

EBIX INC
Form 10-K
March 16, 2010

Table of Contents

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K
to**

**ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES
EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009**

OR

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

**Commission file number 0-15946
EBIX, INC.**

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware 77-0021975
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation) (I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

5 Concourse Parkway, Suite 3200 30328
Atlanta, Georgia (Zip Code)
(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (678) 281-2020

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

None

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

Title of each class

Common Stock, par value \$0.10 per share

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. Yes No

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

Edgar Filing: EBIX INC - Form 10-K

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting
company

(Do not check if a smaller
reporting company)

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

As of March 11, 2010, the number of shares of Common Stock outstanding was 34,949,450. As of June 30, 2009 (the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter), the aggregate market value of Common Stock held by non-affiliates, based upon the last sale price of the shares as reported on the NASDAQ Global Capital Market on such date, was approximately \$172,823,447 (for this purpose, the Company has assumed that directors, executive officers and holders of more than 10% of the Company's common stock are affiliates).

EBIX, INC.
INDEX TO ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

	Page Reference
<u>PART I</u>	
<u>Item 1. Business</u>	4
<u>Item 1A. Risk Factors</u>	10
<u>Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	17
<u>Item 2. Properties</u>	17
<u>Item 3. Legal Proceedings</u>	17
<u>PART II</u>	
<u>Item 4. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	18
<u>Item 5. Selected Financial Data</u>	21
<u>Item 6. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	22
<u>Item 6A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	35
<u>Item 7. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	36
<u>Item 8. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	65
<u>Item 8A. Controls and Procedures</u>	66
<u>Item 8B. Other Information</u>	68
<u>PART III</u>	
<u>Item 9. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	69
<u>Item 10. Executive Compensation</u>	71
<u>Item 11. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	82
<u>Item 12. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence</u>	84
<u>Item 13. Principal Accountant Fees and Services</u>	85

PART IV

<u>Item 14. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules</u>	86
--	----

<u>Signatures</u>	87
-------------------	----

- Exhibit 3.1
- Exhibit 21.1
- Exhibit 23.1
- Exhibit 23.2
- Exhibit 31.1
- Exhibit 31.2
- Exhibit 32.1
- Exhibit 32.2

Table of Contents

SAFE HARBOR REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

As used herein, the terms Ebix, the Company, we, our and us refer to Ebix, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and its consolidated subsidiaries as a combined entity, except where it is clear that the terms mean only Ebix, Inc.

This Form 10-K and certain information incorporated herein by reference contains forward-looking statements and information within the safe harbor provisions of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. This information includes assumptions made by, and information currently available to management, including statements regarding future economic performance and financial condition, liquidity and capital resources, acceptance of the Company's products by the market, and management's plans and objectives. In addition, certain statements included in this and our future filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), in press releases, and in oral and written statements made by us or with our approval, which are not statements of historical fact, are forward-looking statements. Words such as may, could, should, would, believe, expect, anticipate, estimate, intend, seeks, plan, will, should, and other words or expressions of similar meaning are intended by the Company to identify forward-looking statements, although not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying words. These forward-looking statements are found at various places throughout this report and in the documents incorporated herein by reference. These statements are based on our current expectations about future events or results and information that is currently available to us, involve assumptions, risks, and uncertainties, and speak only as of the date on which such statements are made.

Our actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied in these forward-looking statements. Factors that may cause such a difference, include, but are not limited to those discussed in Part I, Item IA, Risk Factors, below, as well as: the willingness of independent insurance agencies to outsource their computer and other processing needs to third parties; pricing and other competitive pressures and the company's ability to gain or maintain share of sales as a result of actions by competitors and others; changes in estimates in critical accounting judgments; changes in or failure to comply with laws and regulations, including accounting standards, taxation requirements (including tax rate changes, new tax laws and revised tax interpretations) in domestic or foreign jurisdictions; exchange rate fluctuations and other risks associated with investments and operations in foreign countries (particularly in Australia and India wherein we have significant operations); equity markets, including market disruptions and significant interest rate fluctuations, which may impede our access to, or increase the cost of, external financing; and international conflict, including terrorist acts.

