
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, 2018

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: 000-26408

WAYSIDE TECHNOLOGY GROUP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)

13-3136104
(IRS Employer Identification Number)

4 Industrial Way West, Suite 300 Eatontown, NJ
(Address of principal executive offices)

07724
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(732) 389-0932**

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

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share	The NASDAQ Global Market

Securities registered pursuant to section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or other information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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

The aggregate market value of the Common Stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant computed by reference to the closing sale price for the Registrant's Common Stock as of June 29, 2018, which was the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, as reported on The NASDAQ Global Market, was approximately \$55,216,079 (In determining the market value of the Common Stock held by any non-affiliates, shares of Common Stock of the Registrant beneficially owned by directors, officers and holders of more than 10% of the outstanding shares of Common Stock of the Registrant have been excluded. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes).

The number of shares outstanding of the Registrant's Common Stock as of February 18, 2019 was 4,514,994 shares.

Documents Incorporated by Reference: Portions of the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2019 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed on or before May 1, 2019 are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Report.

SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report includes “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of Section 21E of the Exchange Act. Statements in this report regarding future events or conditions, including but not limited to statements regarding industry prospects and the Company’s expected financial position, business and financing plans, are forward-looking statements.

Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, it can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to have been correct. We strongly urge current and prospective investors to carefully consider the cautionary statements and risks contained in this report, particularly the risks described under “Item 1A. Risk Factors” herein. Such risks include, but are not limited to, the continued acceptance of the Company’s distribution channel by vendors and customers, the timely availability and acceptance of new products, contribution of key vendor relationships and support programs, as well as factors that affect the software industry generally.

The Company operates in a rapidly changing business, and new risk factors emerge from time to time. Management cannot predict every risk factor, nor can it assess the impact, if any, of all such risk factors on the Company’s business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in any forward-looking statements.

Accordingly, forward-looking statements should not be relied upon as a prediction of actual results and readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of their dates. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

The statements concerning future sales, future gross profit margin and future selling and administrative expenses are forward looking statements involving certain risks and uncertainties such as availability of products, product mix, pricing pressures, market conditions and other factors, which could result in a fluctuation of sales below recent experience.

PART I

Item 1. Business

General

Wayside Technology Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the “Company,” “us,” “we,” or “our”) is an information technology (“IT”) channel company. The Company operates through two reportable operating segments. The “Lifeboat Distribution” segment distributes technical software and hardware to corporate resellers, value added resellers (VARs), consultants and systems integrators worldwide. The “TechXtend” segment is a value-added reseller of software, hardware and services for corporations, government organizations and academic institutions in the USA and Canada. We offer an extensive line of products from leading publishers of software and tools for virtualization/cloud computing, security, networking, storage and infrastructure management, application lifecycle management and other technically sophisticated domains as well as computer hardware.

The Company was incorporated in Delaware in 1982. Our common stock, par value \$0.01 per share (“Common Stock”) is listed on The NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol “WSTG”. Our main web site address is www.waysidetechology.com, and the other web sites maintained by our business include www.lifeboatdistribution.com and www.techxtend.com. Reference to these “uniform resource locators” or “URLs” is made as an inactive textual reference for informational purposes only. Information on our web sites should not be considered filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and is not, and should not be deemed to be, a part of this report.

In our Lifeboat Distribution segment, we distribute technology products from software developers, publishers or equipment manufacturers to resellers, and system integrators worldwide. We purchase software, maintenance/service agreements, networking/storage/security equipment and complementary products from our vendors and sell them to our reseller customers. Generally, a vendor authorizes a limited number of companies to act as distributors of their product and sell to resellers of their product. Our reseller customers include value-added resellers, or VARs, corporate resellers, government resellers, system integrators, direct marketers, and national IT superstores. We combine our core strengths in customer service, marketing, distribution, credit and billing to allow our customers to achieve greater efficiencies in time to market in the IT channel in a cost-effective manner.

Our Lifeboat Distribution business is characterized by low gross profit as a percentage of revenue, or gross margin, and price competition. In our Lifeboat segment, we are highly dependent on the end-market demand for the products we sell, and on our partners’ strategic initiatives and business models. This end-market demand is influenced by many factors including the introduction of new products, replacement and renewal cycles for existing products, competitive products, overall economic growth and general business activity. A difficult and challenging economic environment may also lead to consolidation or decline in the industry and increased price-based competition.

We also provide comprehensive IT solutions directly to end users through our TechXtend segment. Products in this segment are acquired directly from equipment manufacturers, software developers or distributors and sold to end users. We provide customer service, billing, sales and marketing support in this segment and provide extended payment terms to facilitate sales.

The Company operates a distribution facility in Eatontown, New Jersey.

Products

An essential part of our ongoing operations and growth plans is the continued recruitment of software publishers for which we become authorized distributors of their products. The Company sells a wide variety of technology products from a broad range of publishers and manufacturers, such as Bluebeam Software, Dell/Dell Software, erwin, Flexera Software, Hewlett Packard, Infragistics, Intel Software, Lenovo, Micro Focus, Microsoft, Mindjet, Samsung, SmartBear Software, SolarWinds, Sophos, StorageCraft Technology, TechSmith, Unitrends and VMware. On a continuous basis, we screen new vendors and products for inclusion in our line card based on their

features, quality, price, profit margins and current market trends. The Company predominantly sells third party software, software subscriptions, and maintenance. Sales of hardware and peripherals represented 22%, 16%, and 17% of our overall net sales in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Marketing and Distribution

We market products through creative marketing communications, including our web sites, local and on-line seminars, events, webinars, and social media. We also use direct e-mail and printed material to introduce new products and upgrades, to cross-sell products to current customers, and to educate and inform existing and potential customers. We believe that our blend of electronic and traditional marketing and selling programs are important marketing vehicles for software publishers and manufacturers. These programs provide a cost-effective and service-oriented means to market and sell and fulfill software products and meet the needs of users.

The Company had two customers that each accounted for more than 10% of total consolidated net sales for 2018. For the year ended December 31, 2018, CDW Corporation (“CDW”) and Software House International Corporation (“SHI”), accounted for 25.6%, and 16.6%, respectively, of consolidated net sales and as of December 31, 2018, 35.6% and 15.0%, respectively, of total net accounts receivable. For the year ended December 31, 2017, CDW and SHI accounted for 18.0%, and 20.1%, respectively, of consolidated net sales and as of December 31, 2017, 28.2%, and 14.9%, respectively, of total net accounts receivable. For the year ended December 31, 2016, CDW and SHI accounted for 17.3%, and 16.3%, respectively, of consolidated net sales. Our top five customers accounted for 55%, 50%, and 46% of consolidated net sales in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The Company generally ships products within 48 hours of confirming a customer’s order. This results in minimum backlog in the business.

Net sales to customers in Canada represented 7%, 7%, and 8% of our consolidated net sales in 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively. Net sales in Europe and the rest of the world represented 6%, 7%, and 6% of our consolidated net sales in 2018, 2017, and 2016, respectively. For geographic financial information, please refer to Note 10 in the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Customer Support

We believe that providing a high level of customer service is necessary to compete effectively and is essential to continued sales and revenue growth. Our account representatives assist our customers with all aspects of purchasing decisions, order processing, returns processing, and inquiries on order status, product pricing and availability. The account representatives are trained to answer all basic questions about the features and functionality of products.

Purchasing and Fulfillment

The Company’s success is dependent, in part, upon the ability of its suppliers to develop and market products that meet the changing requirements of the marketplace. The Company believes it maintains good relationships with its vendors. The Company and its principal vendors have cooperated frequently in product introductions and in other marketing programs. As is customary in the industry, the Company has no long-term supply contracts with any of its suppliers. Substantially all the Company’s contracts with its vendors are terminable upon 30 days’ notice or less. Moreover, the way software products are distributed and sold is changing, and new methods of distribution and sale may emerge or expand. Software publishers have sold, and may intensify their efforts to sell, their products directly to end-users. The Company’s business and results of operations may be adversely affected if the terms and conditions of the Company’s authorizations with its vendors were to be significantly modified or if certain products become unavailable to the Company.

We believe that effective purchasing from a diverse vendor base is a key element of our business strategy. For the year ended December 31, 2018, Sophos and SolarWinds accounted for 23.9% and 15.3%, respectively of our consolidated purchases. For the year ended December 31, 2017, Sophos and SolarWinds accounted for 26.4% and 14.7%, respectively of our consolidated purchases. For the year ended December 31, 2016, Sophos and SolarWinds accounted for 23.1% and 10.8%, respectively, of our consolidated purchases. The loss of a key vendor or group of vendors could disrupt our product availability and otherwise have an adverse effect on the Company.

The Company purchased approximately 97%, 96% and 96% of its products directly from manufacturers and publishers in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and the balance from multiple distributors. Most suppliers or distributors will “drop ship” products directly to the customers, which reduces physical handling by the Company. Inventory management techniques, such as “drop shipping” allow the Company to offer a greater range of products without increased inventory requirements or cost of carrying inventory.

Inventory levels may vary from period to period, due in part to increases or decreases in sales levels, the Company’s practice of making advance purchases when it deems the terms of such purchases to be attractive, and the addition of new suppliers and products. Moreover, the Company’s order fulfillment and inventory control systems allow the Company to order certain products just in time for next day shipping. The Company promotes the use of electronic data interchange (“EDI”) with its suppliers and customers, which helps reduce overhead and the use of paper in the ordering process. Although brand names and individual products are important to our business, we believe that competitive sources of supply are available for substantially all the product categories we carry.

Competition

The software market is highly competitive and characterized by aggressive pricing practices by both software distributors and resellers. This has resulted in declining gross margins as a percentage of sales, which the Company expects to continue. The Company faces competition from a wide variety of sources competing principally based on price, product availability, customer service and technical support. In the Lifeboat Distribution segment, we compete against much larger broad-line distributors, as well as specialty distributors and, in some cases, the direct sales teams of the vendors we represent, who also sell directly to the end-customers. In the TechXtend segment, we compete against vendors who sell directly to customers, as well as software resellers, superstores, e-commerce vendors, and other direct marketers of software and hardware products. In both segments, some of our competitors are significantly larger and have substantially greater resources than the Company.

There can be no assurance that the Company can compete effectively against existing competitors or new competitors that may enter the market or that it can generate profit margins which represent a fair return to the Company. An increase in the amount of competition faced by the Company, or its failure to compete effectively against its competitors, could have a material adverse effect on the Company’s business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company competes with other distributors and resellers to become an authorized distributor or reseller of products from software developers and publishers. It also competes with distributors and resellers to attract prospective buyers, and to source new products from software developers and publishers, and to market its current product line to customers. The Company believes that its ability to offer software developers and IT professionals easy access to a wide selection of the desired IT products at reasonable prices with prompt delivery and high customer service levels, along with its good relationships with vendors and suppliers, allows it to compete effectively. The Company competes to gain distribution rights for new products primarily based on its reputation for successfully bringing new products to market and the strength of and quality of its relationships with software publishers and the reseller community.

The market for the software products we sell is characterized by rapid changes in technology, user requirements, and customer specifications. The way software products are distributed and sold is changing, and new methods of distribution and sale may emerge or expand. Software developers and publishers have sold, and may intensify their efforts to sell, their products directly to end-users. The continuing evolution of the Internet as a platform in which to conduct e-commerce business transactions has both lowered the barriers for competition and broadened customer access to products and information, increasing competition and reducing prices. From time to time, certain software developers and publishers have instituted programs for the direct sale of large order quantities of software to certain major corporate accounts and renewals of maintenance agreements. These types of programs may continue to be developed and used by various developers and publishers. While some software developers and publishers currently sell new releases or upgrades directly to end users, they have not attempted to completely bypass the distribution and reseller channels. There can be no assurances, however, that software developers and publishers will continue using distributors and resellers to the same extent they currently do. Future efforts by software developers and publishers to bypass third-

party sales channels could materially and adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, resellers and publishers may attempt to increase the volume of software products distributed electronically through ESD (Electronic Software Distribution) technology, through subscription services, and through on-line shopping services. Any of these competitive programs, if successful, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition. For a description of additional risks relating to competition in our industry, please refer to "Item 1.A. Risk Factors": "We rely on our suppliers for product availability, marketing funds, purchasing incentives and competitive products to sell", and "The IT products and services industry is intensely competitive and actions of competitors, including manufacturers of products we sell, can negatively affect our business."

Information Technology

The Company operates the IT systems on several platforms including Windows and cloud-based platforms that control the full order processing cycle. The technology systems allow for centralized management of key functions, including inventory, accounts receivable, purchasing, sales and distribution and payment processing. We are dependent on the accuracy and proper utilization of our technology systems, telephone systems, websites, e-mail and EDI systems.

Our IT systems allow us to monitor sales trends, real-time product availability, order status throughout the full order cycle, and automates order transactions and invoicing transactions for our customers and vendors. The main focus of our IT systems is to allow us to transact and communicate with our customers and vendors in the most efficient manner possible. We provide various options to transact electronically with our customers and vendors through EDI, XML and other electronic methods.

The Company recognizes the need to continually upgrade its IT systems to effectively manage and secure its infrastructure and customer data and to provide continued scalability and flexibility. In that regard, the Company anticipates that it will, from time to time, require software and hardware upgrades for its present IT systems.

Trademarks

The Company conducts its business under various trademarks and service marks including Lifeboat Distribution, TechXtend and International Software Partners. The Company protects these trademarks and service marks and believes that they have significant value to us and are important factors in our marketing programs.

Employees

As of December 31, 2018, Wayside Technology Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries had 153 full-time employees. The Company is not a party to any collective bargaining agreements with its employees, has experienced no work stoppages and considers its relationships with its employees to be satisfactory.

Available Information

Under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), the Company is required to file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy and information statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). You may read and copy any document we file with the SEC at the SEC's public reference room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information about the public reference room. The SEC maintains a web site at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. The Company files electronically with the SEC. The Company makes available, free of charge, through its internet web site, its reports on Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K, and amendments to those reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after they are filed with the SEC. The following address for the Company's web site includes a hyperlink to those reports under "Financials/SEC Filings": <http://www.waysidetechology.com>.

In December 2017, we adopted a Code of Ethical Conduct. The full text of the Code of Ethical Conduct, which applies to all employees, officers and directors of the Company, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, is available at our web site, <http://www.waysidetech.com>, under “Governance.” The Company intends to disclose any amendment to, or waiver from, a provision of the Code of Ethical Conduct that applies to its Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer on its web site under “Investor Information.”

Reference to the “uniform resource locators” or “URLs” contained in this section is made as an inactive textual reference for informational purposes only. Information on our web sites should not be considered filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and is not, and should not be deemed to be part of this report.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Investors should carefully consider the risk factors set forth below as well as the other information contained in this report. Any of the following risks could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or those currently viewed by us to be immaterial may also materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Changes in the information technology industry and/or economic environment may reduce demand for the products and services we sell. Our results of operations are influenced by a variety of factors, including the condition of the IT industry, general economic conditions, shifts in demand for, or availability of, computer products and software and IT services and industry introductions of new products, upgrades or methods of distribution. The information technology products industry is characterized by abrupt changes in technology, rapid changes in customer preferences, short product life cycles and evolving industry standards. Net sales can be dependent on demand for specific product categories, and any change in demand for or supply of such products could have a material adverse effect on our net sales, and/or cause us to record write-downs of obsolete inventory, if we fail to react in a timely manner to such changes.

We rely on our suppliers for product availability, marketing funds, purchasing incentives and competitive products to sell. We acquire products for resale both directly from manufacturers and indirectly from distributors. The loss of a supplier could cause a disruption in the availability of products. Additionally, there is no assurance that as manufacturers continue to or increasingly sell directly to end users and through the distribution channel, that they will not limit or curtail the availability of their products to distributors/resellers like us. For example, resellers and publishers may attempt to increase the volume of software products distributed electronically through ESD (Electronic Software Distribution) technology, through subscription services, and through on-line shopping services, and correspondingly, decrease the volume of products sold through us. Our inability to obtain a sufficient quantity of products, or an allocation of products from a manufacturer in a way that favors one of our competitors, or competing distribution channels, relative to us, could cause us to be unable to fill clients’ orders in a timely manner, or at all, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. We also rely on our suppliers to provide funds for us to market their products, including through our on-line marketing efforts, and to provide purchasing incentives to us. If any of the suppliers that have historically provided these benefits to us decides to reduce such benefits, our expenses would increase, adversely affecting our results of operations.

General economic weakness may reduce our revenues and profits. Generally, economic downturns, may cause some of our current and potential customers to delay or reduce technology purchases, resulting in longer sales cycles, slower adoption of new technologies and increased price competition. We may, therefore, experience a greater decline in demand for the products we sell, resulting in increased competition and pressure to reduce the cost of operations. Any benefits from cost reductions may take longer to realize and may not fully mitigate the impact of the reduced demand. In addition, weak financial and credit markets heighten the risk of customer bankruptcies and create a corresponding delay in collecting receivables from those customers and may also affect our vendors’ ability to supply products, which could disrupt our operations. The realization of any or all these risks could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The IT products and services industry is intensely competitive and actions of competitors, including manufacturers of products we sell, can negatively affect our business. Competition has been based primarily on price, product availability, speed of delivery, credit availability and quality and breadth of product lines and, increasingly, also

is based on the ability to tailor specific solutions to client needs. We compete with manufacturers, including manufacturers of products we sell, as well as a large number and wide variety of marketers and resellers of IT products and services. In addition, manufacturers are increasing the volume of software products they distribute electronically directly to end-users and in the future, will likely pay lower referral fees for sales of certain software licensing agreements sold by us. Generally, pricing is very aggressive in the industry, and we expect pricing pressures to continue. There can be no assurance that we will be able to negotiate prices as favorable as those negotiated by our competitors or that we will be able to offset the effects of price reductions with an increase in the number of clients, higher net sales, cost reductions, or greater sales of services, which service sales typically are delivered at higher gross margins, or otherwise. Price reductions by our competitors that we either cannot or choose not to match could result in an erosion of our market share and/or reduced sales or, to the extent we match such reductions, could result in reduced operating margins, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We offer credit to our customers and, therefore, are subject to significant credit risk. We sell our products to a large and diverse customer base. We finance a significant portion of such sales through trade credit, typically by providing 30-75-day payment terms. In addition, we offer extended payment terms to certain customers for terms of 1-4 years. As a result, our business could be adversely affected in the event of a deterioration of the financial condition of our customers, resulting in the customers' inability to repay us. This risk may increase if there is a general economic downturn affecting a large number of our customers and in the event our customers do not adequately manage their business or properly disclose their financial condition. Also, several of our larger customers require greater than 30-day payment terms which could increase our credit risk and decrease our operating cash flow.

We face substantial competition from other companies. We compete in all areas of our business against local, regional, national, and international firms. Some of our current competitors have substantially greater capital resources and sales and distribution capabilities than we do. In response to competitive pressures from any of our current or future competitors, we may be required to lower selling prices in order to maintain or increase market share, and such measures could adversely affect our operating results. In addition, we face competition from vendors, which may choose to market their products directly to end-users, rather than through channel partners such as the Company, and this could adversely affect our future sales. Many competitors compete based principally on price and may have lower costs or accept lower selling prices than we do and, therefore, our gross margins may not be maintainable. Our gross margins have declined historically and may continue to decline in the future. Our competitors may offer better or different products and services than we offer. In addition, we do not have guaranteed purchasing volume commitments from our customers and, therefore, our sales volume may be volatile.

The loss or any change in the business habits of key customers or vendors may have a material adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations. Because our standing arrangements and agreements with our customers and vendors typically contain no purchase or sale obligations and are terminable by either party upon several months or otherwise relatively short notice, we are subject to significant risks associated with the loss or change at any time in the business habits and financial condition of key customers or vendors. We have experienced the loss and changes in the business habits of key customer and vendor relationships in the past and expect to do so again in the future.

