1	13
Additional Paid-In-Capital.....	207				207	44,24
Retained Earnings.....	47,269	48,294	3,956	(52,249)	47,270	30,17
Treasury Stock.....					--	(2,51)
Total Stockholders' Equity:.....	47,477	48,294	3,956	(52,249)	47,478	72,04
Total Equity and Liabilities:.....	\$204,414	\$ 1,992	\$ --	\$(52,249)	\$154,157	\$95,07

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- (CONTINUED)

Leasecomm Corporation periodically finances its lease and service contracts, together with unguaranteed residuals, through securitizations using special purpose vehicles. MFI Finance Corporation I and MFI Finance Corporation II, LLC are special purpose companies. The assets of such special purpose vehicles and cash collateral or other accounts created in connection with the financings in which they participate are not available to pay creditors of Leasecomm Corporation, MicroFinancial Incorporated, or other affiliates. While Leasecomm Corporation generally does not sell its interests in leases, service contracts or loans to third parties after origination, the Company does, from time to time, contribute certain leases, service contracts, or loans to special-purpose entities for purposes of obtaining financing in connection with the related receivables. The contribution of such assets under the terms of such financings are intended to constitute "true sales" of such assets for bankruptcy purposes (meaning that such assets are legally isolated from Leasecomm Corporation). However, the special purpose entities to which such assets are contributed are required under generally accepted accounting principles to be consolidated in the financial statements of the Company. As a result, such assets and the related liability remain on the balance sheet and do not receive gain on sale treatment.

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