Except as expressly required by the federal securities laws, the Company undertakes no obligation to update any such factors, or to publicly announce the results of, or changes to any of the forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect future events, developments, changed circumstances, or for any other reason.

Readers should carefully review the disclosures and the risk factors described in this and other documents we file from time to time with the SEC, including future reports on Forms 10-Q and 8-K, and any amendments thereto.

You may obtain our SEC filings at our website, www.ebix.com under the Investor Information section, or over the Internet at the SEC's web site, www.sec.gov.

Table of Contents

PART I

Item 1: BUSINESS

Company Overview

Ebix, Inc. (Ebix , the Company we or our) was founded in 1976 as Delphi Systems, Inc., a California corporation. In December 2003 the Company changed its name to Ebix, Inc. The Company is listed on the NASDAQ Global Market. Ebix, Inc. is a leading international supplier of software and e-commerce solutions to the insurance industry. Ebix provides a series of application software products for the insurance industry ranging from carrier systems, agency systems and exchanges to custom software development for all entities involved in the insurance and financial industries.

Our goal is to be the leading powerhouse of backend insurance transactions in the world. The Company's technology vision is to focus on convergence of all insurance channels, processes and entities in a manner such that data can seamlessly flow once a data entry has been made.

Ebix strives to work collaboratively with clients to develop innovative technology strategies and solutions that address specific business challenges. Ebix combines the newest technologies with its capabilities in consulting, systems design and integration, IT and business process outsourcing, applications software, and Web and application hosting to meet the individual needs of organizations.

Recently, we made a number of strategic acquisitions.

We acquired E-Z Data, Inc. (E-Z Data) effective October 1, 2009. E-Z Data was a leading industry provider of on-demand customer relationship management (CRM) solutions for insurance companies, brokers, agents, investment dealers, and financial advisors. We acquired the business operations and intellectual property of E-Z Data for an aggregate purchase price of \$50.53 million paid to E-Z Data's shareholders consisting of cash consideration in the amount of \$25.53 million paid at closing and \$25.00 million in shares of our common stock valued at the average market closing price for the three most recent days prior to September 30, 2009. We funded the cash portion of the purchase price for this business acquisition using the proceeds from the Company's two convertible promissory notes issued in late August 2009.

We acquired Peak Performance Solutions, Inc. (Peak) effective October 1, 2009. Pursuant to the terms of the stock purchase agreement, we paid Peak's shareholders \$8.0 million in cash for all of Peak's outstanding stock. Peak provides comprehensive, end-to-end insurance software and technology solutions to insurance companies and self-insured entities for workers' compensation claims processing, risk management administration, and managed care tracking. Peak's shareholders also retain the right to earn up to \$1.5 million of future additional cash compensation, if certain revenue targets are achieved during the 2010 calendar year. We funded this acquisition with internal resources using available cash reserves.

Effective May 1, 2009, we acquired Facts, Inc. (Facts) a leading provider of fully automated software solutions for healthcare payers specializing in claims processing, employee benefits, and managed care. Facts' products are available in either an application service provider (ASP) or self-hosted model. We paid the Facts shareholders \$7.0 million in cash for all of Facts' stock. We financed this acquisition with internal resources using available cash reserves.

We acquired ConfirmNet Corporation (ConfirmNet) on November 24, 2008. Pursuant to the terms of the plan of merger and agreement, Ebix paid ConfirmNet shareholders \$7.4 million for all of ConfirmNet's stock. The ConfirmNet shareholders earned an additional \$3.1 million for meeting certain revenue objectives which was paid in the first quarter of 2009, and retain the right to earn up to an additional \$3.2 million at the one year anniversary date of the acquisition if certain revenue targets of the ConfirmNet division of Ebix are met.