Sales of products purchased from our largest two vendors accounted for 39.2% of our 2018 purchases and sales from our largest five vendors generated approximately 53% of 2018 purchases. As is the case with many of our vendor and customer relationships, our contractual arrangements with these large vendors are terminable by either party upon several months' notice. If these contracts or our relationships with these vendors terminate for any reason, or if any of our other significant vendor relationships terminate for any reason, and we are not able to sell or procure a sufficient supply of those products from alternative sources, or at all, our financial position and results of operations would be adversely affected. Our vendors are subject to many if not all of the same (or similar) risks and uncertainties to which we are subject, as well as other risks and uncertainties, and we compete with others for their business. Accordingly, we are at a continual risk of loss of their business on account of a number of factors and forces, many of which are largely beyond our control.

In 2018, our two largest customers accounted for 42.2% of our net sales and our largest five customers accounted for 55% of our net sales. If any of our significant customer relationships terminate for any reason, and we are not able to

replace those customers and associated revenues, our financial position and results of operations would be adversely affected.

Disruptions in our information technology and voice and data networks could affect our ability to service our clients and cause us to incur additional expenses. We believe that our success to date has been, and future results of operations likely will be, dependent in large part upon our ability to provide prompt and efficient service to clients. Our ability to provide such services is dependent largely on the accuracy, quality and utilization of the information generated by our IT systems, which affect our ability to manage our sales, client service, distribution, inventories and accounting systems and the reliability of our voice and data networks.

Failure to adequately maintain the security of our electronic and other confidential information could materially adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. We are dependent upon automated information technology processes. Privacy, security, and compliance concerns have continued to increase as technology has evolved to facilitate commerce and as cross-border commerce increases. As part of our normal business activities, we collect and store certain confidential information, including personal information of employees and information about partners and clients which may be entitled to protection under several regulatory regimes. In the course of normal and customary business practice, we may share some of this information with vendors who assist us with certain aspects of our business. Moreover, the success of our operations depends upon the secure transmission of confidential and personal data over public networks, including the use of cashless payments. Any failure on the part of us or our vendors to maintain the security of data we are required to protect, including via the penetration of our network security and the misappropriation of confidential and personal information, could result in business disruption, damage to our reputation, financial obligations to third parties, fines, penalties, regulatory proceedings and private litigation with potentially large costs, and also result in deterioration in our employees', partners' and clients' confidence in us and other competitive disadvantages, and thus could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. During 2018 and 2017, we did not have any cybersecurity breaches.

We depend on certain key personnel. Our future success will be largely dependent on the efforts of key management personnel for strategic and operational guidance as well as relationships with our key vendors and customers. We also believe that our future success will be largely dependent on our continued ability to attract and retain highly qualified management, sales, service, finance and technical personnel. We cannot assure you that we will be able to attract and retain such personnel. Further, we make a significant investment in the training of our sales account executives. Our inability to retain such personnel or to train them either rapidly enough to meet our expanding needs or in an effective manner for quickly changing market conditions could cause a decrease in the overall quality and efficiency of our sales staff, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Risks related to our Common Stock. The exercise of options or any other issuance of shares by us may dilute your ownership of our Common Stock. Our Common Stock is thinly traded, which may be exacerbated by our repurchases of our Common Stock. As a result of the thin trading market for our stock, its market price may fluctuate significantly more than the stock market as a whole or of the stock prices of similar companies. Without a larger float, our Common Stock will be less liquid than the stock of companies with broader public ownership, and, as a result, the trading prices for our Common Stock may be more volatile. Among other things, trading of a relatively small volume of our Common Stock may have a greater impact on the trading price of our stock than would be the case if our public float were larger.

Our Common Stock is listed on The NASDAQ Global Market, and we therefore are subject to continued listing requirements, including requirements with respect to the market value and number of publicly-held shares, number of stockholders, minimum bid price, number of market makers and either (i) stockholders' equity or (ii) total market value of stock, total assets and total revenues. If we fail to satisfy one or more of the requirements, we may be delisted from The NASDAQ Global Market. If we do not qualify for listing on The NASDAQ Capital Market, and if we are not able to list our Common Stock on another exchange, our Common Stock could be quoted on the OTC Bulletin Board or on the "pink sheets". As a result, we could face significant adverse consequences including, among others, a limited availability of market quotations for our securities and a decreased ability to issue additional securities or obtain additional financing in the future.

If the Company fails to maintain an effective system of internal controls or discovers material weaknesses in its internal controls over financial reporting, it may not be able to report its financial results accurately or timely or detect fraud, which could have a material adverse effect on its business. An effective internal control environment is necessary for the Company to produce reliable financial reports and is an important part of its effort to prevent financial fraud. The Company is required to annually evaluate the effectiveness of the design and operation of its internal controls over financial reporting. Based on these evaluations, the Company may conclude that enhancements, modifications, or changes to internal controls are necessary or desirable. While management evaluates the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls on a regular basis, these controls may not always be effective. There are inherent limitations on the effectiveness of internal controls, including collusion, management override, and failure in human judgment. In addition, control procedures are designed to reduce rather than eliminate financial statement risk. If the Company fails to maintain an effective system of internal controls, or if management or the Company's independent registered public accounting firm discovers material weaknesses in the Company's internal controls, it may be unable to produce reliable financial reports or prevent fraud, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business. In addition, the Company may be subject to sanctions or investigation by regulatory authorities, such as the SEC or the NASDAQ. Any such actions could result in an adverse reaction in the financial markets due to a loss of confidence in the reliability of the Company's financial statements, which could cause the market price of its Common Stock to decline or limit the Company's access to capital.

In the past, we identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting, and any material weakness could, if not remediated, result in material misstatements in our financial statements. Maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting is necessary for us to produce reliable financial statements. In evaluating the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, management identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting. This material weakness was successfully remediated in 2018 through implementation of enhanced controls and procedures. We continue to work to improve our internal control process and diligently review our financial reporting controls and procedures. However, if our remediation measures prove to be insufficient to address this material weakness, or if additional material weaknesses or significant deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting are discovered or occur in the future, our Consolidated Financial Statements may contain material misstatements, and we could be required to restate our financial results, our stock price may be adversely affected and we may be unable to maintain compliance with applicable stock exchange listing requirements.

The Company may be subject to intellectual property rights claims, which are costly to defend, could require payment of damages or licensing fees and could limit the company's ability to use certain technologies in the future. Certain of the Company's products and services include intellectual property owned primarily by the Company's third-party suppliers. Substantial litigation and threats of litigation regarding intellectual property rights exist in the software and some service industries. From time to time, third parties (including certain companies in the business of acquiring patents not for the purpose of developing technology but with the intention of aggressively seeking licensing revenue from purported infringers) may assert patent, copyright and/or other intellectual property rights to technologies that are important to the company's business. In some cases, depending on the nature of the claim, the company may be able to seek indemnification from its suppliers for itself and its customers against such claims, but there is no assurance that it will be successful in obtaining such indemnification or that the company is fully protected against such claims. Any infringement claim brought against the company, regardless of the duration, outcome, or size of damage award, could result in substantial cost to the Company, divert management's attention and resources, be time consuming to defend, result in substantial damage awards, or cause product shipment delays.

Additionally, if an infringement claim is successful the Company may be required to pay damages or seek royalty or license arrangements, which may not be available on commercially reasonable terms. The payment of any such damages or royalties may significantly increase the Company's operating expenses and harm the Company's operating results and financial condition. Also, royalty or license arrangements may not be available at all. The Company may have to stop selling certain products or using technologies, which could affect the Company's ability to compete effectively.

We may explore additional growth through acquisitions. As part of our growth strategy, we may pursue the acquisition of companies that either complement or expand our existing business. As a result, we regularly evaluate potential acquisition opportunities, which may be material in size and scope. In addition to those risks to which our business and the acquired businesses are generally subject, the acquisition of these businesses gives rise to transactional and transitional risks, and the risk that the anticipated benefits will not be realized.

Changes in income tax and other regulatory legislation. We operate in compliance with applicable laws and regulations and make plans for our structure and operations based upon existing laws and anticipated future changes in the law. When new legislation is enacted with minimal advance notice, or when new interpretations or applications of existing laws are made, we may need to implement changes in our policies or structure. We are susceptible to unanticipated changes in legislation, especially relating to income and other taxes, import/export laws, hazardous materials and other laws related to trade, accounting and business activities. Such changes in legislation may have an adverse effect on our business.

We may be subject to litigation. We may be subject to legal claims or regulatory matters involving stockholder, consumer, antitrust, intellectual property and other issues. Litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties, and unfavorable rulings could occur. An unfavorable ruling could include monetary damages or other adverse effects. Were an unfavorable ruling to occur, there exists the possibility of a material adverse impact on our business, financial position and results of operations for the period in which the ruling occurred or future periods.

Our quarterly financial results may fluctuate, which could lead to volatility in our stock price. Our revenue and operating results have fluctuated from quarter to quarter in the past and may continue to do so in the future. As a result, you should not rely on quarter-to-quarter comparisons of our operating results as an indication of our future performance. Fluctuations in our revenue and operating results could negatively affect the trading price of our stock. In addition, our revenue and results of operations may, in the future, be below the expectations of analysts and investors, which could cause our stock price to decline. Factors that are likely to cause our revenue and operating results to fluctuate include the risk factors discussed throughout this section.

Changes in accounting rules, or the misapplication of current accounting rules, may adversely affect our future financial results. We prepare our financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. These accounting principles are subject to interpretation by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, the SEC, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants (“AICPA”) and various other bodies formed to interpret and create appropriate accounting policies. Future periodic assessments required by current or new accounting standards may result in noncash charges and/or changes in presentation or disclosure. In addition, any change in accounting standards may influence our customers’ decision to purchase from us or finance transactions with us, which could have a significant adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations.

We are required to determine if we are the principal or agent in all transactions with our customers. The voluminous number of products and services we sell, and the manner in which they are bundled, are technologically complex. Mischaracterization of these products and services could result in misapplication of revenue recognition policies. We use estimates where necessary, such as allowance for doubtful accounts and product returns, which require judgment and are based on best available information. If we are unable to accurately estimate the cost of these services or the timeline for completion of contracts, the profitability of our contracts may be materially and adversely affected.

The inability to obtain financing on favorable terms will adversely impact our business, financial position and results of operations. Our business requires working capital to operate and to finance accounts receivable and product inventory that are not financed by trade creditors. We have historically relied upon cash generated from operations, revolving credit facilities and trade credit from our vendors to satisfy our capital needs and finance growth. As the financial markets change, the cost of acquiring financing and the methods of financing may change. Changes in our credit rating or other market factors may increase our interest expense or other costs of capital, or capital may not be available to us on competitive terms to fund our working capital needs.

We may not be able to continue to pay dividends on our Common Stock in the future, which could impair the value of our Common Stock. We have paid a quarterly dividend on our Common Stock since the first quarter of 2003.

Any future declaration of dividends remains subject to further determination from time to time by our Board of Directors. Our ability to pay dividends in the future will depend on our financial results, liquidity and financial condition. There is no assurance that we will be able to pay dividends in the future, or if we are able to, that our Board of Directors will continue to declare dividends in the future, at current rates or at all. If we discontinue or reduce the amount or frequency of dividends, the value of our Common Stock may be impaired.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable.

Item 2. Properties

The Company leases approximately 20,000 square feet of space in Eatontown, New Jersey for its corporate headquarters under a lease expiring in March 2027. Total annual rent expense for these premises is approximately \$420,000. The Company also leases 7,800 square feet of warehouse space in Eatontown, New Jersey under a lease expiring in October 2020. Total annual rent expense for such warehouse space is approximately \$49,000. We believe that each of the properties is in good operating condition and that such properties are adequate for the operation of the Company's business as currently conducted. We also rent smaller satellite offices on a short-term basis.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

There are no material legal proceedings to which the Company or any of its subsidiaries is a party or of which any of their property is the subject.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II

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

Shares of our Common Stock, par value \$0.01, trade on The NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol "WSTG". Following is the range of low and high closing sales prices for our Common Stock as reported on The NASDAQ Global Market.

	High	Low
2018:		
First Quarter	\$ 16.75	\$ 12.80
Second Quarter	\$ 14.45	\$ 12.80
Third Quarter	\$ 14.25	\$ 11.20
Fourth Quarter	\$ 13.23	\$ 9.76
2017:		
First Quarter	\$ 18.85	\$ 16.60
Second Quarter	\$ 20.95	\$ 18.25
Third Quarter	\$ 19.35	\$ 13.35
Fourth Quarter	\$ 17.10	\$ 13.40

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table sets forth information, as of December 31, 2018, regarding securities authorized for issuance upon the exercise of stock options and vesting of restricted stock under all the Company’s equity compensation plans.

Plan Category	(a)	(b)	(c)
	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options and Vesting of Stock Awards	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column (a))
Equity Compensation Plans Approved by Stockholders (1)	96,744	\$ 15.67	530,022
Total	96,744	\$ 15.67	530,022

(1) Includes the 2012 Plan. For plan details, please refer to Note 7 in the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

In each of 2018 and 2017, we declared dividends totaling \$0.68 per share on our Common Stock. There can be no assurance that we will continue to pay comparable cash dividends in the future.

During 2017, the Company granted a total of 87,076 shares of Restricted Stock to officers and employees. These shares of Restricted Stock vest over time in up to twenty equal quarterly installments. In 2017, 22,694 shares of Restricted Stock were forfeited as a result of directors and employees terminating employment with the Company.

During 2018, the Company granted a total of 123,000 shares of Restricted Stock to officers, directors and employees. These shares of Restricted Stock vest immediately or over time in up to twenty equal quarterly installments. In 2018, 7,176 shares of Restricted Stock were forfeited as a result of directors and employees terminating employment with the Company.

The share issuances in all the above transactions were not registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”). The issuances were exempt from registration pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act and/or Regulation D thereunder, as they were transactions by the issuer that did not involve public offerings of securities and/or involved issuances to accredited investors.

As of February 19, 2019, there were approximately 106 record holders of our Common Stock. This figure does not include an estimate of the number of beneficial holders whose shares are held of record by brokerage firms and clearing agencies.

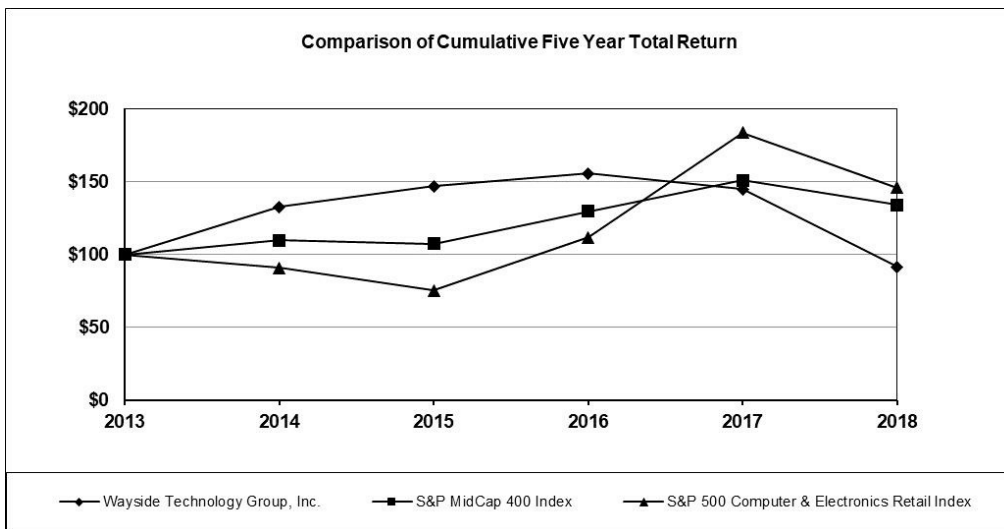
During the fourth quarter of 2018, we repurchased shares of our Common Stock as follows:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share (2)	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Average Price Paid Per Share (3)	Maximum Number of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (4)
October 1, 2018 - October 31, 2018	—	\$ —	—	\$ —	547,488
November 1, 2018 - November 30, 2018	1,729 (1)	\$ 12.44	—	\$ —	547,488
December 1, 2018 - December 31, 2018	—	\$ —	—	\$ —	547,488
Total	1,729	\$ 12.44	—	\$ —	547,488

- (1) Includes 1,729 shares surrendered to the Company by employees to satisfy individual tax withholding obligations upon vesting of previously issued shares of Restricted Stock. These shares are not included in the Common Stock repurchase program referred to in footnote (4) below.
- (2) Average price paid per share reflects the closing price of the Company's Common Stock on the business date the shares were surrendered by the employee stockholder to satisfy individual tax withholding obligations upon vesting of Restricted Stock or the price of the Common Stock paid on the open market purchase, as applicable.
- (3) Average price paid per share reflects the price of the Company's Common Stock purchased on the open market.
- (4) On December 3, 2014, the Board of Directors of the Company approved an increase of 500,000 shares of Common Stock to the number of shares of Common Stock available for repurchase under its repurchase plans. On February 2, 2017, the Board of Directors of the Company approved an increase of 500,000 shares of Common Stock to the number of shares of Common Stock available for repurchase under its repurchase plans. The Company expects to purchase shares of its Common Stock from time to time in the market or otherwise subject to market conditions. The Common Stock repurchase program does not have an expiration date.

STOCK PRICE PERFORMANCE GRAPH

Set forth below is a line graph comparing the yearly percentage change in the cumulative total shareholder return on the Company’s Common Stock with the cumulative total return of the S&P Midcap 400 Index and the S&P 500 Computer and Electronics Retail Index for the period commencing December 31, 2013 and ending December 31, 2018, assuming \$100 was invested on December 31, 2013 and the reinvestment of dividends.



Company / Index	Base Period Dec-13	INDEXED RETURNS Year ended				
		Dec-14	Dec-15	Dec-16	Dec-17	Dec-18
Wayside Technology Group, Inc.	100	132.71	146.87	155.72	144.68	91.43
S&P MidCap 400 Index	100	109.77	107.38	129.65	150.71	134.01
S&P 500 Computer & Electronics Retail Index	100	90.85	75.04	111.72	183.77	145.91

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following tables set forth, for the periods indicated, selected consolidated financial and other data for Wayside Technology Group, Inc. and its Subsidiaries. You should read the selected consolidated financial and other data below in conjunction with our Consolidated Financial Statements and the related notes in Part II, Item 8, and with “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” included elsewhere in this Form 10-K. The following table includes Non-US GAAP measures, for which we provided a reconciliation of net income excluding separation expenses, net of taxes to net income, as well as the related amounts per share, which are the most directly comparable measure of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“US GAAP”), in the footnotes below. We use net income excluding separation expense as a supplemental measure of our performance to gain insight into comparison of our businesses profitability when compared to the prior year. Our use of net income excluding separation expenses, net of taxes has limitations, and you should not consider it in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our financial results as reported under U.S. GAAP. In addition, other companies, including companies in our industry, might calculate separation expenses net of taxes, or similarly titled measures differently, which may reduce their usefulness as comparative measures.

The selected financial data for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 reflects our adoption of ASC 606 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers (“ASC 606”). We have not adjusted the selected financial data for any other period presented. See Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Form 10K.

Year Ended December 31,
(Amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Reflects Impact of ASC 606 Adoption			2015	2014
	2018	2017	2016		
Consolidated Statement of Operations Data:					
Net sales - (1)	\$ 181,444	\$ 160,567	\$ 164,609	\$ 382,090	\$ 340,758
Cost of sales	154,524	133,491	137,278	355,517	315,948
Gross profit	26,920	27,076	27,331	26,573	24,810
Selling, general and administrative expenses	20,319	19,263	18,715	18,063	16,513
Separation expenses	2,446	—	—	—	—
Income from operations	4,155	7,813	8,616	8,510	8,297
Other income, net	962	740	317	348	461
Income before provision for income taxes	5,117	8,553	8,933	8,858	8,758
Provision for income taxes	1,579	3,491	3,032	3,028	2,998
Net income	<u>\$ 3,538</u>	<u>\$ 5,062</u>	<u>\$ 5,901</u>	<u>\$ 5,830</u>	<u>\$ 5,760</u>
Net income per common share					
Basic	<u>\$ 0.78</u>	<u>\$ 1.13</u>	<u>\$ 1.25</u>	<u>\$ 1.22</u>	<u>\$ 1.20</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 0.78</u>	<u>\$ 1.13</u>	<u>\$ 1.25</u>	<u>\$ 1.22</u>	<u>\$ 1.20</u>
Weighted average common shares outstanding:					
Basic	<u>4,358</u>	<u>4,299</u>	<u>4,503</u>	<u>4,634</u>	<u>4,661</u>
Diluted	<u>4,358</u>	<u>4,299</u>	<u>4,503</u>	<u>4,634</u>	<u>4,661</u>
Net income excluding separation expenses, net of tax (Non-GAAP) - (2)	<u>\$ 5,546</u>	<u>\$ 5,062</u>	<u>\$ 5,901</u>	<u>\$ 5,830</u>	<u>\$ 5,760</u>
Diluted earnings per share excluding separation expenses, net of tax (Non-GAAP) - (3)	<u>\$ 1.23</u>	<u>\$ 1.13</u>	<u>\$ 1.25</u>	<u>\$ 1.22</u>	<u>\$ 1.20</u>

(1) See Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Form 10K, for information related to the impact on revenue from the adoption of ASC 606, effective January 1, 2018.

- (2) Excludes \$2.0 million in expenses related to a separation and release agreement the Company entered into with its former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer upon his resignation on May 11, 2018, consisting of \$1.7 million in accelerated vesting of restricted stock and \$0.8 million in cash payments, net of \$0.4 million in tax benefits. See table in Part II, Item 7 of this Form 10K for reconciliation of net income to net income excluding separation expense, net of tax (Non-GAAP).
- (3) Excludes \$0.45 per share in expenses related to a separation and release agreement the Company entered into with its former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer upon on his resignation on May 11, 2018, consisting of \$0.55 per share of separation expenses, net of \$0.10 per share in tax benefits.

The selected financial data as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 reflects our adoption of ASC 606 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers (“ASC 606”). We have not adjusted the selected financial data as of any other date presented. See Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Form 10K.

December 31,
(Amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)

	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Balance Sheet Data:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 14,883	\$ 5,530	\$ 13,524	\$ 23,823	\$ 23,124
Working capital	36,214	29,859	24,477	30,568	31,161
Total assets	107,971	104,690	113,698	94,082	94,981
Total stockholders’ equity	40,573	38,712	37,611	38,659	39,567

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

The following management’s discussion and analysis of the Company’s financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements and the Notes thereto. This discussion and analysis contains, in addition to historical information, forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain risks and uncertainties, including those set forth under the heading “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this report.

Overview

Our Company is an IT channel company, primarily selling software and other third-party IT products and services through two reportable operating segments. Through our “Lifeboat Distribution” segment we sell products and services to corporate resellers, value added resellers (VARs), consultants and systems integrators worldwide, who in turn sell these products to end users. Through our “TechXtend Segment” we act as a value-added reseller, selling computer software and hardware developed by others and provide technical services directly to end user customers in the USA and Canada. We offer an extensive line of products from leading publishers of software and tools for virtualization/cloud computing, security, networking, storage and infrastructure management, application lifecycle management and other technically sophisticated domains as well as computer hardware. We market these products through creative marketing communications, including our web sites, local and on-line seminars, webinars, social media, direct e-mail, and printed materials.

We have subsidiaries in the United States, Canada and the Netherlands, through which its sales are made.

Factors Influencing Our Financial Results

We derive most of our net sales through the sale of third-party software licenses, maintenance and service agreements. In our Lifeboat Distribution segment, sales are impacted by the number of product lines we distribute, and sales penetration of those products into the reseller channel, product lifecycle competitive, and demand characteristics of the products which we are authorized to distribute. In our TechXtend segment sales are generally driven by sales force effectiveness and success in providing superior customer service, competitive pricing, and flexible payment solutions to our customers. Our sales are also impacted by external factors such as levels of IT spending and customer demand for products we distribute.

We sell in a competitive environment where gross product margins have historically declined due to competition and changes in product mix towards products where no delivery of a physical product is required. To date, we have been able to implement cost efficiencies such as the use of drop shipments, electronic ordering (“EDI”) and other capabilities to be able to operate our business profitably as gross margins have declined.

Selling general and administrative expenses are comprised mainly of employee salaries, commissions and other employee related expenses, facility costs, costs to maintain our IT infrastructure, public company compliance costs and professional fees. We monitor our level of accounts payable, inventory turnover and accounts receivable turnover which are measures of how efficiently we utilize capital in our business.

The Company’s sales, gross profit and results of operations have fluctuated and are expected to continue to fluctuate on a quarterly basis as a result of a number of factors, including but not limited to: the condition of the software industry in general, shifts in demand for software products, pricing, level of extended payment terms sales transactions, industry shipments of new software products or upgrades, fluctuations in merchandise returns, adverse weather conditions that affect response, distribution or shipping, shifts in the timing of holidays and changes in the Company’s product offerings. The Company’s operating expenditures are based on sales forecasts. If sales do not meet expectations in any given quarter, operating results may be materially adversely affected.

Dividend Policy and Share Repurchase Program. Historically we have sought to return value to investors through the payment of quarterly dividends and share repurchases. Total dividends paid and the dollar value of shares repurchased were \$3.1 and \$1.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2018, respectively, and \$3.1 million and \$3.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, respectively. The payment of future dividends is at the discretion of our Board of Directors and dependent on results of operations, projected capital requirements and other factors the Board of Directors may find relevant.

Stock Volatility. The technology sector of the United States stock markets is subject to substantial volatility. Numerous conditions which impact the technology sector or the stock market in general or the Company in particular, whether or not such events relate to or reflect upon the Company’s operating performance, could adversely affect the market price of the Company’s Common Stock. Furthermore, fluctuations in the Company’s operating results, announcements regarding litigation, the loss of a significant vendor or customer, increased competition, reduced vendor incentives and trade credit, higher operating expenses, and other developments, could have a significant impact on the market price of our Common Stock.

We adopted ASC 606 Revenue from Contracts with Customers effective January 1, 2018. Using the full retrospective method, we recasted our historical financial information to reflect the adoption as of the earliest reporting period presented. Under ASC 606, net sales for certain maintenance, service and security products we sell are recorded net of the related cost of sales. We refer to these items as being recorded on a “net basis” in the discussion below. Software and hardware products for which sales and cost of sales are reported on separate line items are referred to as being recorded on a “gross basis”.

Financial Overview

Net sales increased 13%, or \$20.8 million, to \$181.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2018, compared to \$160.6 million for the same period in 2017. Gross profit decreased 1%, or \$0.2 million, to \$26.9 million for the year

ended December 31, 2018, compared to \$27.1 million in the prior year. Selling, general and administrative (“SG&A”) expenses increased 5%, or \$1.0 million, to \$20.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2018, compared to \$19.3 million in the prior year. Separation expenses were \$2.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2018; there were no such expenses in the prior year. Net income decreased 30%, or \$1.6 million, to \$3.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2018, compared to \$5.1 million in the prior year. Weighted Average diluted shares outstanding increased by 1% from the prior year. Income per share diluted decreased 31% to \$0.78 for the year ended December 31, 2018, compared to \$1.13 for the same period in 2017.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Management’s discussion and analysis of the Company’s financial condition and results of operations are based upon the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements that have been prepared in accordance with US GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Revenues from the sales of hardware products, software products, licenses, maintenance and subscription agreements are recognized on a gross basis upon delivery or fulfillment, with the selling price to the customer recorded as sales and the acquisition cost of the product recorded as cost of sales.

On an on-going basis, the Company evaluates its estimates, including those related to product returns, bad debts, inventories, investments, intangible assets, income taxes, stock-based compensation, contingencies and litigation.

The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The Company believes the following critical accounting policies used in the preparation of its Consolidated Financial Statements affect its more significant judgments and estimates.

Revenue

The Company adopted ASC 606 using the full retrospective method effective January 1, 2018. See Note 3 to the accompanying financial statements for further information. The Company utilizes judgement regarding performance obligations inherent in the products for services it sells including, whether ongoing maintenance obligations performed by third party vendors are distinct from the related software licenses, and allocation of sales prices among distinct performance obligations. These estimates require significant judgment to determine whether the software’s functionality is dependent on ongoing maintenance or if substantially all functionality is available in the original software download. We also use judgment in the allocation of sales proceeds among performance obligations, utilizing observable data such as stand-alone selling prices, or market pricing for similar products and services.

Allowance for Accounts Receivable

The Company maintains allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of its customers to make required payments. Management determines the estimate of the allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable by considering a number of factors, including historical experience, aging of the accounts receivable, and specific information obtained by the Company on the financial condition and the current creditworthiness of its customers. If the financial condition of the Company’s customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required. At the time of sale, we record an estimate for sales returns based on historical experience. If actual sales returns are greater than estimated by management, additional expense may be incurred.

Accounts Receivable – Long Term

The Company's accounts receivable long-term are discounted to their present value at prevailing market rates at the time of sale. In doing so, the Company considers competitive market rates and other relevant factors.

Inventory Allowances

The Company writes down its inventory for estimated obsolescence or unmarketable inventory equal to the difference between the cost of inventory and the estimated market value based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions. If actual market conditions are less favorable than those projected by management, additional inventory write-offs may be required.

Income Taxes

The Company has considered future taxable income and ongoing prudent and feasible tax planning strategies in assessing the need for the valuation allowance related to deferred tax assets. In the event the Company were to determine that it would not be able to realize all or part of its net deferred tax assets in the future, an adjustment to the deferred tax assets would be charged to income in the period such determination was made.

Share-Based Payments

Under the fair value recognition provision, stock-based compensation cost is measured at the grant date based on the fair value of the award and is recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. We make certain assumptions in order to value and expense our various share-based payment awards. In connection with our restricted stock programs we record the forfeitures when they occur. We review our valuation assumptions periodically and, as a result, we may change our valuation assumptions used to value stock-based awards granted in future periods. Such changes may lead to a significant change in the expense we recognize in connection with share-based payments.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, superseding the previous revenue recognition requirements, along with most existing industry-specific guidance. In March, April, May and December 2016, the FASB issued additional updates to the new accounting standard which provide supplemental adoption guidance and clarifications. The guidance requires an entity to review contracts in five steps: 1) identify the contract, 2) identify performance obligations, 3) determine the transaction price, 4) allocate the transaction price, and 5) recognize revenue in order to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The new standard also requires enhanced disclosures regarding the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue arising from contracts with customers. The Company adopted the new standard on January 1, 2018, using the full retrospective method which required us to recast our historical financial information to reflect the adoption as of the earliest reporting period presented. The most significant impact of adopting the standard relates to the determination of whether the Company is acting as a principal or an agent in the sale of third-party security software and software that is highly interdependent with support, as well as maintenance, support or other services. For additional information on the impact to reported results, please see Note 3 of the Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases ("ASU 2016-02"). ASU 2016-02 supersedes the lease guidance under FASB ASC Topic 840, Leases, resulting in the creation of FASB ASC Topic 842, Leases. ASU 2016-02 requires a lessee to recognize in the statement of financial position a liability to make lease payments (the lease liability) and a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term from operating leases. For leases with a term of 12 months or less, a lessee is permitted to make an accounting policy election by class of underlying asset not to recognize lease assets and lease liabilities. In transition, lessees and lessors were originally required to recognize and measure leases at the beginning of the earliest period presented using a modified retrospective approach. In July 2018, FASB issued ASU No. 2018-11, Targeted Improvements. This update still requires modified

retrospective transition; however, it adds the option to initially apply the new standard at the adoption date and recognize a cumulative-effect adjustment in the current period instead of at the beginning of the earliest period presented. This ASU is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company expects to elect to adopt the new accounting standard using the modified retrospective transition option. The Company is in the process of finalizing its evaluation of current leases and quantifying the impact to its balance sheet. The Company expects to recognize right of use assets and leases liabilities between \$2.5 million and \$3.5 million as of January 1, 2019. The Company does not expect the adoption of this standard to have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

In June 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-13, Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326) ("ASU No. 2016-13"). ASU No. 2016-13 revises the methodology for measuring credit losses on financial instruments and the timing of when such losses are recorded. ASU No. 2016-13 is effective for the Company in the first quarter of 2020, with early adoption permitted, and is to be applied using a modified retrospective approach. The Company is currently evaluating the potential effects of adopting the provisions of ASU No. 2016-13 on its Consolidated Financial Statements, particularly its recognition of allowances for accounts receivable.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows ("ASU 2016-15") which reduces diversity in practice in how certain transactions are classified in the statement of cash flows. The new standard became effective for the Company beginning with the first quarter of 2018. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-09, "Scope of Modification Accounting", to reduce diversity in practice and provide clarity regarding existing guidance in ASC 718, "Stock Compensation". The amendments in this updated guidance clarify that an entity should apply modification accounting in response to a change in the terms and conditions of an entity's share-based payment awards unless three newly specified criteria are met. This guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within that reporting period. The new guidance was effective for the Company on a prospective basis beginning on January 1, 2018 and did not impact the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements as it is not the Company's practice to change either the terms or conditions of stock-based payment awards once they are granted.

In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-02, "Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income" ("ASU 2018-02"), which permits the reclassification of stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "TCJA" or "U.S. tax reform") from Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to Retained earnings. This new guidance is effective for the Company beginning on January 1, 2019 and must be applied either in the period of adoption or retrospectively to periods in which the effects of the TCJA are recognized. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In March 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-05, "Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118 (SEC Update), Income Taxes (Topic 740)" ("ASU 2018-05"). ASU 2018-05 provides guidance regarding the recording of tax impacts where uncertainty exists, in the period of adoption of the TCJA, which allowed companies to reflect provisional amounts for those specific income tax effects of the TCJA for which the accounting under ASC Topic 740 is incomplete but for which a reasonable estimate could be determined. The Company completed its Federal and State income tax filings for 2017 with no material change to amounts previously reported.

In June 2018, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2018-07, "Compensation — Stock Compensation (Topic 718), Improvements to Nonemployee Share-Based Payment Accounting," which aligns the measurement and classification guidance for share-based payments to nonemployees with that for employees, with certain exceptions. It expands the scope of ASC 718 to include share-based payments granted to nonemployees in exchange for goods or services used or consumed in the entity's own operations and supersedes the guidance in ASC 505-50. The ASU retains the existing cost attribution guidance, which requires entities to recognize compensation cost for nonemployee awards in the same period and in the same manner (i.e., capitalize or expense) they would if they paid cash for the goods or services, but it moves the guidance to ASC 718. The guidance also allows nonpublic entities to account for nonemployee awards using certain practical expedients that are already available for employee awards, but the same accounting policies must be used for awards to both employees and nonemployees. ASU 2018-07 is effective for fiscal years beginning after

December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance.

In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-09 – Codification Improvements (“ASU 2018-09”), which facilitates amendments to a variety of topics to clarify, correct errors in, or make minor improvements to the accounting standards codification. The effective date of the standard is dependent on the facts and circumstances of each amendment. Some amendments do not require transition guidance and will be effective upon the issuance of this standard. Most of the amendments in ASU 2018-09 will be effective in annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. This new guidance is effective for the Company beginning on January 1, 2019 and is not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements and related disclosures.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth for the years indicated the percentage of net sales represented by selected items reflected in the Company’s Consolidated Statements of Earnings. The year-to-year comparison of financial results is not necessarily indicative of future results:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Net sales	100 %	100 %	100 %
Cost of sales	85.2	83.1	83.4
Gross profit	14.8	16.9	16.6
Selling, general and administrative expenses	11.2	12.0	11.4
Separation expenses	1.3	—	—
Income from operations	2.3	4.9	5.2
Other income	0.5	0.5	0.2
Income before income taxes	2.8	5.3	5.4
Income tax provision	0.9	2.2	1.8
Net income	1.9 %	3.2 %	3.6 %

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Our management monitors several financial and non-financial measures and ratios on a regular basis in order to track the progress of our business. We believe that the most important of these measures and ratios include net sales, gross margin, adjusted gross billings, gross profit as a percentage of gross billings, net income as a percentage of net sales, net income as a percentage of gross billings, and net income excluding separation expenses, net of taxes. We use a variety of operating and other information to evaluate the operating performance of our business, develop financial forecasts, make strategic decisions, and prepare and approve annual budgets. These key indicators include financial information that is prepared in accordance with US GAAP and presented in our Consolidated Financial Statements as well as non-US GAAP performance measurement tools.

Reconciliation of net sales to adjusted gross billings (Non-GAAP):	Year ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Net sales	\$ 181,444	\$ 160,567	\$ 164,609
Costs of sales related to Software – security or highly interdependent with support and maintenance, support or other services	328,506	288,812	253,522
Adjusted gross billings	\$ 509,950	\$ 449,379	\$ 418,131

We define adjusted gross billings as net sales in accordance with US GAAP, adjusted for the cost of sales related to Software – security or highly interdependent with support and maintenance, support or other services. We provided a reconciliation of adjusted gross billings to net sales, which is the most directly comparable US GAAP measure. We use adjusted gross billings of product and services as a supplemental measure of our performance to gain

insight into the volume of business generated by our business, and to analyze the changes to our accounts receivable and accounts payable. Our use of adjusted gross billings of product and services as analytical tools has limitations, and you should not consider it in isolation or as substitutes for analysis of our financial results as reported under US GAAP. In addition, other companies, including companies in our industry, might calculate Adjusted gross billings of product and services or similarly titled measures differently, which may reduce their usefulness as comparative measures.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Reconciliation of net income to net income excluding separation expenses, net of tax (Non-GAAP):			
Net income	\$ 3,538	5,062	5,901
Separation expenses	2,446	-	-
Income tax benefits related to separation expenses	(438)	-	-
Net income excluding separation expenses, net of taxes	<u>\$ 5,546</u>	<u>\$ 5,062</u>	<u>\$ 5,901</u>

We use net income excluding separation expenses as a supplemental measure of our performance to gain insight into comparison of our businesses profitability when compared to the prior year. Our use of net income excluding separation expenses, net of tax has limitations, and you should not consider it in isolation or as substitutes for analysis of our financial results as reported under US GAAP. In addition, other companies, including companies in our industry, might calculate separation expenses net of tax, or similarly titled measures differently, which may reduce their usefulness as comparative measures.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Net sales	\$ 181,444	\$ 160,567	\$ 164,609
Adjusted gross billings (Non-GAAP)	\$ 509,950	\$ 449,379	\$ 418,131
Gross profit	\$ 26,920	\$ 27,076	\$ 27,331
Net income	\$ 3,538	\$ 5,062	\$ 5,901
Net income excluding Separation expense (Non-GAAP)	\$ 5,546	\$ 5,062	\$ 5,901
Gross margin % - Net sales	14.8%	16.9%	16.6%
Gross margin % - Adjusted gross billings (Non-GAAP)	5.3%	6.0%	6.5%
Net income - % of Net sales	1.9%	3.2%	3.6%
Net income - % of Adjusted gross billings (Non-GAAP)	0.7%	1.1%	1.4%
Net income excluding Separation expense % - Net sales (Non-GAAP)	3.1%	3.2%	3.6%

Year Ended December 31, 2018 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2017

Net Sales

Net sales increased 13%, or \$20.8 million, to \$181.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2018, from \$160.6 million for the same period in 2017. Net sales in our Lifeboat Distribution segment increased \$21.9 million, or 15%, to \$163.5 million when compared to the prior year. This increase was offset, in part, by decreased net sales in our TechXtend segment (discussed below). Adjusted gross billings for the year ended December 31, 2018 increased 13%, or \$60.6 million, to \$510.0 million compared to \$449.4 million for the same period in 2017.

The increase in our Lifeboat Distribution segment was primarily due to growth in sales penetration for several of our more significant product lines, the addition of several new product lines, as well as product mix shift resulting in an increased percent of our sales being reported on a gross basis. The increases were partially offset by turnover in some vendor and customer accounts, including the termination of one of our vendor distribution agreements that accounted for less than 10% of net sales. While the tenure of our vendor relationships is generally for multiple years, the contractual terms of the distribution agreements themselves are short term in nature and vendors consolidate or change their relationships for various reasons. We operate in a competitive market in which vendor distribution and sales agreements

are subject to turnover due to competitive bidding processes and other factors. Approximately 9.1% of our net sales during the year ended December 31, 2018 was attributable to security, maintenance and third-party service products which are recorded on a net basis compared to 10.4% in the same period of the prior year. Adjusted gross billings for the Lifeboat Distribution segment for the year ended increased 13%, or \$52.3 million, to \$469.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to \$417.4 million for the prior year.