We acquired Acclamation Systems, Inc. (Acclamation) on August 1, 2008. Pursuant to the terms of this agreement, on August 1, 2008, Ebix paid Acclamation shareholders \$22 million for all of Acclamation's stock. Acclamation's shareholders also retain the right to earn up to \$3 million in additional cash consideration over the two year period following the effective date of the acquisition if specific revenue targets of Ebix's Health Benefits division are achieved. The Company financed this acquisition using a combination of available cash reserves and the proceeds from the issuance of convertible debt.

Table of Contents

Effective April 28, 2008 Ebix acquired Periculum Services Group (Periculum) a provider of certificate of insurance tracking services. The Company acquired all of the stock of Periculum for a payment of \$1.1 million and Periculum's shareholders earned, and the Company paid an additional \$200 thousand for meeting certain revenue objectives. Ebix financed this acquisition using available cash. The operating results of Periculum, which is a component of our BPO channel, have been included in the Company's reported net income starting in the second quarter of 2008.

Effective January 2, 2008 Ebix completed the acquisition of Telstra eBusiness Services Pty Limited (Telstra), a premier insurance exchange located in Melbourne, Australia. The purchase price was \$43.8 million and was financed with a combination of available cash reserves, proceeds from the issuance of convertible debt, proceeds from the sales of unregistered shares of the Company's common stock, and funding from the Company's revolving line of credit.

On November 1, 2007, Ebix completed the acquisition of IDS Jenquest, Inc. (IDS), a leader in the certificate of insurance tracking industry located in Hemet, California. The purchase price was \$11.25 million and was primarily financed from internal sources using our own cash reserves. IDS shareholders retained the right to earn up to \$1.0 million in additional payments over one year if certain revenue or operating income targets of the IDS division of Ebix were met. The earn-out of \$1.0 million was achieved in the fourth quarter of 2008 and payment was remitted in the first quarter of 2009.

The Company has its headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, and it also has domestic operations in Walnut Creek, San Diego and Hemet, California; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Portland, Michigan; New York, New York; St Louis, Missouri; Park City, Utah; Herndon, Virginia; Pasadena, California; Columbus, Ohio; and Dallas, Texas. The Company also has offices in Brazil, Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Japan, China, and India. In these offices, Ebix employs insurance and technology professionals who provide products, services, support and consultancy to more than 3,000 customers on six continents. Ebix's focus on quality has enabled its development unit in India to be awarded Level 5 status of the Carnegie Mellon Software Engineering Institute's Capability Maturity Model Integrated (CMMI). Ebix has also earned ISO 9001:2000 certifications for both its development and call center units in India.

The Company's revenues are derived from four (4) product or service groups. Presented in tabular format below is the breakout of our revenue streams for each of those product or service groups for the year ended December 31, 2009 and 2008:

<i>(dollar amounts in thousands)</i>	For the Year Ended	
	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Carrier Systems	\$ 10,624	\$ 11,314
Exchanges	\$ 60,764	\$ 42,711
BPO	\$ 14,698	\$ 8,380
Broker Systems	\$ 11,599	\$ 12,347
Totals	\$ 97,685	\$ 74,752

Information on the geographic dispersion of the Company's revenues, net income and fixed assets is furnished in Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements, included elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

Industry Overview

The insurance industry has undergone significant consolidation over the past several years driven by the need for, and benefits from, economies of scale and scope in providing insurance in a competitive environment. The insurance markets have also seen a steady increase in the desire to reduce paper based processes and improve efficiency both at the back-end side and also at the consumer end side. Such consolidation has involved both insurance carriers and insurance brokers and is directly impacting the manner in which insurance products are distributed. Management believes the insurance industry will continue to experience significant change and increased efficiencies through online exchanges and reduced paper based processes are becoming increasingly a norm across the world insurance markets. Changes in the insurance industry are likely to create new opportunities for the Company.