TechXtend segment net sales decreased \$1.0 million, or 5%, to \$17.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2018, compared to \$18.9 million for the prior year. Sales in our TechXtend segment may vary significantly from year to year based on the timing of IT spending decisions by our larger customers and internal capital allocation decisions regarding the amount of capital we allocate to the extended payment program. Adjusted gross billings for the TechXtend segment for the year ended increased 26%, or \$8.3 million, to \$40.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to \$32.0 million for the prior year.

During the year ended December 31, 2018, we relied on two key customers for a total of 42.2% of our total net sales. One major customer accounted for 25.6% and the other for 16.6%, of our total net sales during the year ended December 31, 2018. These same customers accounted for 35.5% and 14.9%, of total net accounts receivable as of December 31, 2018.

Gross Profit

Gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2018 decreased 1%, or \$0.2 million, to \$26.9 million compared to \$27.1 million for the prior year. Lifeboat Distribution segment gross profit increased 1%, or \$0.2 million, to \$23.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to \$23.2 million for the prior year due to higher net sales which were partially offset by the impact of lower gross margin as a percentage of net sales. TechXtend segment gross profit decreased 11%, or \$0.4 million, to \$3.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to \$3.9 million for the prior year due to the decreased level of net sales discussed above.

Gross profit margin (gross profit as a percentage of net sales) for the year ended December 31, 2018 was 14.8% compared to 16.9% in 2017. Lifeboat Distribution segment gross profit margin was 14.3% for the year ended December 31, 2018, compared to 16.4% in 2017. TechXtend segment gross profit margin for the year ended December 31, 2018 was 19.5%, compared to 20.6% in 2017. The decreases in gross profit margin were primarily caused by lower gross profit margins as a percent of net sales for hardware, software and other product sales which are reported on a gross basis and a change in the percentage mix of our products which are recorded net of the related cost of sales. During the year ended December 31, 2018 approximately 9.1% of our net sales was attributable to security, maintenance and third-party service products which are recorded on a net basis, or an effective 100% gross profit margin, compared to 10.4% in 2017. This shift in product mix had the effect of reducing gross profit as a percent of net sales by 90 basis points. The remainder of the decline was caused by lower gross profit margin on software and hardware products recorded on a gross basis, as growth in these products was primarily from high volume lines which are sold at lower gross profit margin than our average gross profit. We operate in a competitive environment where the trend has been and may continue to be for gross profit margins as a percentage of adjusted gross billings to decline.

Vendor rebates and discounts for the year ended December 31, 2018 were \$2.4 million compared to \$2.2 million in the same period last year. Vendor rebates are dependent on reaching certain targets set by our vendors. The Company monitors vendor rebate levels, competitive pricing, and gross profit margins carefully. We anticipate that price competition in our market will continue in both of our business segments.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

SG&A expenses for the year ended December 31, 2018 increased 5%, or \$1.0 million, to \$20.3 million, compared to \$19.3 million for the prior year. The increase in general and administrative expenses is primarily due to higher business development and field sales personnel expenses, as well as professional and public company related costs. SG&A expenses as a percentage of net sales were 11.2% for the year ended December 31, 2018 compared to 12.0% in 2017.

The Company expects that its SG&A expenses, as a percentage of net sales, may vary depending on changes in sales volume, as well as the levels of continuing investments in key growth initiatives. We plan to continue to expand our investment in information technology and marketing, while monitoring SG&A expenses closely.

Separation Expense

Separation expense for the year ended December 31, 2018 was \$2.4 million related to the resignation of our former Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer on May 11, 2018, consisting of a \$1.7 million charge for accelerated vesting of restricted stock and \$0.8 million in cash payments to be made over twelve months. There was no separation expense during 2017.

Income Taxes

For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company recorded a provision for income taxes of \$1.6 million, or 30.9% of income before taxes, compared to \$3.5 million or 40.8% of income before taxes for 2017. The Company's effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2018 was impacted by limitations on the deductibility of executive compensation resulting from Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code, and adjustments to the accrual for state income taxes in states which have enacted economic nexus statutes. The Company recorded a \$0.4 million tax benefit related to separation expenses during the year ended December 31, 2018, resulting in a 16.5% effective tax benefit rate on that expense. We also adjusted our provision for state income taxes in states with economic nexus statutes by \$0.2 million. The effective tax rate for ordinary income was 24.2% for the year ended December 31, 2018. The 2017 tax expense includes charges of \$0.2 million resulting from the revaluation of deferred tax assets and transition tax for foreign unrepatriated earnings under the TCJA, and approximately \$0.4 million related to a provision for state taxes for states with economic nexus statutes and other adjustments.

The TCJA was enacted on December 22, 2017 and introduced significant changes to the U.S. income tax law. Effective in 2018, the TCJA reduced U.S. statutory tax rates from 34% to 21%. Accordingly, we remeasured our deferred taxes as of December 31, 2017 to reflect the reduced rate that will apply in future periods when these deferred taxes are settled or realized.

Due to the timing of the enactment and the complexity involved in applying the provisions of TCJA, we made reasonable estimates of the effects and recorded provisional amounts in our financial statements as of December 31, 2017. We completed our Federal and State income tax filings for 2017 with no material changes to amounts previously reported.

Year Ended December 31, 2017 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2016

Net Sales

Net sales, as reflected for the adoption of ASC 606 where using the full retrospective method we recasted our historical financial information to reflect the adoption as of the earliest reporting period presented, for the year ended December 31, 2017 decreased 2%, or \$4.0 million, to \$160.6 million, compared to \$164.6 million for the same period in 2016. Adjusted gross billings for the year ended December 31, 2017 increased 7%, or \$31.3 million, to \$449.4 million, compared to \$418.1 million for the same period in 2016.

Lifeboat Distribution segment net sales for the year ended December 31, 2017 increased 3%, or \$4.6 million, to \$141.7 million, compared to \$137.1 million for the same period a year earlier. The increase in our Lifeboat Distribution segment was primarily due to growth in sales penetration for several of our more significant product lines, as well as the addition of several new product lines. The increases were partially offset by turnover in some vendor and customer accounts due to competitive bid situations. We operate in a competitive market in which some sales agreements are subject to periodic competitive bidding processes, resulting in fluctuations from year to year based on the outcome. Adjusted gross billings for the Lifeboat Distribution segment increased 13%, or \$47.9 million, to \$417.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, compared to \$369.5 million for the same period in 2016.

TechXtend segment net sales decreased 31%, or \$8.6 million, to \$18.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, compared to \$27.5 million for the prior year. The decrease in TechXtend was due primarily to lower large enterprise sales, including those sold under extended payment terms. Large enterprise sales tend to fluctuate from period to period based on the timing of customer purchasing decisions for IT projects. The Company's focus on extended payment sales is impacted by such timing, and internal capital allocation decisions. During 2017, a significant amount of our working capital was invested in vendor prepayments and extended payment sales from the fourth quarter of 2016, reducing our emphasis on this business during 2017. Adjusted gross billings for the TechXtend segment decreased 34%, or \$16.6 million, to \$32.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, compared to \$48.6 million for the same period in 2016.

Gross Profit

Gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2017 decreased 1%, or \$0.2 million, to \$27.1 million, compared to \$27.3 million for the same period in 2016. Lifeboat Distribution segment gross profit increased 4%, or \$0.9 million, to \$23.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, compared to \$22.3 million for the same period in the prior year. TechXtend segment gross profit decreased 22%, or \$1.1 million, to \$3.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, compared to \$5.0 million for the same period in the prior year. Gross profit decreased primarily due to lower extended payment terms sales in our TechXtend segment described above and vendor competitive pressures on gross profit margins as discussed below, which were mitigated in part by the impact of increased sales in our Lifeboat Distribution segment.

Gross profit margin (gross profit as a percentage of net sales) for the year ended December 31, 2017 was 16.9% compared to 16.6% in 2016. Lifeboat Distribution segment gross profit margin was 16.4% for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to 16.3% in 2016. TechXtend segment gross profit margin for the year ended December 31, 2017 was 20.6% compared to 18.1% in 2016. The increase in gross profit margin was due to a decrease in larger enterprise and public sector sales. Sales of large enterprise licenses and related equipment typically carry a lower gross profit margin as a percent of gross billings, and lower incremental selling and administrative costs as a percentage of revenue, than smaller account sales.

Vendor rebates and discounts for the year ended December 31, 2017 was \$2.2 million compared to \$2.0 million in 2016. Vendor rebates are dependent on reaching certain targets set by our vendors. The Company monitors vendor rebate levels, competitive pricing, and gross profit margins carefully. We anticipate that price competition in our market will continue in both of our business segments.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

SG&A expenses for the year ended December 31, 2017 increased \$0.6 million or 3% to \$19.3 million, compared to \$18.7 million for the same period in 2016. The increase in general and administrative expenses is primarily due to higher employee related and other expenses to support our growth and compliance as a public company. SG&A expenses were 12.0% of net sales for the year ended December 31, 2017, and 11.4% for the same period in 2016.

The Company expects that its SG&A expenses, as a percentage of net sales, may vary depending on changes in sales volume, as well as the levels of continuing investments in key growth initiatives. We plan to continue to expand our investment in information technology and marketing, while monitoring our sales and general and administrative expenses closely.

Income Taxes

For the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company recorded a provision for income taxes of \$3.5 million, or 40.8% of income before taxes, compared to \$3.0 million or 33.9% of income before taxes for 2016. The 2017 tax expense includes charges of \$0.2 million resulting from the revaluation of deferred tax assets and transition tax for foreign unrepatriated earnings under the TCJA, and approximately \$0.4 million related to a provision for state taxes for states with economic nexus statutes and other adjustments.

The TCJA was enacted on December 22, 2017 and introduced significant changes to the U.S. income tax law. Effective in 2018, the TCJA reduces U.S. statutory tax rates from 34% to 21%. Accordingly, we remeasured our deferred taxes as of December 31, 2017 to reflect the reduced rate that will apply in future periods when these deferred taxes are settled or realized.

Due to the timing of the enactment and the complexity involved in applying the provisions of the TCJA, we made reasonable estimates of the effects and recorded provisional amounts in our financial statements as of December 31, 2017. We completed our Federal and State income tax filings for 2017 with no material changes to amounts previously reported.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our cash and cash equivalents increased by \$9.4 million to \$14.9 million at December 31, 2018 from \$5.5 million at December 31, 2017. The increase in cash was primarily the result of cash provided by operating activities of \$13.9 million offset, in part, by use of cash for stock repurchases and dividends of \$4.1 million.

Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2018 was \$13.9 million, comprised of net income adjusted for non-cash items of \$5.9 million, plus cash provided by changes in operating assets and liabilities of \$8.0 million.

The increase in cash provided by changes in operating assets and liabilities in 2018 was primarily due to a decrease in net working capital (accounts receivable, inventory, and vendor prepayments less accounts payable) required to support our business. The decreased working capital is primarily driven by \$3.7 million utilization in 2018 of a prior year vendor prepayment as part of a distribution agreement. Our accounts receivable – long term decreased by approximately \$4.3 million during 2018 due to collection of receivables with extended payment term sales.

Net cash used by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2017 was \$2.0 million, comprised of net income adjusted for non-cash items of \$6.5 million, offset by cash used in changes in operating assets and liabilities of \$8.5 million. Net cash used in operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2016 was \$0.5 million, comprised of net income adjusted for non-cash items of \$7.6 million, offset by cash used by changes in operating assets and liabilities of \$8.1 million.

The increase in cash used in changes in operating assets and liabilities in 2017 was primarily due to an increase in net working capital (accounts receivable, inventory, and vendor prepayments less accounts payable) required to support our business. The increased working capital requirement is primarily driven by increased sales levels and extended payment terms sales during the fourth quarter of 2016, and a vendor prepayment of approximately \$8.0 million as part of a distribution agreement. Our accounts receivable – long term increased by approximately \$4.3 million during the fourth quarter of 2016 due to a higher level of extended payment term sales. The products related to these sales were paid for in the first quarter of 2017, while related sales proceeds will be collected over future periods.

In 2018, net cash used in investing activities was \$0.3 million, compared to \$0.4 million and \$1.0 million in 2017 and 2016, respectively. The decrease from 2016 to 2017 was primarily due to capital expenditures for equipment and leasehold improvements related to our new office in 2016. In October 2016, the Company moved into a new office, occupying approximately 20,000 square foot facility under a ten-year lease with renewal options.

Net cash used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2018 of \$4.1 million was comprised of \$3.1 million of dividend payments on our Common Stock, and \$1.0 million for the purchases of treasury shares of our Common Stock.

Net cash used in financing activities for the year ended December 31, 2017 of \$6.0 million was comprised of \$3.1 million of dividend payments on our Common Stock, and \$3.0 million for the purchases of treasury shares of our Common Stock.

On December 3, 2014, the Board of Directors of the Company approved an increase of 500,000 shares of Common Stock to the number of shares of Common Stock available for repurchase under its repurchase plans. On February 2, 2017, the Board of Directors approved an increase of 500,000 shares of Common Stock to the number of shares of Common Stock available for repurchase under its repurchase plans. The Company is authorized to purchase 547,488 shares of Common Stock as of December 31, 2018. The Common Stock repurchase program does not have an expiration date.

As of December 31, 2018, we held 788,006 shares of our Common Stock in treasury at an average cost of \$17.06 per share. As of December 31, 2017, we held 829,671 shares of our Common Stock in treasury at an average cost of \$17.12 per share. We intend to hold the repurchased shares in treasury for general corporate purposes, including issuances under various stock plans.

On November 15, 2017, the Company entered into a \$20,000,000 revolving credit facility (the “Credit Facility”) with Citibank, N.A. (“Citibank”) pursuant to a Second Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Loan Agreement (the “Loan Agreement”), Second Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Loan Note (the “Note”), Second Amended and Restated Security Agreement (the “Security Agreement”) and Second Amended and Restated Pledge and Security Agreement (the “Pledge Agreement”). The Credit Facility, which will be used for working capital and general corporate purposes, matures on August 31, 2020, at which time the Company must pay all outstanding principal of all outstanding loans plus all accrued and unpaid interest, and any interest, fees, costs and expenses, if any.

At December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company had no borrowings outstanding under the Credit Facility. The Company incurred \$0.1 million of interest expense, related to the Credit Facility for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Our current and anticipated use of cash and cash equivalents is to fund working capital, operational expenditures, the stock repurchase program and dividends, if any, declared by the Board of Directors.

Contractual Obligations as of December 31, 2018
(Amounts in thousands)

<u>Payment due by Period</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>1-3 years</u>	<u>4-5 years</u>	<u>After 5 years</u>
Operating Leases Obligations (1)	\$ 3,776	\$ 484	\$ 1,257	\$ 935	\$ 1,100
Total Contractual Obligations	\$ 3,776	\$ 484	\$ 1,257	\$ 935	\$ 1,100

(1) Operating leases relate primarily to the leases of the space used for our operations in Eatontown, New Jersey; Mesa, Arizona; Mississauga, Canada; and Amsterdam, Netherlands. The commitments for operating leases include the minimum rent payments.

As of December 31, 2018, the Company is not committed by lines of credit or standby letters of credit, and has no standby repurchase obligations or other commercial commitments (see Note 6 - Credit Facility in the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements).

Foreign Exchange

The Company’s foreign business is subject to changes in demand or pricing resulting from fluctuations in currency exchange rates or other factors. We are subject to fluctuations primarily in the Canadian and Euro Dollar-to-U.S. Dollar exchange rate.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2018, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements, as defined in Item 303 (a)(4)(ii) of SEC Regulation S-K.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

In addition to its activities in the USA, 7% and 6% of the Company's 2018 sales were generated in Canada and Europe and the rest of the world, respectively. We are subject to general risks attendant to the conduct of business in Canada and other countries, including economic uncertainties and foreign government regulations. In addition, the Company's foreign businesses are subject to changes in demand or pricing resulting from fluctuations in currency exchange rates or other factors.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. The Company maintains its cash accounts primarily in financial institutions with global operations. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts. The Company believes it is not exposed to any significant credit risk on cash and cash equivalents.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

See Index to Consolidated Financial Statements at Item 15(a).

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

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. As required by Rule 13a-15(b) under the Exchange Act, our management carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's "disclosure controls and procedures", as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, as of the end of the period covered by this report. This evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of various members of our management, including our Company's President and Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer), Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (principal financial officer), and Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer (principal accounting officer). Based upon that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and Chief Accounting Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective, as of the end of the period covered by this report, to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and Chief Accounting Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, and Chief Accounting Officer, and effected by the Board of Directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of our financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with US GAAP. Internal control over financial reporting includes maintaining records in reasonable detail that accurately and fairly reflect our transactions and disposition of assets; providing reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary for preparation of our financial statements in accordance with US GAAP; providing reasonable assurance that receipts and expenditures of the Company, are made in accordance of with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and providing reasonable assurance that unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of Company assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements would be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting is not intended to provide absolute assurance that a misstatement of our financial statements would be prevented or detected. In addition, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that, owing to changes in conditions, controls may become inadequate, or that the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 Framework). Based on this evaluation, management concluded that the Company’s internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2018.

In January 2018, we implemented certain internal controls over financial reporting in conjunction with our adoption of ASC Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. Also, during 2018, in conjunction with our outside consultants, we modified certain account review procedures and trained personnel to remediate deficiencies in our internal controls that we identified in 2017 that when viewed in aggregate constituted a material weakness in our internal controls. These deficiencies related to documentation and review procedures in our financial close process. There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2018 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Our independent registered public accounting firm, BDO USA, LLP, has audited our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018. Their attestation report on the audit of our internal control over financial reporting is included below.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information required hereunder, with the exception of the information relating to the Company’s Code of Ethical Conduct that is presented in Part I under the heading “Available Information,” is incorporated by reference herein from our Definitive Proxy Statement for the 2019 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than May 1, 2019 (the “Definitive Proxy Statement”) under the sections captioned “Election of Directors,” “Corporate Governance” and “Section 16 (a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance.”

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required hereunder is incorporated by reference herein from the Definitive Proxy Statement under the sections captioned “Executives and Executive Compensation” and “Corporate Governance.”

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

The information required hereunder is incorporated by reference herein from the Definitive Proxy Statement under the sections captioned “Equity Compensation Plan Information — Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans” and “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management.”

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

The information required hereunder is incorporated by reference herein from the Definitive Proxy Statement under the sections captioned “Executives and Executive Compensation,” “Corporate Governance” and “Transactions with Related Persons.”

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The information required hereunder is incorporated by reference herein from the Definitive Proxy Statement under the section captioned “Ratification of Appointment of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.”

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this Report:

1. **Consolidated Financial Statements** (See Index to Consolidated Financial Statements on page F-1 of this report);
2. **Financial Statement Schedule:**

Schedule II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

All other schedules are omitted since the required information is not present or is not present in amounts sufficient to require submission of the schedule, or because the information required is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or notes thereto.

3. **Exhibits Required by Regulation S-K, Item 601:**

Exhibit No.	Description of Exhibit
3.1	Form of Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company. (1)
3.1(a)	Certificate of Amendment of Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company. (2)
3.2	Form of Amended and Restated By-Laws of the Company. (1)
4.1	Specimen of Common Stock Certificate. (1)
10.1	Second Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Loan Agreement, dated November 15, 2017, by and among Wayside Technology Group, Inc., Lifeboat Distribution, Inc., Techxtend, Inc., Programmer's Paradise, Inc., and ISP International Software Partners, Inc., as Co-Borrowers, and Citibank, N.A., as Lender. (7)
10.2	Second Amended and Restated Credit Loan Note, dated November 15, 2017, by and among Wayside Technology Group, Inc., Lifeboat Distribution, Inc., Techxtend, Inc., Programmer's Paradise, Inc., and ISP International Software Partners, Inc., as Co-Borrowers, and Citibank, N.A., as Lender. (7)
10.3	Second Amended and Restated Security Agreement, dated November 15, 2017, by and among Wayside Technology Group, Inc., Lifeboat Distribution, Inc., Techxtend, Inc., Programmer's Paradise, Inc., and ISP International Software Partners, Inc., as Debtors, and Citibank, N.A., as Lender. (7)
10.4	Second Amended and Restated Pledge and Security Agreement, dated November 15, 2017, by and between Wayside Technology Group, Inc., as Grantor, and Citibank, N.A., as Secured Party. (7)
10.5	Code of Ethics and Business Conduct. (8)
10.6	Employment agreement dated January 3, 2018 between the Company and Dale Foster. (9)
10.7	Employment agreement dated January 2, 2018 between the Company and Charles Bass. (9)
10.10	Form of Officer and Director Indemnification Agreement. (10)

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Description of Exhibit</u>
10.11	2012 Stock-Based Compensation Plan. (6)
10.13	Employment Agreement, dated January 12, 2006, between the Company and Simon F. Nynens. (4)
10.14	Offer Letter, dated January 6, 2003, from the Company to Vito Legrottaglie. (5)
10.28	Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement. (3)
21.1	Subsidiaries of the Registrant. (11)
23.1	Consent of BDO USA, LLP. (11)
23.2	Consent of EisnerAmper LLP. (11)
31.1	Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, of Steve DeWindt, the Chief Executive Officer of the Company. (11)
31.2	Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, of Michael Vesey, the Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company. (11)
31.3	Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, of Kevin T. Scull, the Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer of the Company. (11)
32.1	Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, of Steve DeWindt, the Chief Executive Officer of the Company. (11)
32.2	Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, of Michael Vesey, the Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of the Company. (11)
32.3	Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, of Kevin T. Scull, the Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer of the Company. (11)
99.1	Insider Trading Policy. (11)
101	The following financial information from Wayside Technology Group, Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018, filed with the SEC on March 18, 2019, formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language) includes: (1) Consolidated Balance Sheets, (2) Consolidated Statements of Earnings, (3) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (4) Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity, (5) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (6) the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.
(1)	Incorporated by reference to the exhibits of the same number to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-1 or amendments thereto (File No. 333-92810) filed on May 30, 1995, July 7, 1995 and July 18, 1995.
(2)	Incorporated by reference to the exhibits of the same number to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2006 filed on November 3, 2006.
(3)	Incorporated by reference to exhibits of the same number filed with the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007 filed on March 13, 2008.

[Table of Contents](#)

- (4) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.43 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2006 filed on May 12, 2006.
- (5) Incorporated by reference to exhibits of the same number filed with the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2007 filed on May 15, 2007.
- (6) Incorporated by reference to Exhibit A of the Registrant's Definitive Annual Meeting Proxy Statement filed on April 24, 2012.
- (7) Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Form 8-K filed on November 20, 2017.
- (8) Incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Form 8-K filed on December 8, 2017.
- (9) Incorporated by reference to exhibits of the same number filed with the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 filed on March 15, 2018.
- (10) Incorporated by reference to exhibits of the same number filed with the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the Period Ended March 31, 2017 filed May 5, 2017.
- (11) Furnished herewith.
- (b) The exhibits required by Item 601 of Regulation S-K are reflected above in Section (a) 3. of this Item.
- (c) The financial statement schedule is included as reflected in Section (a) 2. of this Item.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized, in Eatontown, New Jersey, on March 18, 2019.

WAYSIDE TECHNOLOGY GROUP, INC.

By: /s/ Steve DeWindt
Steve DeWindt, President and
Chief Executive Officer

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

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Steve DeWindt</u> Steve DeWindt	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	March 18, 2019
<u>/s/ Michael Vesey</u> Michael Vesey	Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	March 18, 2019
<u>/s/ Kevin Scull</u> Kevin T. Scull	Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)	March 18, 2019
<u>/s/ Jeffrey Geygan</u> Jeffrey R. Geygan	Chairman of the Board of Directors	March 18, 2019
<u>/s/ Mike Faith</u> Mike Faith	Director	March 18, 2019
<u>/s/ Diana Kurty</u> Diana Kurty	Director	March 18, 2019

Items 8 and 15(a)

Wayside Technology Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Schedule

	<u>Page</u>
Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-2
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2018 and 2017	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Earnings for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016	F-6
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016	F-7
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016	F-8
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016	F-9
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-10
Schedule II — Valuation and Qualifying Accounts	F-31

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Shareholders and Board of Directors
Wayside Technology Group, Inc.
Eatontown, New Jersey

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Wayside Technology Group, Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2018, the related consolidated statements of earnings and comprehensive income, stockholders’ equity, and cash flows for the period then ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes and schedule (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company and subsidiaries at December 31, 2018, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the period ended December 31, 2018, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”), the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”) and our report dated March 18, 2019, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Change in Accounting Principle

On January 1, 2018, the Company adopted Accounting Standards Update 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606). The effects of the adoption are described in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud.

Our audit included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audit also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ BDO USA, LLP

We have served as the Company’s auditor since 2018.

Woodbridge, New Jersey
March 18, 2019

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
Wayside Technology Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Wayside Technology Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2017, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, including the related notes and the financial statement schedule identified in Item 15(a)(2) (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2017, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("PCAOB") and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ EisnerAmper LLP

We served as the Company's auditor from 2010 through 2018.

Iselin, New Jersey

March 15, 2018, except for the effects of the retrospective adoption of accounting for revenue recognition as discussed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, as to which the date is March 18, 2019.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Shareholders and Board of Directors
Wayside Technology Group, Inc.
Eatontown, New Jersey

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited Wayside Technology Group, Inc. and subsidiaries (the “Company”) internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the “COSO criteria”). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”), the consolidated balance sheet of the Company and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2018, the related consolidated statements of earnings and comprehensive income, stockholders’ equity, and cash flows for the period ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes and schedule and our report dated March 18, 2019, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

The Company’s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying “Item 9A, Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting”. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

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

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company’s internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company’s internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company’s assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

/s/ BDO USA, LLP

Woodbridge, New Jersey
March 18, 2019

Wayside Technology Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
 Consolidated Balance Sheets
 (Amounts in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 14,883	\$ 5,530
Accounts receivable, net of allowances of \$785 and \$862, respectively	81,351	78,177
Inventory, net	1,473	2,794
Vendor prepayments	3,172	6,837
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,988	1,718
Total current assets	102,867	95,056
Equipment and leasehold improvements, net	1,588	1,828
Accounts receivable-long-term, net	3,156	7,437
Other assets	215	231
Deferred income taxes	145	138
	\$ 107,971	\$ 104,690
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 66,653	\$ 65,197
Total current liabilities	66,653	65,197
Deferred rent and tenant allowances	745	781
Total liabilities	67,398	65,978
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; 5,284,500 shares issued; 4,496,494 and 4,454,829 shares outstanding, respectively	53	53
Additional paid-in capital	32,392	31,257
Treasury stock, at cost, 788,006 and 829,671 shares, respectively	(13,447)	(14,207)
Retained earnings	22,994	22,522
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,419)	(913)
Total stockholders' equity	40,573	38,712
	\$ 107,971	\$ 104,690

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

Wayside Technology Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Earnings
(Amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Net sales	\$ 181,444	\$ 160,567	\$ 164,609
Cost of sales	154,524	133,491	137,278
Gross profit	26,920	27,076	27,331
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	20,319	19,263	18,715
Separation expenses	2,446	—	—
Income from operations	4,155	7,813	8,616
Other income (expense):			
Interest, net	907	699	318
Foreign currency transaction gains (loss)	55	41	(1)
Income before provision for income taxes	5,117	8,553	8,933
Provision for income taxes	1,579	3,491	3,032
Net income	\$ 3,538	\$ 5,062	\$ 5,901
Income per common share-Basic	\$ 0.78	\$ 1.13	\$ 1.25
Income per common share-Diluted	\$ 0.78	\$ 1.13	\$ 1.25
Weighted average common shares outstanding — Basic	4,358	4,299	4,503
Weighted average common shares outstanding — Diluted	4,358	4,299	4,503
Dividends paid per common share	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.68

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

Wayside Technology Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(Amounts in thousands)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Net income	\$ 3,538	\$ 5,062	\$ 5,901
Other comprehensive (loss) income:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(506)	698	(160)
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(506)	698	(160)
Comprehensive income	<u>\$ 3,032</u>	<u>\$ 5,760</u>	<u>\$ 5,741</u>

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

Wayside Technology Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
 Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity
 (Amounts in thousands, except share amounts)

	Common Stock		Additional	Treasury		Retained	Accumulated	Total
	Shares	Amount	Paid-In Capital	Shares	Amount	Earnings	Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	
Balance at January 1, 2016	5,284,500	\$ 53	\$ 32,540	583,688	\$ (10,296)	\$ 17,813	\$ (1,451)	\$ 38,659
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	5,901	—	5,901
Translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	—	—	(160)	(160)
Dividends paid	—	—	—	—	—	(3,199)	—	(3,199)
Share-based compensation expense	—	—	1,673	—	—	—	—	1,673
Tax benefit from share-based compensation	—	—	141	—	—	—	—	141
Restricted stock grants (net of forfeitures)	—	—	(3,671)	(164,085)	3,671	—	—	—
Treasury shares repurchased	—	—	—	309,463	(5,404)	—	—	(5,404)
Balance at December 31, 2016	5,284,500	53	30,683	729,066	(12,029)	20,515	(1,611)	37,611
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	5,062	—	5,062
Translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	—	—	698	698
Dividends paid	—	—	—	—	—	(3,055)	—	(3,055)
Share-based compensation expense	—	—	1,350	—	—	—	—	1,350
Restricted stock grants (net of forfeitures)	—	—	(776)	(64,382)	776	—	—	—
Treasury shares repurchased	—	—	—	164,987	(2,954)	—	—	(2,954)
Balance at December 31, 2017	5,284,500	53	31,257	829,671	(14,207)	22,522	(913)	38,712
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	3,538	—	3,538
Translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	—	—	(506)	(506)
Dividends paid	—	—	—	—	—	(3,066)	—	(3,066)
Share-based compensation expense	—	—	2,769	—	—	—	—	2,769
Restricted stock grants (net of forfeitures)	—	—	(1,634)	(115,824)	1,799	—	—	165
Treasury shares repurchased	—	—	—	74,159	(1,039)	—	—	(1,039)
Balance at December 31, 2018	5,284,500	\$ 53	\$ 32,392	788,006	\$ (13,447)	\$ 22,994	\$ (1,419)	\$ 40,573

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

Wayside Technology Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Amounts in thousands)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income	\$ 3,538	\$ 5,062	\$ 5,901
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization expense	482	477	296
Benefit from doubtful accounts receivable	(75)	(95)	(73)
Deferred income tax (benefit) expense	(7)	278	105
Share-based compensation expense	2,769	1,512	1,673
Loss on disposal of fixed assets	17	—	12
Amortization of discount on accounts receivable	(869)	(747)	(308)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	1,538	11,540	(28,348)
Inventory	1,312	(461)	(361)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(280)	31	(625)
Vendor prepayments	3,665	(6,837)	—
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	1,841	(12,656)	21,246
Other assets and liabilities	(30)	(125)	(34)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	<u>13,901</u>	<u>(2,021)</u>	<u>(516)</u>
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Purchase of equipment and leasehold improvements	(266)	(359)	(1,040)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(266)</u>	<u>(359)</u>	<u>(1,040)</u>
Cash flows used in financing activities			
Purchase of treasury stock	(1,039)	(2,954)	(5,404)
Borrowings under revolving credit facility	10,000	2,000	—
Repayments of borrowings under revolving credit facility	(10,000)	(2,000)	—
Tax benefit from share-based compensation	—	—	141
Dividends paid	(3,066)	(3,055)	(3,199)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(4,105)</u>	<u>(6,009)</u>	<u>(8,462)</u>
Effect of foreign exchange rate on cash	<u>(177)</u>	<u>395</u>	<u>(281)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	9,353	(7,994)	(10,299)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	5,530	13,524	23,823
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 14,883</u>	<u>\$ 5,530</u>	<u>\$ 13,524</u>
Supplementary disclosure of cash flow information:			
Income taxes paid	\$ 2,338	\$ 2,437	\$ 2,559
Leasehold improvements funded by tenant allowance	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 840

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

Wayside Technology Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Amounts in tables in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

Note 1. Description of Business

Wayside Technology Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries (the “Company”), was incorporated in Delaware in 1982. The Company distributes technology products developed by others to resellers who in turn sell to end customers worldwide. The Company also resells computer software and hardware developed by others and provides technical services directly to customers in the United States of America (“USA”) and Canada. The Company also operates a sales branch in Europe to serve our customers in this region of the world. The Company offers an extensive line of products from leading publishers of software and tools for virtualization/cloud computing, security, networking, storage & infrastructure management, application lifecycle management and other technically sophisticated domains as well as computer hardware.

The Company is organized into two reportable operating segments. The “Lifeboat Distribution” segment distributes technical software to corporate resellers, value added resellers (VARs), consultants and systems integrators worldwide. The “TechXtend” segment is a value-added reseller of software, hardware and services, selling to end user corporations, government organizations and academic institutions in the USA and Canada.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation and Operations

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Wayside Technology Group, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“US GAAP”) requires management to make extensive use of certain estimates and assumptions which affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. The significant areas of estimation include but are not limited to accounting for allowance for doubtful accounts, sales returns, allocation of revenue in multiple deliverable arrangements, principal vs. agent considerations, discount rates applicable to long term receivables, inventory obsolescence, income taxes, depreciation, contingencies and stock-based compensation. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Net Income Per Common Share

Our basic and diluted earnings per share are computed using the two-class method. The two-class method is an earnings allocation method that determines net income per share for each class of common stock and participating securities according to their participation rights in dividends and undistributed earnings or losses. Non-vested restricted stock awards that include non-forfeitable rights to dividends are considered participating securities. Per share amounts are computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted average shares outstanding during each period. Diluted and basic earnings per share are the same because the restricted shares are the only potentially dilutive security.

A reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of the basic and diluted per share computations follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Numerator:			
Net income	\$ 3,538	\$ 5,062	\$ 5,901
Less distributed and undistributed income allocated to participating securities	118	222	251
Net income attributable to common shareholders	3,420	4,840	5,650
Denominator:			
Weighted average common shares (Basic)	4,358	4,299	4,503
Weighted average common shares including assumed conversions (Diluted)	4,358	4,299	4,503
Basic net income per share	\$ 0.78	\$ 1.13	\$ 1.25
Diluted net income per share	\$ 0.78	\$ 1.13	\$ 1.25

Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all liquid short-term investments with maturities of 90 days or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable principally represents amounts collectible from our customers. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers but generally does not require collateral to support any outstanding obligation. From time to time, we sell accounts receivable to a financial institution on a non-recourse basis for cash, less a discount. The Company has no significant retained interests or servicing liabilities related to the accounts receivable sold. Proceeds from the sale of receivables approximated their discounted book value and were included in operating cash flows on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Allowance for Accounts Receivable

We provide allowances for doubtful accounts related to accounts receivable for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. We take into consideration the overall quality and aging of the receivable portfolio along with specifically identified customer risks. If actual customer payment performance were to deteriorate to an extent not expected, additional allowances may be required. At the time of sale, we record an estimate for sales returns based on historical experience. If actual sales returns are greater than estimated by management, additional expense may be incurred.

Foreign Currency Translation

Assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign subsidiaries have been translated using the end of the reporting period exchange rates, and related revenues and expenses have been translated at average rates of exchange in effect during the period. Cumulative translation adjustments have been classified within accumulated other comprehensive income, which is a separate component of stockholders' equity in accordance FASB ASC Topic No. 220, "Comprehensive Income". Foreign currency transaction gains and losses are recorded as income or expenses as amounts are settled.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations in credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are deposited primarily in banking institutions with global operations. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts. The Company believes it is not exposed to any significant credit risk on cash and cash equivalents.

Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximated fair value as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, because of the relative short maturity of these instruments. The Company's accounts receivable-long-term is discounted to their present value at prevailing market rates at the time of sale which, approximates fair value as of December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Inventory

Inventory, consisting primarily of finished products held for resale, is stated at the lower of cost or market.

Vendor Prepayments

Vendor prepayments represents advance payments made to vendors to be applied against future purchases. Any amounts not expected to be utilized to apply against purchases within one year are reclassified to other long-term assets.

Equipment and Leasehold Improvements

Equipment and leasehold improvements are stated at cost. Equipment depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over three to five years. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets or the related lease terms, whichever is shorter.

Accounts Receivable-Long-Term

Accounts receivable-long-term result from product sales with extended payment terms that are discounted to their present values at the prevailing market rates at the time of sale. In subsequent periods, the accounts receivable is increased to the amounts due and payable by the customers through the accretion of interest income on the unpaid accounts receivable due in future years. The amounts under these long-term accounts receivable due within one year are reclassified to the current portion of accounts receivable.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income consists of net income for the period and the impact of unrealized foreign currency translation adjustments. The foreign currency translation adjustments are not currently adjusted for income taxes as they relate to permanent investments in international subsidiaries.

Revenue Recognition

Effective January 1, 2018, the Company adopted the requirements of Accounting Standards Update, or ASU, No. 2014-09 Revenue from Contracts with Customers, or Accounting Standard Codification ("ASC") 606 using the full retrospective method, as discussed in detail in Note 3. All amounts and disclosures set forth in this Annual Report on Form 10-K have been updated to comply with ASC 606 as discussed in Note 3.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company has stockholder-approved stock incentive plans for employees and directors. Stock-based compensation is recognized based on the grant date fair value and is recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period.

Separation Expenses

Separation expenses consist of expenses related to accelerated vesting of restricted stock and other cash payments to be made to the Company's former Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer pursuant to a separation agreement dated May 11, 2018.

Interest, net

Interest, net consists primarily of income from the amortization of the discount on accounts receivable long term, net of interest expense on the Company's credit facility.

Income Taxes

The Company utilizes the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax basis of assets and liabilities and are measured using enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. This method also requires a valuation allowance against the net deferred tax asset if, based on the weighted available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The Company's policy is to recognize interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense when assessed. The Company accounts for uncertainties in accordance with FASB ASC 740 "Income Taxes". This standard clarified the accounting for uncertainties in income taxes. The standard prescribes criteria for recognition and measurement of tax positions. It also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, and disclosures related to income taxes associated with uncertain tax positions. The Company classifies all deferred tax asset or liabilities as non-current on the balance sheet in accordance with ASU 2015-17 which the Company has adopted.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the prior period financial statements to conform to the current-year presentation, including the reclassification of certain vendor rebates from prepaids expenses and other current assets to accounts payable and accrued expenses and the reclassification of deferred rent and tenant allowances from current liabilities to long-term liabilities. See Note 3 for certain balance sheet reclassifications relating to the Company's adoption of ASC 606.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued ASU 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers, superseding the previous revenue recognition requirements, along with most existing industry-specific guidance. In March, April, May and December 2016, the FASB issued additional updates to the new accounting standard which provide supplemental adoption guidance and clarifications. The guidance requires an entity to review contracts in five steps: 1) identify the contract, 2) identify performance obligations, 3) determine the transaction price, 4) allocate the transaction price, and 5) recognize revenue in order to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The new standard also requires enhanced disclosures regarding the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue arising from contracts with customers. The Company adopted the new standard on January 1, 2018, using the full retrospective method which required us to recast our historical financial information to reflect the adoption as of the earliest reporting period presented. The most significant impact of adopting the standard relates to the determination of whether the Company is acting as a principal or an agent in the sale of third-party security software and

software that is highly interdependent with support, as well as maintenance, support or other services. See Note 3 (Revenue Recognition).