Table of Contents**Products and Services**

The Company's product and service strategy focuses on (a) worldwide sale, customization, development, implementation and support of its property and casualty (P&C) back-end insurance carrier system platforms; (b) worldwide sales and support of P&C and management systems (c) expansion of connectivity between consumers, agents, carriers, and third party providers through its exchange family of products in the life, health, annuity and P&C sectors worldwide namely the EbixExchange family of products; and, (d) business process outsourcing services, which include certificate origination, certificate tracking, , claims adjudication call center, and back office support. Ebix's revenue is generated through four main channels in which the Company conducts its operations specifically: Exchanges, Carrier Systems, Broker Systems, and Business Process Outsourcing. The revenue streams for each of these channels are further described below.

Exchanges: Ebix operates data exchanges in the areas of life insurance, annuities, employee health benefits, and P&C insurance. Each of these exchanges connects multiple entities within the insurance markets enabling the participant to seamlessly and efficiently carry and process data from one end to another. Ebix's life, annuity, and employee health benefit exchanges currently operate primarily in the United States while the P&C exchanges operate primarily in Australia and New Zealand. Exchange revenue is primarily derived from transaction fees charged for each data transaction processed on an Ebix Exchange, with a transaction being defined as the exchange of data between any two entities using an exchange. These exchanges have been designed to completely adhere to industry and regulatory data standards. Accordingly, insurance companies work with Ebix or third party vendors to interface an exchange with their back-end systems. Since each exchange is built based on industry standards, the system/exchange interfaces can be built by Ebix or any other third party vendor, at the client's option. If the interfaces are built by Ebix revenue, is derived in the form of professional services charged on time and materials basis.

Carrier Systems: Ebix's exclusive focus in the area of carrier systems is on designing and deploying back-end end systems for P&C insurance companies Revenue from these services is derived from two main sources specifically subscription revenues or license revenues from clients and time and material fees charged to customize these products to an insurance company's specific functional requirements.

Broker Systems: Ebix's exclusive focus in the area of broker systems is on designing and deploying back-end systems for P&C insurance brokers across the world. Ebix has three back-end systems in this area, namely eGlobal, which targets multinational P&C insurance brokers; WinBeat, which targets P&C brokers in the Australian and New Zealand markets; and, EbixASP, which is a system for the P&C insurance brokers in the United States. Revenue from eGlobal is derived from two main sources specifically license based revenues and time and material fees charged to customize the product to a broker's specific functional requirements. Revenue from WinBeat is derived from monthly subscription fees charged to each P&C broker in Australia and New Zealand that has deployed the service. Revenue from EbixASP comes from monthly subscription fees charged to each P&C broker in the United States using the service. All these three products are presently being redesigned, coded and rebuilt on the most current technologies prevalent today.

Business Process Outsourcing (BPO): Ebix's primary focus in this channel pertains to the creation and tracking of certificates of insurance issued in the United States and Australian markets. Ebix provides a software-based service service for issuance of certificates which the Company markets to its P&C broker clients in the United States, to issue certificates of insurance that fully adhere to industry standards such as ACORD. Ebix derives transaction-based revenues for each certificate that is issued by the broker for their client's using the Ebix service. Ebix also provides a service to track certificates of insurance for corporate clients in the United States and Australia that generates transactional-based revenue based for each certificate tracked by the Company for its clients.

Table of Contents

Ebix also provides software development, customization, and consulting services to a variety of entities in the insurance industry including carriers, brokers, exchanges and standard making bodies.

Product Development

The Company has consistently focused on maintaining high quality product development standards. Our India development facility is certified for Carnegie Mellon's highest rating level, CMMi 5. Product development activities include research and the development of platform and/or client specific software enhancements such as adding functionality, improving usefulness, increasing responsiveness, adapting to newer software and hardware technologies, or developing and maintaining the Company's websites.

The Company has expended \$11.4 million, \$9.0 million, and \$7.6 million during the years ending December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively, on product development initiatives. The Company's product development efforts are focused on the continued enhancement and redesign of the its Exchange, broker systems, carrier systems, BPO service lines to keep our technology edge in the markets, the development new technologies for insurance carriers, brokers and agents, and the redesign, coding, development of new services for international and domestic markets.

Competition

Ebix is in a unique position of being the only company worldwide in insurance software markets that provides services in all four of its revenue channels. This also means that in each of these areas Ebix has different competitors. In fact, in most of these areas Ebix has a different competitor in each country in which we operate. In the area of insurance data exchanges Ebix has a different competitor on each line of exchange in each country.

Further in support of Ebix's competitive advantage is the fact that the Company has centralized worldwide product management, intellectual property rights development, software and system development operations in Singapore and India. With its strong focus on quality, Ebix-India has consistently delivered on time for all customer needs across the world. India is rich in technical skills and the cost structures are significantly lower in India as compared to the United States. Ebix has continued to develop India as a learning center of excellence with a strong focus on hiring skilled professional graduates having recently obtained their masters degrees in computer application and training them on insurance systems and software applications. This focus on building a knowledge base combined with the ability to hire more professional resources at the lower cost structures in India, has helped Ebix consistently ensure a strong focus on protecting knowledge as well as delivering projects on time and in a cost effective fashion.

The following is a closer and more detailed examination of our competition in each of these four main channels.

Exchanges: Ebix operates a number of exchanges and the competition for each of those exchanges varies within each of the regions that Ebix operates in.

Life Insurance Exchange Ebix operates two life insurance exchanges in the United States -namely Winflex and LifeSpeed. Winflex is an exchange for pre-sale life insurance illustrations between brokers and carriers, while LifeSpeed is an order entry platform for life insurance. Both of these exchanges are presently deployed only in the United States with the Company having distinct plans to deploy them in other parts of the world. Ebix has two main competitors in the life exchange area namely Blue Frog and iPipeline. Ebix's differentiates itself from its competitors by virtue of having an end-to-end solution offering in the market with its exchanges being interfaced with other broker systems and CRM services like EbixCRM. Ebix's exchanges also have the largest aggregation of life insurance brokers and carriers transacting business in the United States.

Table of Contents

Annuity Exchange Ebix operates an annuity exchange in the United States namely Annuitynet. This exchange is an order entry platform for annuity transactions between brokers, carriers, broker general agents (BGA s), and other entities involved in annuity transactions. This exchange is presently deployed only in the United States with the company having distinct plans to deploy it in other parts of the world, such as Latin America. Ebix has one main competitor in the annuity exchange area namely Blue Frog. Again, Ebix s differentiates itself from its competitors by virtue of having an end-to-end solution offering in the market with its exchanges being interfaced with broker systems and CRM services like Ebix CRM. Ebix exchanges also benefit from transacting the largest amounts of premiums in annuity business on any single exchange in the United States.

Employee Benefits Ebix currently provides employee benefit services through two of its platforms namely Facts and LuminX. Collectively, these platforms service approximately nine million lives. These platforms are sold to health carriers and third party administrators. These platforms provide the full gamut of services such as employee enrollment, claims adjudication, accounting, and employee benefits administration accounting. Ebix has a number of competitors of varying sizes in this area. Trizetto is currently the largest player in the market while there are other similar size competitors, such as ADAM, Benefit Mall, and Health Axis. This service is presently deployed in the United States with the company already having started marketing it in other parts of the world such as Asia, the Middle East, Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

P&C Exchanges Ebix operates two P&C exchanges in Australia and New Zealand. Both of these exchanges are targeted to the areas of personal and commercial lines, and facilitate the exchange of insurance data between brokers and insurance carriers. Ebix has distinct plans to deploy these exchanges in Asia, Europe and the United States. There are presently no competitors in the P&C exchange area in Australia and New Zealand, however, competition may eventually evolve in these markets. Our competitive differentiation is by virtue of having an end-to-end solution offering in the market with its exchanges being interfaced with broker systems such as eGlobal, WinBeat and Lumley.