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases ("ASU 2016-02"). ASU 2016-02 supersedes the lease guidance under FASB ASC Topic 840, Leases, resulting in the creation of FASB ASC Topic 842, Leases. ASU 2016-02 requires a lessee to recognize in the statement of financial position a liability to make lease payments (the lease liability) and a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term from operating leases. For leases with a term of 12 months or less, a lessee is permitted to make an accounting policy election by class of underlying asset not to recognize lease assets and lease liabilities. In transition, lessees and lessors were originally required to recognize and measure leases at the beginning of the earliest period presented using a modified retrospective approach. In July 2018, FASB issued ASU No. 2018-11, Targeted Improvements. This update still requires modified retrospective transition; however, it adds the option to initially apply the new standard at the adoption date and recognize a cumulative-effect adjustment in the current period instead of at the beginning of the earliest period presented. This ASU is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2018. The Company expects to elect to adopt the new accounting standard using the modified retrospective transition option. The Company is in the process of finalizing its evaluation of current leases and quantifying the impact to its balance sheet. The Company expects to recognize right of use assets and leases liabilities between \$2.5 million and \$3.5 million as of January 1, 2019. The Company does not expect the adoption of this standard to have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Earnings.

In June 2016, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-13, Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326) ("ASU No. 2016-13"). ASU No. 2016-13 revises the methodology for measuring credit losses on financial instruments and the timing of when such losses are recorded. ASU No. 2016-13 is effective for the Company in the first quarter of 2020, with early adoption permitted, and is to be applied using a modified retrospective approach. The Company is currently evaluating the potential effects of adopting the provisions of ASU No. 2016-13 on its Consolidated Financial Statements, particularly its recognition of allowances for accounts receivable.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, Statement of Cash Flows ("ASU 2016-15") which reduces diversity in practice in how certain transactions are classified in the statement of cash flows. The new standard became effective for the Company beginning with the first quarter of 2018. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-09, "Scope of Modification Accounting", to reduce diversity in practice and provide clarity regarding existing guidance in ASC 718, "Stock Compensation". The amendments in this updated guidance clarify that an entity should apply modification accounting in response to a change in the terms and conditions of an entity's share-based payment awards unless three newly specified criteria are met. This guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within that reporting period. The new guidance was effective for the Company on a prospective basis beginning on January 1, 2018 and did not impact the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements as it is not the Company's practice to change either the terms or conditions of stock-based payment awards once they are granted.

In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-02, "Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income" ("ASU 2018-02"), which permits the reclassification of stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "TCJA" or "U.S. tax reform") from Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to Retained earnings. This new guidance is effective for the Company beginning on January 1, 2019 and must be applied either in the period of adoption or retrospectively to periods in which the effects of the TCJA are recognized. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

In March 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-05, "Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118 (SEC Update), Income Taxes (Topic 740)" ("ASU-2018-05"). ASU 2018-05 provides guidance regarding the recording of tax impacts where uncertainty exists, in the period of adoption of the TCJA, which allowed companies to reflect provisional amounts for those specific income tax effects of the TCJA for which the

accounting under ASC Topic 740 is incomplete but for which a reasonable estimate could be determined. The Company completed its Federal and State income tax filings for 2017 with no material change to amounts previously reported.

In June 2018, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) No. 2018-07, “Compensation — Stock Compensation (Topic 718), Improvements to Nonemployee Share-Based Payment Accounting” (“ASU 2018-07”), which aligns the measurement and classification guidance for share-based payments to nonemployees with that for employees, with certain exceptions. It expands the scope of ASC 718 to include share-based payments granted to nonemployees in exchange for goods or services used or consumed in the entity’s own operations and supersedes the guidance in ASC 505-50. The ASU retains the existing cost attribution guidance, which requires entities to recognize compensation cost for nonemployee awards in the same period and in the same manner (i.e., capitalize or expense) they would if they paid cash for the goods or services, but it moves the guidance to ASC 718. The guidance also allows nonpublic entities to account for nonemployee awards using certain practical expedients that are already available for employee awards, but the same accounting policies must be used for awards to both employees and nonemployees. ASU 2018-07 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this guidance.

In July 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-09 – Codification Improvements (“ASU 2018-09”), which facilitates amendments to a variety of topics to clarify, correct errors in, or make minor improvements to the accounting standards codification. The effective date of the standard is dependent on the facts and circumstances of each amendment. Some amendments do not require transition guidance and will be effective upon the issuance of this standard. Most of the amendments in ASU 2018-09 will be effective in annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018. This new guidance is effective for the Company beginning on January 1, 2019 and is not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements and related disclosures.

3. Revenue Recognition

Effective January 1, 2018, we adopted ASC 606 using the full retrospective method, which requires us to recast our historical financial information to reflect the adoption as of the earliest reporting period presented. There was no adjustment to equity as a result of the adoption. The most significant impact of adopting the standard relates to the determination of whether the Company is acting as a principal or an agent in the sale of third-party security software and software that is highly interdependent with support, as well as maintenance, support and other services. Historically, under the transfer of risk and rewards model of revenue recognition, the Company has accounted for primarily all its sales on a gross basis. The new guidance requires the Company to identify performance obligations and assess transfer of control. While assessing its performance obligations for sales of security software and software subscriptions that are highly interdependent with support, the Company determined that the vendor has ongoing performance obligations with the end customer that are not separately identifiable from the software itself. The Company also determined that the vendor has ongoing performance obligation for sales of certain third-party maintenance, support and service contracts. In these instances, the Company has determined that it does not have control and is acting as an agent in the sale. When acting as an agent in a transaction, the Company accounts for sales on a net basis, with the vendor cost associated with the sale recognized as a reduction of revenue.

The Company also changed its presentation of its accrual for returns and recognized this as a refund liability within the accounts payable and accrued expense line of the balance sheet. The amount previously had been recorded as a reduction of accounts receivable. Additionally, the asset for the right to recover from customers settling the refund liability is presented separately from the refund liability. This amount had previously been recorded as a reduction of accounts payable and accrued expenses. As a result, in our consolidated balance sheets, we reclassified our sales return allowance from accounts receivable, net of allowances to accounts payable and accrued expenses and reclassified the relating asset for the right to recover from customers settling the refund liability from accounts payable and accrued expenses to prepaid expenses and other current assets.

ASC 606 Adoption Impact to Previously Reported Results

The tables below present historical information adjusted as if the standard had been adopted on January 1, 2016 for all periods presented. The effect of these changes for each quarter of 2017 is presented in Note 11.

	Year ended December 31, 2017			Year ended December 31, 2016		
	As	Impact	As	As	Impact	As
	Reported	of Adoption	Adjusted	Reported	of Adoption	Adjusted
Net sales	\$ 449,379	\$ (288,812)	\$ 160,567	\$ 418,131	\$ (253,522)	\$ 164,609
Cost of sales	422,303	(288,812)	133,491	390,800	(253,522)	137,278
Gross profit	\$ 27,076	\$ —	\$ 27,076	\$ 27,331	\$ —	\$ 27,331

The following table presents the effect from the adoption of ASC 606 on the consolidated balance sheet.

	As of December 31, 2017		
	As	Impact	As
	Reported	of Adoption	Adjusted
Assets:			
Accounts receivable, net of allowances	\$ 76,937	\$ 1,240	\$ 78,177
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$ 553	\$ 1,165	\$ 1,718
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 62,792	\$ 2,405	\$ 65,197

There is no impact to stockholders' equity from the adoption of ASC 606.

The core principle of ASC 606 is to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. This principle is achieved through applying the following five-step approach:

Identification of the contract, or contracts, with a customer — A contract with a customer exists when (i) we enter into an enforceable contract with a customer that defines each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred and identifies the payment terms related to these goods or services, (ii) the contract has commercial substance and, (iii) we determine that collection of substantially all consideration for goods or services that are transferred is probable based on the customer's intent and ability to pay the promised consideration. We apply judgment in determining the customer's ability and intention to pay, which is based on a variety of factors including the customer's historical payment experience or, in the case of a new customer, published credit and financial information pertaining to the customer. The Company considers customer purchase orders, which in some cases are governed by master agreements or general terms and conditions of sale, to be contracts with customers. All revenue is generated from contracts with customers.

Identification of the performance obligations in the contract — Performance obligations promised in a contract are identified based on the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer that are capable of being distinct, whereby the customer can benefit from the goods or service either on its own or together with other resources that are readily available from third parties or from us, and are distinct in the context of the contract, whereby the transfer of the goods or services is separately identifiable from other promises in the contract. To the extent a contract includes multiple promised goods or services, we apply judgment to determine whether promised goods or services are capable of being distinct in the context of the contract. If these criteria are not met the promised goods or services are accounted for as a single performance obligation.

Determination of the transaction price — The transaction price is determined based on the consideration to which we will be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to the customer. Net sales are recorded net of estimated

discounts, rebates, and returns. Vendor rebates are recorded when earned as a reduction to cost of sales or inventory, as applicable.

Allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract— If the contract contains a single performance obligation, the entire transaction price is allocated to the single performance obligation. Contracts that contain multiple performance obligations require an allocation of the transaction price to each performance obligation based on a relative standalone selling price, or SSP, basis. We determine SSP based on the price at which the performance obligation is sold separately. If the standalone selling price is not observable through established standard prices, we use judgement and estimate the standalone selling price considering available information such as market pricing and pricing related to similar products. Contracts with a significant financing component are discounted to their present value at contract inception and accreted up to the expected payment amounts. These contracts generally offer customers extended payment terms of up to three years.

Recognition of revenue when, or as, we satisfy a performance obligation — The Company recognizes revenue when its performance obligations are complete, and control of the specified goods or services pass to the customer. The Company considers the following indicators in determining when control passes to the customer: (i) the Company has a right to payment for the product or service (ii) the customer has legal title to the product, (iii) the Company has transferred physical possession of the product (iv) the Customer has the significant risk and rewards of ownership of the product and (v) the customer has accepted the product. Substantially all our performance obligations are satisfied at a point in time, as our obligation is to deliver a product or fulfill an order for a third party to deliver ongoing services, maintenance or support.

Disaggregation of Revenue

We generate revenue from the re-sale of third-party software licenses, subscriptions, hardware, and related service contracts. Finance fees related to sales are classified as interest income. The following table depicts the disaggregation of revenue according to revenue type and is consistent with how we evaluate our financial performance:

Net sales:	Year ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Hardware, software and other products	\$ 164,870	\$ 143,920	\$ 148,949
Software - security & highly interdependent with support	6,527	5,939	4,916
Maintenance, support & other services	10,047	10,708	10,744
Net sales	\$ 181,444	\$ 160,567	\$ 164,609

See Note 10 for disaggregation of revenue by segment and geography.

Hardware, software and other products - Hardware product consists of sales of hardware manufactured by third parties. Hardware product is delivered from our warehouse or drop shipped directly from the vendor. Revenue from our hardware products is recognized on a gross basis, with the selling price to the customer as net sales, and the cost of the related product as cost of sales, upon transfer of control to the customer, as the Company is acting as a principal in the transaction. Control is generally deemed to have passed to the customer upon transfer of title and risk of ownership.

Software product consists of sales of perpetual and term software licenses for products developed by third party vendors, which are distinct from related maintenance and support. Software licenses are delivered via electronic license keys provided by the vendor to the end user. Revenue from the sale of software products is recognized on a gross basis, with the selling price to the customer as net sales, and the cost of the related product as cost of sales, upon transfer of control to our customers as the Company is a principal in the transaction. Control is deemed to have passed to the customer when they acquire the right to use or copy the software under license as substantially all product functionality is available to the customer at the time of sale. Other products include marketing revenues that are recorded on a gross basis as the Company is a principal in the arrangement.

Software maintenance and support, commonly known as software assurance or post contract support, consists of software updates and technical support provided by the software vendor to the licensor over a period. In cases where

the software maintenance is distinct from the related software license, software maintenance is accounted for as a separate performance obligation. In cases where the software maintenance is not distinct from the related software license, it is accounted for as a single performance obligation with the related license. We utilize judgement in determining whether the maintenance is distinct from the software itself. This involves considering if the software provides its original intended functionality without the updates, or is dependent on frequent, or continuous updates to maintain its functionality. See *Allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract* for a discussion of the allocation of maintenance and support costs when they are distinct from the related software licenses and *Software - security and highly interdependent with support* for a discussion of maintenance and support costs when they are not distinct from the related software license.

Software - security and highly interdependent with support - Software - security software and software highly interdependent with support consists of sales of security subscriptions and other licensed software products whose functionality is highly interdependent with, and therefore not distinct from, related software maintenance. Delivery of the software license and related support over time is considered a single performance obligation of the third-party vendor for these products. The Company is an agent in these transactions, with revenue being recorded on a net basis when its performance obligation of processing a valid order between the supplier and customer contracting for the services is complete.

Maintenance, support and other services revenue - Maintenance, support and other services revenue consists of third-party post-contract support that is not critical or essential to the core functionality of the related licensed software, and, to a lesser extent, from third-party professional services, software as a service, and cloud subscriptions. Revenue from maintenance, support and other service revenues is recognized on a net basis, upon fulfillment of an order to the customer, as the Company is an agent in the transaction, and its performance obligations are complete at the time a valid order between the parties is processed.

Costs to obtain and fulfill a contract - We pay commissions and related payroll taxes to sales personnel when customers are invoiced. These costs are recorded as selling general and administrative expenses in the period earned as all our performance obligations are complete within a short window of processing the order.

Contract balances - Accounts receivable is recorded at the invoiced amount, net of an allowance for doubtful accounts. A receivable is recognized in the period we deliver goods or provide services or when our right to consideration is unconditional. Payment terms on invoiced amounts are typically 30-75 days. The balance of accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts as of December 31, 2018 and 2017 is presented in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Accounts receivable-long-term result from product sales with extended payment terms that are discounted to their present values at the Company's estimates of prevailing market rates at the time of the sale. The Company has determined that these amounts do not represent variable consideration as the amount earned is fixed. In subsequent periods, the accounts receivable is increased to the amounts due and payable by the customers through the accretion of interest income on the unpaid accounts receivable due in future years. The amounts due under these long-term accounts receivable due within one year are reclassified to the current portion of accounts receivable and are shown net of reserves. As our revenues are generally recognized at a point in time in the same period as they are billed, we have no deferred revenue balances. Provisions for doubtful accounts including long-term accounts receivable and returns are estimated based on historical write offs, sales returns and credit memo analysis which are adjusted to actual on a periodic basis.

Refund liability - The Company records a refund liability for expected product returns with a corresponding asset for an amount representing any expected recovery from vendors regarding the return.

Principal versus agent considerations - The Company determines whether it is acting as a principal or agent in a transaction by assessing whether it controls a good or service prior to it being transferred to a customer, with control being defined as having the ability to direct the use of and obtain the benefits from the asset. The Company considers the following indicators, among others, in making the determination: 1) the Company is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide the promised good or service, 2) the Company has inventory risk, before or after the specified good or service has been transferred to the customer, and 3) the Company has discretion in establishing price for the

specified good or service. Generally, we conclude that we are a principal in transactions where software or hardware products containing their core functionality are delivered to the customer at the time of sale and are agents in transactions where we are arranging for the provision of future performance obligations by a third party. As we enter into distribution agreements with third-party service providers, we evaluate whether we are acting as a principal or agent for each product sold under the agreement based on the nature of the product or service, and our performance obligations. Products for which there are significant ongoing third-party performance obligations include software maintenance, which includes periodic software updates and support, security software that is highly interdependent with maintenance, software as a service, cloud and third-party professional services. Sales of hardware, software and other products where we are a principal are recorded on a gross basis with the selling price to the customer recorded as sales and the cost of the product or software recorded as cost of sales. Sales where we are acting as an agent are recognized on a net basis at the date our performance obligations are complete. Under net revenue recognition, the cost paid to the vendor or third-party service provider is recorded as a reduction to sales, resulting in revenue being equal to the gross profit on the transaction.

4. Balance Sheet Detail

Equipment and leasehold improvements, net consist of the following as of December 31:

	2018	2017
Equipment	\$ 2,146	\$ 1,988
Leasehold improvements	1,332	1,335
	3,478	3,323
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(1,890)	(1,495)
	<u>\$ 1,588</u>	<u>\$ 1,828</u>

Depreciation expense relating to equipment and leasehold improvements, net was \$473 thousand, \$470 thousand and \$292 thousand during the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Accounts receivable – long term, net consist of the following as of December 31:

	2018	2017
Total amount due from customer	\$ 11,169	\$ 20,886
Less unamortized discount	(391)	(912)
Less current portion included in accounts receivable	(7,622)	(12,537)
	<u>\$ 3,156</u>	<u>\$ 7,437</u>

Accounts payable and accrued expenses consist of the following as of December 31:

	2018	2017
Trade accounts payable	\$ 62,751	\$ 60,075
Accrued expenses	3,902	5,122
	<u>\$ 66,653</u>	<u>\$ 65,197</u>

Accumulated other comprehensive loss consists of the following as of December 31:

	2018	2017
Foreign currency translation adjustments	\$ (1,419)	\$ (913)
	<u>\$ (1,419)</u>	<u>\$ (913)</u>

5. Income Taxes

Deferred tax attributes resulting from differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and the reported amounts in the consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2018 and 2017 are as follows:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Deferred tax assets:		
Accruals and reserves	\$ 331	\$ 331
Deferred rent credit	151	161
Total deferred tax assets	482	492
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation and amortization	(337)	(354)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(337)	(354)
Net deferred tax asset	<u>\$ 145</u>	<u>\$ 138</u>

The provision for income taxes is as follows:

	<u>Year ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Current:			
Federal	\$ 967	\$ 2,253	\$ 2,515
State	327	552	55
Foreign	292	408	357
	<u>1,586</u>	<u>3,213</u>	<u>2,927</u>
Deferred:			
Federal	(11)	273	102
State	4	5	3
	<u>(7)</u>	<u>278</u>	<u>105</u>
	<u>\$ 1,579</u>	<u>\$ 3,491</u>	<u>\$ 3,032</u>
Effective Tax Rate	<u>30.9 %</u>	<u>40.8 %</u>	<u>33.9 %</u>

The Company's effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2018 was impacted by limitations on the deductibility of executive compensation resulting from Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code and adjustments to the accrual for state income taxes in states which have enacted economic nexus statutes. The Company recorded a \$0.4 million tax benefit related to separation expenses during the year ended December 31, 2018, which were accounted for as a discrete item, resulting in a 19.4% effective tax benefit rate on that item. The Company also recorded an adjustment to its accrual for potential liabilities for state income taxes in states which have enacted economic nexus statutes of \$0.2

million during the year ended December 31, 2018. The effective tax rate for ordinary income was 25.1% for the year ended December 31, 2018.

The reasons for the difference between total tax expense and the amount computed by applying the U.S. statutory federal income tax rate to income before income taxes are as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Statutory rate applied to pretax income	\$ 1,075	\$ 2,908	\$ 3,037
Section 162(m) and other permanent items	203	—	—
Potential state tax obligations, net of federal tax benefit	158	375	—
State income taxes, net of federal income tax benefit	99	36	36
Impact of new tax law	—	189	—
Foreign income taxes over (under) U.S. statutory rate	50	(70)	(64)
Other items	(6)	53	23
Income tax expense	\$ 1,579	\$ 3,491	\$ 3,032

The Company receives a tax deduction from the income realized by employees on the exercise of certain non-qualified stock options and restricted stock awards for which the tax effect of the difference between the book and tax deduction is recognized as a component of current income tax. Included in the table above is the net effect of the current year global intangible low-taxed income (“GILTI”) inclusion of \$0.1 million, which is fully offset by a foreign tax credit.

The Company has analyzed filing positions in all the federal and state jurisdictions where it is required to file income tax returns, as well as all open tax years in these jurisdictions. The Company has identified its federal consolidated tax return, its state tax return in New Jersey and its Canadian tax return as major tax jurisdictions. As of December 31, 2018, the Company’s 2016 and 2017 Federal tax returns remain open for examination, as the Company recently concluded an Internal Revenue Service examination through the 2015 tax year. This examination resulted in no change to the previously filed Federal corporate tax returns. The Company’s New Jersey and Canadian tax returns are open for examination for the years 2014 through 2017. As of December 31, 2018, the Company recorded an accrual of \$0.6 million, net of federal tax benefit, for potential liabilities for state income taxes in states which have enacted economic nexus statutes and the Company has not filed income tax returns. The Company’s policy is to recognize interest related to unrecognized tax benefits as interest expense and penalties as operating expenses. The Company believes that it has appropriate support for the income tax positions it takes and expects to take on its tax returns, and that its accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for all open years based on an assessment of many factors including experience and interpretations of tax law applied to the facts of each matter.