Carrier Systems: Ebix has a number of carrier system offerings for P&C carriers namely Ebix Advantage and Ebix Advantageweb. Ebix Advantage is sold only in the United States and is designed primarily for this market. Ebix Advantage is targeted at small, medium and large P&C carriers in the United States that operate in the personal, commercial, and specialty line areas of insurance. Ebix Advantageweb is designed for the international markets and is targeted at the small, medium and large P&C carriers in the United States and international markets that operate in the personal, commercial, and specialty line areas of insurance. Ebix Advantage is designed to be multicurrency and multilingual and is deployed in United Kingdom and the United States. Competition to both these products comes from large companies, such as CSC, Guidewire, Rebus, PMSC, and specialty medical malpractice players like Delphi.

Broker Systems: Ebix has a number of broker system offerings for P&C brokers world-wide; namely eGlobal, WinBeat and EbixASP. The competition for these broker systems varies within each of the regions that Ebix conducts this type of business.

eGlobal is sold across the world and has a customer base that currently spans six continents. The product is multilingual and multicurrency and available in a number of languages such as English, Chinese, Japanese, French, Portuguese, and Spanish. eGlobal is targeted to the medium and large P&C brokers around the world. eGlobal competition tends to be different in each country with no single competitor having a global offering. eGlobal tends to compete with home grown systems and regional players in each country. Its uniqueness comes from of the fact that the product is multilingual, multicurrency and yet still has a common code base around the world with features that are easily activated and deactivated.

WinBeat is a back-end broker system that is currently sold in Australia and New Zealand. It is targeted at small P&C brokers in these countries. The product at present is available only in English and can be deployed in a few hours with minimal training. WinBeat s competition in Australia and New Zealand comes from local vendors such as Lumley and Sirius, a international vendor. Ebix plans to deploy WinBeat in a number of emerging insurance markets such as India and China.

Between eGlobal and WinBeat, Ebix broker systems customer base in Australia spans 834 of the 960 P&C brokers in Australia giving it in excess of 85% of the customer base in this country. Ebix broker systems customer base in New Zealand spans 1,500 of the 1,875 P&C brokers in New Zealand giving it 80% of the customer base in this county.

Table of Contents

EbixASP is Ebix's P&C broker systems offering for the US markets. The service is designed around the ACORD insurance standards used in the United States. EbixASP has three main competitors in the US specifically Vertafore, Applied and XDimensional.

BPO Services: Ebix has a number of BPO services that it offers in the insurance markets, each of which are enabled by the Company's proprietary software. Ebix's BPO service offerings are mainly in the areas of insurance certificate issuance and insurance certificate tracking. Ebix's BPO service offerings currently cater to eighty-five of the Fortune 500 companies in the United States. Furthermore, internationally Ebix has recently launched its BPO services in Australia and New Zealand. Ebix intends to eventually take this offering to many other parts of the world.

Ebix's BPO service offering in the insurance certificate issuance area has one main competitor in the United States, namely CSR 24. Due to the highly fragmented market, the EbixBPO service offering in the insurance certificate tracking area has a number of smaller competitors such as Datamonitor, CMS, and Exigis.

Intellectual Property

Ebix generally seeks protection under federal, state and foreign laws for strategic or financially important intellectual property developed in connection with our business. We regard our software as proprietary while adhering to open architecture industry standards and attempt to protect it with copyrights, trade secret laws and restrictions on the disclosure and transferring of title. Certain intellectual property, where appropriate, is protected by contracts, licenses, registrations, confidentiality or other agreements or protections. Despite these precautions, it may be possible for third parties to copy aspects of the Company's products or, without authorization, to obtain and use information which the Company regards as trade secrets.

Employees

As of December 31, 2009, the Company had 958 employees, distributed as follows: 59 in sales and marketing, 651 in product development, 173 in back-end operations, and 75 in administration, general management and finance. None of the Company's employees is presently covered by a collective bargaining agreement. Management considers employee relations to be competitively good.

Table of Contents**Executive Officers of the Registrant**

Following are the persons serving as our executive officers as of March 16, 2010, together with their ages, positions and brief summaries of their business experience:

Name	Age	Position	Officer Since
Robin Raina	43	Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer	1998
Robert F. Kerris	56	Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary	2007

There are no family relationships among our executive officers, nor are there any arrangements or understandings between any of the officers and any other persons pursuant to which they were selected as officers.