For financial reporting purposes, income before income taxes includes the following components:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
United States	\$ 3,960	\$ 6,929	\$ 7,514
Foreign	1,157	1,624	1,419
	\$ 5,117	\$ 8,553	\$ 8,933

The TCJA was enacted on December 22, 2017 and introduced significant changes to the U.S. income tax law. Effective in 2018, the TCJA reduced U.S. statutory tax rates from 34% to 21%. Accordingly, we remeasured our deferred taxes as of December 31, 2017 to reflect the reduced rate that will apply in future periods when these deferred taxes are settled or realized, resulting in a one-time \$0.1 million net tax expense in 2017.

Due to the timing of the enactment and the complexity involved in applying the provisions of the TCJA, we made reasonable estimates of the effects and recorded provisional amounts in our financial statements as of

December 31, 2017. The Company completed our Federal and State income tax filings for 2017 with no material changes to amounts previously reported.

The following table summarizes the activity related to the Company's unrecognized tax benefits as of December 31, 2018 and 2017:

	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Balance as of January 1	\$ 443	\$ -
Additions related to prior period tax positions	200	443
Reductions related to settlements with tax authorities	<u>(102)</u>	<u>-</u>
Balance as of December 31	<u>\$ 541</u>	<u>\$ 443</u>

All of the unrecognized income tax benefits at December 31, 2018 and 2017 would have affected the Company's effective income tax rate if recognized. The Company believes that it is reasonably possible that a significant decrease in the total amount of unrecognized income tax benefits related to state exposures may be necessary within the next twelve months.

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company incurred interest and penalties of less than \$0.1 million related to these uncertain tax benefits. During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, there were no amounts incurred for interest and penalties related to these uncertain tax benefits.

6. Credit Facility

On November 15, 2017, the Company entered into a \$20,000,000 revolving credit facility (the "Credit Facility") with Citibank, N.A. ("Citibank") pursuant to a Second Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Loan Agreement (the "Loan Agreement"), Second Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Loan Note (the "Note"), Second Amended and Restated Security Agreement (the "Security Agreement") and Second Amended and Restated Pledge and Security Agreement (the "Pledge Agreement"). The Credit Facility, which will be used for working capital and general corporate purposes, matures on August 31, 2020, at which time the Company must pay all outstanding principal of all outstanding loans plus all accrued and unpaid interest, and any, fees, costs and expenses. In addition, the Company will pay regular monthly payments of all accrued and unpaid interest. The interest rate for any borrowings under the Credit Facility is subject to change from time to time based on the changes in the LIBOR Rate, as defined in the Loan Agreement (the "Index"). The Index was 2.39% at December 31, 2018. Interest on the unpaid principal balance of the Note will be calculated using a rate of 1.50 percentage points over the Index. If the Index becomes unavailable during the term of the Credit Facility, interest will be based upon the Prime Rate (as defined in the Loan Agreement) after notifying the Company. The Credit Facility is secured by the assets of the Company.

Among other affirmative covenants set forth in the Loan Agreement, the Company must maintain (i) a minimum Debt Service Coverage Ratio (as defined in the Loan Agreement) of not less than 2.0 to 1.0, (ii) a maximum Leverage Ratio (as defined in the Loan Agreement) of at least 2.5 to 1.0, and (iii) a minimum Collateral Coverage Ratio (as defined in the Loan Agreement) of not less than 1.5 to 1.0. Additionally, the Loan Agreement contains negative covenants prohibiting, among other things, the creation of certain liens, the alteration of the nature or character of the Company's business, and transactions with the Company's shareholders, directors, officers, subsidiaries and/or affiliates other than with respect to (i) the repurchase of the issued and outstanding capital stock of the Company from the stockholders of the Company or (ii) the declaration and payment of dividends to the stockholders of the Company.

At December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company had no borrowings outstanding under the Credit Facility. The Company incurred \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million of interest expense, related to the Credit Facility during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and no interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2016.

7. Stockholders' Equity and Stock-Based Compensation

At the annual stockholder's meeting held on June 6, 2012, the Company's stockholders approved the 2012 Stock-Based Compensation Plan (the "2012 Plan"). The 2012 Plan authorizes the grant of Stock Options, Stock Units, Stock Appreciation Rights, Restricted Stock, Deferred Stock, Stock Bonuses and other equity-based awards. The total number of shares of Common Stock initially available for award under the 2012 Plan was 600,000, which was increased to 1,000,000 shares by shareholder approval at the Company's 2018 Annual Meeting in June 2018. As of December 31, 2018, the number of shares of Common Stock available for future award grants to employees, officers and directors under the 2012 Plan is 530,022.

During 2017, the Company granted a total of 87,076 shares of Restricted Stock to officers and employees. These shares of Restricted Stock vest between twelve and twenty equal quarterly installments. In 2017, a total of 22,694 shares of Restricted Stock were forfeited as a result of directors and employees terminating employment with the Company.

During 2018, the Company granted a total of 123,000 shares of Restricted Stock to officers, directors and employees. These shares of Restricted Stock vest between immediate vesting and twenty equal quarterly installments. In 2018, a total of 7,176 shares of Restricted Stock were forfeited as a result of directors and employees terminating employment with the Company.

During 2018, the Board of Directors approved certain Restricted Stock awards to officers of the Company, whereby the underlying number of shares to be issued are dependent on the Company meeting certain performance targets during the year. Subsequent to December 31, 2018, the Company issued 20,405 shares of Restricted Stock at a grant date fair value of \$12.80 to satisfy these awards, which vests over sixteen quarterly installments.

There was no options activity during the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 and there were no options outstanding or exercisable at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, under the Company's 2012 Plan.

Under the various plans, options that are cancelled can be reissued. At December 31, 2018, no cancelled options were reserved for future reissuance.

A summary of nonvested shares of Restricted Stock awards outstanding under the Company's 2012 Plan as of December 31, 2018, and 2017 and changes during the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017 is as follows:

	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested shares at January 1, 2017	186,081	\$ 16.48
Granted in 2017	87,076	18.25
Vested in 2017	(88,645)	16.56
Forfeited in 2017	(22,694)	10.87
Nonvested shares at December 31, 2017	161,818	\$ 17.26
Granted in 2018	123,000	14.97
Vested in 2018	(180,898)	16.62
Forfeited in 2018	(7,176)	15.44
Nonvested shares at December 31, 2018	96,744	\$ 15.67

As of December 31, 2018, there was approximately \$1.4 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested share-based compensation arrangements. The unrecognized compensation cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 3.0 years.

For the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, the Company recognized share-based compensation cost of approximately \$2.8 million, \$1.5 million and \$1.7 million, respectively. During the year ended

December 31, 2018, \$1.7 million of stock compensation expense related to the accelerated vesting of shares upon resignation of the Company former Chief Executive Officer, was included in separation expense. All other share-based compensation is included in selling, general and administrative expenses. The Company does not capitalize any share-based compensation cost.

8. Defined Contribution Plan

The Company maintains a defined contribution plan covering substantially all domestic employees. Participating employees may make contributions to the plan, through payroll deductions. Matching contributions are made by the Company equal to 50% of the employee's contribution to the extent such employee contribution did not exceed 6% of their compensation. During the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, the Company expensed approximately \$264 thousand, \$237 thousand and \$211 thousand, respectively, related to this plan.

9. Commitments and Contingencies

Leases

Operating leases primarily relate to the lease of the space used for our operations in Eatontown, New Jersey; Mesa, Arizona; Mississauga, Canada; and Amsterdam, Netherlands. Future minimum rental commitments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

2019	\$ 484
2020	438
2021	405
2022	414
2023	463
Thereafter	1,572
	<u>\$ 3,776</u>

Rent expense for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 was approximately \$496 thousand, \$509 thousand and \$455 thousand, respectively.

Employment Agreements

The Company has entered into employment agreements with its President and Chief Executive Officer, Executive Vice President, Vice President and Chief Information Officer, Vice President New Business Development, Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, and Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer

In the event that the Company's, President and Chief Executive Officer, employment is terminated for any reason other than for cause, he is entitled to receive severance payments equal to twelve months at the then applicable annual base salary. Additionally, if during the term of his employment and on or within twelve months following a change of control his employment terminates, he is entitled to receive severance payments equal to twenty-four months at the then applicable annual base salary and actual incentive bonus earned in the year prior paid over a twelve-month period.

The Company's Executive Vice President, Vice President and Chief Information Officer, Vice President New Business Development, Vice President and Chief Financial Officer, and Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer are entitled to a severance payment and severance payments, respectively for six months at the then applicable annual base salary if the Company terminates their respective employment for any reason other than for cause.

The Executive Vice President and Vice President New Business Development are also entitled to receive continuation of certain employee benefits and their outstanding equity awards become immediately vested if the Company terminates their respective employment for any reason other than for cause.

Additionally, in the event that a change of control of the Company occurs (as described in the employment agreement), the Chief Financial Officer's outstanding equity awards become immediately vested and he is entitled to receive a lump-sum payment equal to 1.0 times his then annual salary and actual incentive bonus earned in the year prior to such change in control.

On May 11, 2018, the Company entered into a Separation and Release Agreement (the "Separation Agreement") with its former Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer upon his resignation from the Company. The Separation Agreement supersedes and replaces the Employment Agreement, dated January 12, 2006, between the former Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer and the Company.

The former Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer is entitled to receive (a) a cash payment of \$0.7 million, payable in 12 consecutive, equal monthly installments on the fifteenth day of each month, commencing June 15, 2018; provided that the monthly payments were delayed until the earlier to occur of the former Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer death or November 19, 2018 (the "Delay Period"), and upon the expiration of the Delay Period, all payments that were delayed were paid in a lump sum, (b) a one-time, lump sum cash payment of \$0.03 million (the former Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer then current monthly salary) payable within 30 days after the Separation Date so long as the former Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer performed certain transition services to the extent reasonably requested by the Company, which was paid; and (c) payment of accrued vacation equal to \$0.04 million, all stock options and stock awards issued to the former Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer, consisting solely of 109,084 shares of restricted Common Stock issued under the 2012 Plan, were fully vested and became immediately exercisable and remain exercisable through their original terms.

Other

As of December 31, 2018, the Company has no standby letters of credit, has no standby repurchase obligations or other commercial commitments. The Company has a line of credit see Note 6 (Credit Facility). Other than employment arrangements and other management compensation arrangements, the Company is not engaged in any transactions with related parties.

10. Industry, Segment and Geographic Financial Information

The Company distributes software developed by others through resellers indirectly to customers worldwide. We also resell computer software and hardware developed by others and provide technical services directly to customers in the USA and Canada. We also operate a sales branch in Europe to serve our customers in this region of the world.

Geographic revenue and identifiable assets related to operations as of and for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 were as follows. Revenue is allocated to a geographic area based on the location of the sale, which is generally the customer's country of domicile. No one country other than the USA represents more than 10% of net sales for 2018, 2017 or 2016.

	2018	2017	2016
Net sales to Unaffiliated Customers:			
USA	\$ 159,275	\$ 137,185	\$ 141,571
Canada	12,036	11,835	12,694
Rest of the world	10,133	11,547	10,344
Total	<u>\$ 181,444</u>	<u>\$ 160,567</u>	<u>\$ 164,609</u>

	2018	2017	2016
Identifiable Assets by Geographic Areas at December 31,			
USA and Rest of the world	\$ 100,681	\$ 97,481	\$ 108,568
Canada	7,290	7,209	7,684
Total	\$ 107,971	\$ 104,690	\$ 116,252

FASB ASC Topic 280, “Segment Reporting,” requires that public companies report profits and losses and certain other information on their “reportable operating segments” in their annual and interim financial statements. The internal organization used by the Company’s Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to assess performance and allocate resources determines the basis for reportable operating segments. The Company’s CODM is the Chief Executive Officer.

The Company is organized into two reportable operating segments. The “Lifeboat Distribution” segment distributes technical software to corporate resellers, value added resellers (VARs), consultants and systems integrators worldwide. The “TechXtend” segment is a value-added reseller of software, hardware and services for corporations, government organizations and academic institutions in the USA and Canada.

As permitted by FASB ASC Topic 280, the Company has utilized the aggregation criteria in combining its operations in Canada with the domestic segments as they provide the same products and services to similar clients and are considered together when the CODM decides how to allocate resources.

Segment income is based on segment revenue less the respective segment’s cost of revenues as well as segment direct costs (including such items as payroll costs and payroll related costs, such as profit sharing, incentive awards and insurance) and excluding general and administrative expenses not attributed to a business unit. The Company only identifies accounts receivable and inventory by segment as shown below as “Selected Assets” by segment; it does not allocate its other assets, including capital expenditures by segment.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Revenue:			
Lifeboat Distribution	\$ 163,564	\$ 141,708	\$ 137,113
TechXtend	17,880	18,859	27,496
	<u>181,444</u>	<u>160,567</u>	<u>164,609</u>
Gross Profit:			
Lifeboat Distribution	\$ 23,441	\$ 23,183	\$ 22,349
TechXtend	3,479	3,893	4,982
	<u>26,920</u>	<u>27,076</u>	<u>27,331</u>
Direct Costs:			
Lifeboat Distribution	\$ 8,920	\$ 7,952	\$ 7,478
TechXtend	1,707	1,879	2,098
	<u>10,627</u>	<u>9,831</u>	<u>9,576</u>
Segment Income Before Taxes: (1)			
Lifeboat Distribution	\$ 14,521	\$ 15,231	\$ 14,871
TechXtend	1,772	2,014	2,884
Segment Income Before Taxes	<u>16,293</u>	<u>17,245</u>	<u>17,755</u>
General and administrative	\$ 9,692	\$ 9,432	\$ 9,139
Separation expenses	2,446	—	—
Interest, net	907	699	318
Foreign currency transaction gains (loss)	55	41	(1)
Income before taxes	\$ 5,117	\$ 8,553	\$ 8,933

(1) Excludes general corporate expenses including separation, interest, and foreign currency translation expenses.

The following table presents historical information by segment adjusted as if the standard had been adopted on January 1, 2016 for all periods presented.

	Year ended December 31, 2017			Year ended December 31, 2016		
	As Reported	Impact of Adoption	As Adjusted	As Reported	Impact of Adoption	As Adjusted
Lifeboat Distribution Segment:						
Net sales	\$ 417,427	\$ (275,719)	\$ 141,708	\$ 369,519	\$ (232,406)	\$ 137,113
Cost of sales	394,244	(275,719)	118,525	347,170	(232,406)	114,764
Gross profit	\$ 23,183	\$ —	\$ 23,183	\$ 22,349	\$ —	\$ 22,349
TechXtend Segment:						
Net sales	\$ 31,952	\$ (13,093)	\$ 18,859	\$ 48,612	\$ (21,116)	\$ 27,496
Cost of sales	28,059	(13,093)	14,966	43,630	(21,116)	22,514
Gross profit	\$ 3,893	\$ —	\$ 3,893	\$ 4,982	\$ —	\$ 4,982

Selected Assets by Segment:	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Lifeboat Distribution	\$ 77,610	\$ 73,794
TechXtend	11,542	21,451
Segment Select Assets	89,152	95,245
Corporate Assets	18,819	9,445
Total Assets	\$ 107,971	\$ 104,690

Disaggregation of revenue:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Lifeboat Distribution			
Hardware, software and other products	\$ 148,570	\$ 126,738	\$ 124,377
Software - security & highly interdependent with support	6,087	5,465	4,338
Maintenance, support & other services	8,907	9,505	8,398
Net Sales	\$ 163,564	\$ 141,708	\$ 137,113
TechXtend			
Hardware, software and other products	\$ 16,300	\$ 17,182	\$ 24,572
Software - security & highly interdependent with support	440	474	578
Maintenance, support & other services	1,140	1,203	2,346
Net Sales	\$ 17,880	\$ 18,859	\$ 27,496

The Company had two customers that each accounted for more than 10% of total consolidated net sales for 2018. For the year ended December 31, 2018, CDW Corporation (“CDW”) and Software House International Corporation (“SHI”), accounted for 25.6%, and 16.6%, respectively, of consolidated net sales and as of December 31, 2018, 35.6% and 15.0%, respectively, of total net accounts receivable. For the year ended December 31, 2018, Sophos and SolarWinds accounted for 23.9% and 15.3%, respectively of our consolidated purchases.

For the year ended December 31, 2017, CDW and SHI accounted for 18.0%, and 20.1%, respectively, of consolidated net sales and as of December 31, 2017, 28.2%, and 14.9%, respectively, of total net accounts receivable. For the year ended December 31, 2017, Sophos and SolarWinds accounted for 26.4% and 14.7%, respectively of our consolidated purchases.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, CDW and SHI accounted for 17.3%, and 16.3%, respectively, of consolidated net sales. For the year ended December 31, 2016, Sophos and SolarWinds accounted for 23.1% and 10.8%, respectively of our consolidated purchases.

Our top five customers accounted for 55%, 50%, and 46% of consolidated net sales in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

11. Quarterly Results of Operations (Unaudited)

The following table presents summarized quarterly results for 2018:

	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Net sales	\$ 40,552	\$ 43,914	\$ 47,923	\$ 49,055
Gross profit	6,894	6,498	6,303	7,225
Net income (loss)	1,598	(1,117)	1,318	1,739
Basic net income (loss) per common share	\$ 0.36	\$ (0.25)	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.39
Diluted net income (loss) per common share	\$ 0.36	\$ (0.25)	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.39

The following table presents summarized quarterly results for 2017 (adjusted):

	First	Second	Third	Fourth
Net sales	\$ 38,091	\$ 39,021	\$ 39,018	\$ 44,437
Gross profit	6,758	6,572	6,244	7,502
Net income	1,319	1,273	1,341	1,128
Basic net income per common share	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.25
Diluted net income per common share	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.25

The following tables presents the effect of the adoption of ASC 606 on net sales (see Note 3) for each quarter of 2017:

	As Reported	Impact of Adoption	As Adjusted
First	\$ 112,795	\$ (74,704)	\$ 38,091
Second	102,982	(63,961)	39,021
Third	106,646	(67,628)	39,018
Fourth	126,956	(82,519)	44,437
Total net sales	\$ 449,379	\$ (288,812)	\$ 160,567

During the fourth quarter of 2018, the Company determined certain balances related to customer return liabilities should be reclassified between current assets and liabilities in accordance with ASC 606. The adjustments had no impact on net equity and was determined to not have a material impact on previously presented financial statements. However, the Company will present its previously issued financial statements on a restated basis in future comparative presentations in order to be consistent with the current period presentation. The following tables present certain balance sheet reclassification adjustments relating to the adoption of ASC 606 on previously presented quarters of 2018:

	As of September 30, 2018		
	As Reported	Impact of Adoption	As Adjusted
Assets:			
Accounts receivable, net of allowances	\$ 83,762	\$ 1,600	\$ 85,362
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$ 525	\$ 1,504	\$ 2,029
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 62,675	\$ 3,104	\$ 65,779

	As of June 30, 2018		
	As Reported	Impact of Adoption	As Adjusted
Assets:			
Accounts receivable, net of allowances	\$ 71,780	\$ 1,123	\$ 72,903
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$ 572	\$ 1,055	\$ 1,627
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 57,765	\$ 2,178	\$ 59,943

	As of March 31, 2018		
	As Reported	Impact of Adoption	As Adjusted
Assets:			
Accounts receivable, net of allowances	\$ 82,019	\$ 1,324	\$ 83,343
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$ 611	\$ 1,245	\$ 1,856
Liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 67,931	\$ 2,569	\$ 70,500

12. Separation Charges

The Company recorded expenses of \$2.4 million during the year ended December 31, 2018 related to the Separation Agreement consisting of \$1.7 million for accelerated vesting of restricted stock grants and \$0.8 million in other cash payments to be made over during the next twelve months. The compensation is subject to certain limitations on deductibility for income tax purposes under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code (see Note 5).

Wayside Technology Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Schedule II--Valuation and Qualifying Accounts
(Amounts in thousands)

Description	Beginning Balance	Charged to Cost and Expense	Deductions	Ending Balance
Year ended December 31, 2016				
Allowances for accounts receivable	\$ 1,060	\$ (73)	\$ 17	\$ 970
Reserve for inventory obsolescence	\$ 16	\$ 3	\$ 4	\$ 15
Year ended December 31, 2017				
Allowances for accounts receivable	\$ 970	\$ (95)	\$ 13	\$ 862
Reserve for inventory obsolescence	\$ 15	\$ —	\$ 3	\$ 12
Year ended December 31, 2018				
Allowances for accounts receivable	\$ 862	\$ (75)	\$ 2	\$ 785
Reserve for inventory obsolescence	\$ 12	\$ —	\$ 4	\$ 8

Subsidiaries (Active)

Name	Jurisdiction of Organization
Lifeboat Distribution, Inc.	Delaware
Wayside Technology Group (Canada), Inc.	Canada
TechXtend, Inc.	Delaware
ISP International Software Partners, Inc.	Delaware
Lifeboat Distribution, EMEA B.V.	Netherlands

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Wayside Technology Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Eatontown, NJ

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (No. 333-184573) of our reports dated March 18, 2019, relating to the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule, and the effectiveness of Wayside Technology Group, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting, which appear in this Form 10-K.

/s/ BDO USA, LLP

Woodbridge, NJ
March 18, 2019

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements of Wayside Technology Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries on Form S8 (No. 333-184573) of our report dated March 15, 2018, except for the effects of the retrospective adoption of accounting for revenue recognition as discussed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, as to which the date is March 18, 2019, on our audits of the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule as of December 31, 2017 and for each of the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, which appears in this Form 10-K.

/s/ EisnerAmper LLP

Iselin, New Jersey
March 18, 2019

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

I, Steve DeWindt, certify that:

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

Date: March 18, 2019

/s/ Steve DeWindt

Steve DeWindt
President, Chief Executive Officer and
Director



CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER (THE PRINCIPAL FINANCIAL OFFICER)

I, Michael Vesey, certify that:

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

Date: March 18, 2019

/s/ Michael Vesey
Michael Vesey
Vice President
and Chief Financial Officer (principal financial officer)

CERTIFICATION OF CHIEF ACCOUNTING OFFICER (THE PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING OFFICER)

I, Kevin T. Scull, certify that:

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

Date: March 18, 2019

/s/Kevin T. Scull

Kevin T. Scull
Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer
(principal accounting officer)

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO

18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,

AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Annual Report of Wayside Technology Group, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ending December 31, 2018 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Steve DeWindt, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to §906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934;
and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Steve DeWindt

Steve DeWindt
President, Chief Executive Officer and
Director
March 18, 2019

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

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

In connection with the Annual Report of Wayside Technology Group, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ending December 31, 2018 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Michael Vesey, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to §906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934;
and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Michael Vesey
Michael Vesey
Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
March 18, 2019

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

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

In connection with the Annual Report of Wayside Technology Group, Inc. (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ending December 31, 2018 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Kevin T. Scull, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to §906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934;
and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Kevin Scull

Kevin T. Scull
Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)
March 18, 2019

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

**WAYSIDE TECHNOLOGY GROUP, INC.
INSIDER TRADING POLICY**

Adopted December 19, 2018

Background

The Board of Directors of Wayside Technology Group, Inc. (the “**Company**”) has adopted this Insider Trading Policy (this “**Policy**”) to provide guidelines with respect to trading in the securities of the Company, entities controlled by the Company and companies that have a business relationship with the Company or are controlled by the Company.

This Policy is designed to prevent insider trading or even allegations of insider trading. Your strict adherence to this Policy will help safeguard the Company’s reputation and will further ensure that the Company conducts its business in accordance with the highest ethical standards. You are responsible for the consequences of your actions. You also are responsible for understanding and complying with this Policy.

Federal and state securities laws prohibit the purchase and sale of a company’s securities by anyone who is aware of material information about that company that is not generally known or available to the public. These laws prohibit anyone who is aware of material non-public information from disclosing this information to others who may trade on the basis of such information. Companies and their controlling persons also may be subject to liability if they fail to take reasonable steps to prevent insider trading.

It is important that you understand the breadth of activities that constitute illegal insider trading and the consequences, which can be severe. Cases have been successfully prosecuted against trading through foreign accounts, trading by family members and friends, and trading involving only a small number of shares. Both the Securities and Exchange Commission (“**SEC**”) and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority investigate and are very effective at detecting insider trading. Both the SEC and the Department of Justice pursue insider trading violations vigorously.

Violations of the insider trading laws can result in severe civil and criminal sanctions. For example, under U.S. securities laws, individuals may be subject to imprisonment for up to 20 years, criminal fines of up to \$5 million and civil fines of up to three times the profit gained or loss avoided. Failure to comply with this Policy also may subject you to sanctions imposed by the Company, up to and including immediate dismissal for cause, whether or not your failure to comply with this Policy results in a violation of law.

Structure of Policy

The Policy is divided into two parts:

- Part I applies to everyone and prohibits trading in the Company's and other companies' securities in certain circumstances; and
- Part II applies only to directors and certain officers and employees of the Company who typically have access to financial and other highly sensitive information regarding the Company's business and imposes additional restrictions on those individuals with respect to trading in the Company's securities.

Exceptions for Certain Transactions

This Policy does not apply to all transactions involving the Company's securities. The following exceptions are intended to facilitate several common types of transactions.

- Stock Option Exercise. This Policy does not apply to the mere exercise of a stock option for cash awarded under an equity incentive plan. This Policy does apply, however, to:
 - Any sale of stock as part of a broker-assisted "cashless" exercise of an option (*i.e.*, any market sale for the purpose of generating the cash needed to pay the exercise price of an option); and
 - Any sale of shares of Company stock received upon exercise of an option.
 - Net Settlement upon Vesting of Restricted Stock. This Policy does not apply to a surrender of shares to the Company or the retention and withholding from delivery to the applicable grantee of shares by the Company (*i.e.*, a so-called "net settlement") upon vesting of restricted stock in satisfaction of any tax withholding obligations in a manner permitted by the applicable equity award agreement or the Company plan pursuant to which the restricted stock was granted.
 - Other Transactions with the Company. This Policy does not apply to other purchases of Company securities from the Company or sales of Company securities to the Company.
 - Transactions Pursuant to an Approved 10b5-1 Plan. This Policy does not apply to purchases or sales made pursuant to an Approved 10b5-1 Plan that is adopted and operated in compliance with the terms of this Policy, including Part II, Section 3(d) below.
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PART I

Insider Trading Prohibition

Insider trading occurs when a person in possession of material and non-public information obtained through involvement with the Company (i) uses that information to make decisions to purchase, sell, or otherwise trade in securities of the Company or another company, or (ii) provides that information to others outside the Company to enable such trading.

U.S federal law prohibits insider trading, and a violation of such law may cause reputational and financial damage to the Company.

1. Scope

Part I of this Policy applies to directors, officers, employees and independent contractors at all levels of the Company and of each subsidiary, partnership, venture or other business association that is effectively controlled by the Company, directly or indirectly, and the parents, siblings, spouses, children, household members and entities controlled by any of the foregoing (collectively, “**Insiders**”). Further, this Policy applies to all transactions in the Company’s securities, including common or preferred stock, options and warrants to purchase common stock, notes, bonds, convertible securities and any other debt or equity securities that the Company may issue, as well as to derivative securities relating to any of the Company’s securities, whether or not issued by the Company.

2. General Policy

(a) **No Trading in Company Securities while in Possession of Material Non-Public Information.** No Insider may purchase or sell any Company security while in possession of material non-public information about the Company, its customers, suppliers, consultants or other companies with which the Company has relationships or may be negotiating transactions (the terms “material” and “non-public information” are defined in Part I, Section 5(a) and (b) below).

(b) **No Tipping.** No Insider who knows of any material non-public information about the Company may communicate that information to any other person, including family and friends.

(c) **No Trading in Securities of Other Companies while in Possession of Material Non-Public Information.** In addition, no Insider may purchase or sell any security of any other company, whether or not issued by the Company, while in possession of material non-public information about that company that was obtained in the course of his or her involvement with the Company. No Insider who knows of any such material non-public information may communicate that information to any other person, including family and friends.

(d) **No Trading on Rumors.** Rumors within the Company concerning matters which, if true, would be material non-public information are deemed to constitute material non-public information for purposes of this Policy. Accordingly, Insiders are prohibited from trading on the basis of rumors.

(e) **Limited Exceptions.** In certain limited circumstances, a transaction otherwise prohibited by this Policy may be permitted if, prior to the transaction, a Compliance Officer (as described in Part I, Section 5(c)) determines that the transaction is not inconsistent with the purposes of this Policy. The existence of a personal financial emergency does not excuse an Insider from compliance with this Policy and will not serve as the basis for an exception to this Policy for a transaction that is inconsistent with the purposes of this Policy. Any exception to this Policy only may be granted by a Compliance Officer in writing and must be provided before any activity contrary to the requirements herein takes place.

3. Other Prohibited Transactions

The Company considers it improper and inappropriate for Insiders to engage in short-term or speculative transactions in the Company's securities or in other transactions that may lead to inadvertent violations of the insider trading laws. Accordingly, trading in the Company's securities by Insiders is subject to the following additional restrictions:

(a) **Short sales.** No Insider may sell the Company's securities short (*i.e.* sale of stock that the seller does not own or a sale that is completed by delivery of borrowed stock). Note that in addition to this Policy, Section 16(c) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended ("**Exchange Act**"), prohibits Section 16 Officers (as defined in Part II, Section 1) and directors of the Company from engaging in short sales.

(b) **Trading on Margin or Pledging.** No Insider may hold Company securities in a margin account or pledge Company securities as collateral for a loan. Margin sales or foreclosures may occur at a time when the Insider is aware of material non-public information or otherwise not permitted to trade in Company securities.

(c) **Hedging.** No Insider may enter into hedging, monetization transactions or similar arrangements, including forward sale or purchase contracts, equity swaps, collars or exchange funds, with respect to Company securities. Such transactions are speculative in nature and therefore create the appearance that the transaction is based on non-public information.

(d) **Derivative Transactions.** No Insider may engage in transactions in puts, calls or other derivative instruments that relate to or involve Company securities. Such transactions are, in effect, bets on short-term movements in the Company's stock price and therefore create the appearance that the transaction is based on non-public information.

4. Additional Obligations and Considerations

(a) **Material Non-Public Information Must Be Kept Confidential.** Material non-public information about the Company or its business partners is the property of the Company, and unauthorized disclosure or use of that information is prohibited. That information should be maintained in strict confidence and should be discussed, even within the Company, only with persons who have a “need to know.” You should exercise the utmost care and circumspection in dealing with information that may be material non-public information. Conversations in public places, such as hallways, elevators, restaurants and airplanes, involving information of a sensitive or confidential nature should be avoided. Written information should be appropriately safeguarded and should not be left where it may be seen by persons not entitled to the information. The unauthorized disclosure of information could result in serious consequences to the Company, whether or not the disclosure is made for the purpose of facilitating improper trading in securities.

(b) **Posting on the Internet, including Social Media.** Any written or verbal statement that would be prohibited under this Policy or applicable law is equally prohibited if made on electronic bulletin boards, chat rooms, blogs, websites or any form of social media, including the disclosure of material non-public information about the Company or material non-public information with respect to other companies obtained through association with the Company.

(c) **Public Disclosure Should Be Made only by Designated Persons.** In accordance with the Company’s Regulation FD Policy, no individuals other than specifically authorized personnel should release material information to the public or respond to inquiries from the media, analysts, investors or others outside the Company. You should not respond to these inquiries unless expressly authorized to do so and should refer any inquiries to a person designated in the Company’s Regulation FD Policy.

(d) **Post-Employment Transactions May Be Prohibited.** The parts of this Policy relating to trading while in possession of material non-public information and the use or disclosure of that information continue to apply to transactions in Company securities even after termination of employment or association with the Company. If you are aware of material non-public information about the Company when your employment or other association with the Company ends, you may not trade in Company securities or disclose the material non-public information to anyone else until the information is made public or is no longer material.

5. Definitions

(a) **Materiality.** Insider trading restrictions come into play only if the information is “material.” Information is generally regarded as “material” if it has market significance (i.e., if its public dissemination is likely to affect the market price of securities or if it otherwise is information that a reasonable investor would want to know before making an investment decision). Information dealing with the following subjects is reasonably likely to be found material in particular situations:

- significant changes in the Company’s prospects;
 - financial results, projections of future earnings or losses;
 - significant write-downs in assets;
 - significant developments in products or services;
 - gain or loss of substantial merchants or funding partners;
-

- developments regarding significant litigation or government agency investigations;
- impending bankruptcy or liquidity problems;
- changes in earnings estimates or unusual gains or losses in major operations;
- major changes in management;
- a determination to declare a dividend;
- extraordinary borrowings;
- entry into or modification or termination of a significant contract;
- proposals, plans or agreements, even if preliminary in nature, involving mergers, acquisitions or tender offers, divestitures, recapitalizations, strategic alliances, licensing arrangements or purchases or sales of substantial assets;
- public offerings;
- significant disruption in the Company's operations or any unauthorized access to the Company's information technology infrastructure; and
- actions of regulatory agencies.

Material information is not limited to historical facts but also may include projections and forecasts. With respect to a future event, such as a merger or acquisition or development of a new product, the point at which negotiations or new product development plans are determined to be material is determined by balancing the probability that the event will occur against the magnitude of the effect the event would have on a company's operations or stock price should it occur. Thus, information concerning an event that would have a significant effect on stock price, such as a merger, may be material even if the possibility that the event will occur is relatively small. When in doubt about whether particular non-public information is material, presume it is material.

It is not possible to define all categories of material information. You should recognize that the public, the media and the courts will judge materiality in hindsight, and while a development may not seem material at the time, if following its announcement to the public, the Company's stock price increases or decreases, a plaintiff's lawyer or the SEC will use this fact to demonstrate materiality. If you are unsure whether information is material, you should consult with our Compliance Officer (defined below) before making any decision to disclose such information (other than to persons who need to know it) or to trade in or recommend securities to which that information relates.

(b) ***Non-public Information.*** Insider trading prohibitions come into play only when you possess information that is material and "non-public." The fact that information has been disclosed to a few members of the public does not make it public for insider trading purposes. To be "public" the information must have been disseminated in a manner designed to reach investors generally, and the investors must be given the opportunity to absorb the information. Even after public disclosure of information about the Company, *you must wait until the close of business on the second full trading day after the information was publicly disclosed before you can treat the information as public.*

As with questions of materiality, if you are not sure whether information is considered public, you should either consult with our Compliance Officer or assume that the information is “non-public” and treat it as confidential.

(c) **Compliance Officer.** The Company has appointed its Chief Financial Officer as its Compliance Officer for purposes of this Policy (the “**Compliance Officer**”). The duties of the Compliance Officer includes, but are not limited to, the following:

- (i) assisting with implementation of this Policy;
- (ii) circulating this Policy to all directors, officers, employees and independent contractors at all levels of the Company and of each subsidiary, partnership, venture or other business association that is effectively controlled by the Company, directly or indirectly, and ensuring that this Policy is amended as necessary to remain up-to-date with insider trading laws;
- (iii) notifying Covered Persons (as defined in Part II, Section 1 below) of the Company’s imposition of a trading “blackout” period as described in Part II, Section 3(c) below;
- (iv) reviewing and approving Approved 10b5-1 Plans (as defined below) or revisions or amendments to such Plans, as described in Part II, Section 3(d) below; and
- (v) pre-clearing all trading in securities of the Company by all Covered Persons in accordance with the procedures set forth in Part II, Section 4 below.

PART II

Additional Trading Restrictions for Covered Persons

1. Covered Persons

Covered Persons are the individuals described below (collectively, “**Covered Persons**”):

- Current directors of the Company;
 - “Executive officers” of the Company, as described in Rule 3b-7 under the Exchange Act, and all individuals designated as “officers” of the Company for purposes of Section 16 under the Exchange Act (“**Section 16 Officers**”);
 - All employees and independent contractors in the accounting, finance, investor relations and legal departments of the Company or any entity controlled by the Company;
-

- Any other employee or independent contractor that has been notified by a Compliance Officer that he or she has been added as a “Covered Person” on a permanent or temporary basis; and
- Spouses, minor children and other persons living in the household of each of the foregoing groups.

2. Scope

Because Covered Persons are privy to a wider range of material non-public information (*e.g.*, information regarding quarterly results, strategic transactions or the like), this Policy includes additional restrictions on transactions by such persons.

3. Trading Restrictions

(a) **Trading Window.** All Covered Persons may trade in the Company’s securities only during the period beginning at the close of trading on the second full trading day following the earlier of the Company’s (x) widespread public release of quarterly or annual earnings and (y) Form 10-Q or Form 10-K filing, and ending at the close of trading on the day ending four weeks prior to the end of the fiscal quarter (“**Trading Window**”).

(b) **Possession of Material Non-Public Information during a Trading Window.** A Covered Person possessing material non-public information may not trade in Company securities even during applicable trading windows whether or not the Company has recommended a suspension of trading. Such a person may trade during a trading window only after the earlier of (x) the close of trading on the second full trading day following the Company’s widespread public release of such information and (y) a reasonable determination that such information no longer constitutes material non-public information.

(c) **Blackout Periods.** From time to time, other types of material non-public information regarding the Company (such as negotiation of mergers, acquisitions or dispositions or other material events) may exist. While such material non-public information is pending, the Company may impose special blackout periods during which Covered Persons are prohibited from trading in the Company’s securities. Any such blackout periods shall be communicated to Covered Persons by a Compliance Officer.

(d) **Exception for Approved Rule 10b5-1 Plans.** These trading restrictions do not apply to transactions by Covered Persons under a pre-existing written plan, contract, instruction or arrangement under Exchange Act Rule 10b5-1 (“**Approved 10b5-1 Plan**”) that:

- (i) has been reviewed and approved in advance of its adoption by our Compliance Officer (or, if an Approved 10b5-1 Plan is to be revised or amended, such revision or amendment has been reviewed and approved in advance by a Compliance Officer);
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- (ii) was entered into in good faith by the Covered Person during a Trading Window and at a time when he or she was not in possession of material non-public information about the Company; and
- (iii) gives a third party the authority to execute such purchases and sales, outside the control of the applicable Covered Person, provided such third party does not possess any material non-public information about the Company, or explicitly specifies the security or securities to be purchased or sold, the number of shares, the prices and/or dates of transactions, or other formula(s) describing such transactions.

4. Pre-clearance of Securities Transactions

(a) Because Covered Persons are likely to obtain material non-public information on a regular basis, the Company requires all Covered Persons to obtain a pre-clearance, even during a Trading Window, from a Compliance Officer for all transactions in the Company's securities. Transactions by a Compliance Officer must be pre-cleared by the other Compliance Officer.

(b) These procedures also apply to transactions by such person's spouse, minor children and other persons living in such person's household and to transactions by entities over which such person exercises control.

(c) Unless revoked, a pre-clearance will normally remain valid until the close of trading two days following the day on which it was granted. If the transaction does not occur during the two-day period, pre-clearance of the transaction must be re-requested.

(d) If clearance is denied, the fact of such denial must be kept confidential by the person requesting such clearance.

(e) Pre-clearance is not required for purchases and sales of securities under an Approved 10b5-1 Plan. With respect to any purchase or sale under an Approved 10b5-1 Plan, the third party effecting transactions on behalf of the applicable Covered Person should be instructed to send duplicate confirmations of all such transactions to a Compliance Officer. In addition, pre-clearance is not required under the limited circumstances described in the introduction to this Policy (other than transactions pursuant to an Approved 10b5-1 Plan).

5. Short Term Trading by Covered Persons

Under Section 16(b) of the Exchange Act, any "short-swing profits" realized by a Section 16 Officer or director of the Company from a "matching" purchase and sale or "matching" sale and purchase of Company securities occurring within a six-month period is subject to disgorgement to the Company. Note that under Section 16(b), the highest sale price is matched with the lowest purchase price in determining profit, and purchases and sales that result in a loss are ignored – meaning that under these rules, you could be deemed to have a profit to be disgorged even though you actually lost money on your trades in the aggregate. There is an active

group of lawyers that tracks purchases and sales by Section 16 Officers and directors for violation of these rules. There is no defense to a violation of these rules.