ROBIN RAINA, 43, has been a director at Ebix since 2000 and Chairman of the Board at Ebix since May 2002. Mr. Raina joined Ebix, Inc. in October 1997 as our Vice President Professional Services and was promoted to Senior Vice President Sales and Marketing in February 1998. Mr. Raina was promoted to Executive Vice President, Chief Operating Officer in December 1998. Mr. Raina was appointed President effective August 2, 1999, Chief Executive Officer effective September 23, 1999 and Chairman in May 2002. Mr. Raina holds an industrial engineering degree from Thapar University in Punjab, India.

ROBERT F. KERRIS, 56, joined the Company as Chief Financial Officer on October 22, 2007. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Kerris was Chief Financial Officer at Aelera Corporation. He held this position from May 2006 to October 2007. Previously he was a Financial Vice President at Equifax, Inc. from November 2003 to April 2006, Corporate Controller at Interland, Inc. from September 2002 to October 2003, and held senior financial management positions at AT&T, BellSouth, and Northern Telecom. Mr. Kerris is a licensed certified public accountant and holds an accounting and economics degree from North Carolina State University.

Our principal executive offices are located at 5 Concourse Parkway, Suite 3200, Atlanta, Georgia 30328, and our telephone number is (678) 281-2020. Our official Web site address is <http://www.ebix.com>. We make available, free of charge, at <http://www.ebix.com>, the charters for the committees of our board of directors, our code of conduct and ethics, and, as soon as practicable after we file them with the SEC, our annual reports on Form 10-K and our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q. We have not in the past posted current reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to these reports, however, we intend to do so in the near future. We will begin posting filings under Section 16 of the Exchange Act on our Web site. Any waiver of the terms of our code of conduct and ethics for the chief executive officer, the chief financial officer, any accounting officer, and all other executive officers will be disclosed on our Web site.

The reference to our Web site does not constitute incorporation by reference of any information contained at that site.

Item 1A. RISK FACTORS

You should carefully consider the risks, uncertainties and other factors described below, along with all of the other information included or incorporated by reference in this prospectus, including our financial statements and the related notes, before you decide whether to buy shares of our common stock. The following risks and uncertainties are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties of which we are currently unaware which we believe are not material also could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations or cash flows. In any case, the value of our common stock could decline, and you could lose all or a portion of your investment. See also, Safe Harbor Regarding Forward-Looking Statements.

Table of Contents**Risks Related To Our Business and Industry**

Because the support revenue that we have traditionally relied upon has been steadily declining, it is important that new sources of revenue continue to be developed.

We made a strategic decision approximately six years ago to eliminate our reliance on legacy products and related support services and instead focus on more current technology and services. As a result, our revenue from the support services we offer in connection with our legacy software products has been decreasing over the course of the past few years. This downward trend in our support revenue makes us dependent upon our other sources of revenue.

Our business may be materially adversely impacted by U.S. and global market and economic conditions particularly adverse conditions in the insurance industry.

For the foreseeable future, we expect to continue to derive most of our revenue from products and services we provide to the insurance industry. Given the concentration of our business activities in financial industries, we may be particularly exposed to economic downturns in this industry. U.S. and global market and economic conditions have been, and continue to be, disrupted and volatile, and in recently the volatility has reached unprecedented levels. General business and economic conditions that could affect us and our customers include fluctuations in debt and equity capital markets, liquidity of the global financial markets, the availability and cost of credit, investor and consumer confidence, the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and foreign currencies, and the strength of the economies in which our customers operate. A poor economic environment could result in significant decreases in demand for our products and services, including the delay or cancellation of current or anticipated projects, or could present difficulties in collecting accounts receivables from our customers due to their deteriorating financial condition. Our existing customers may be acquired by or merged into other institutions that use our competitors or decide to terminate their relationships with us for other reasons. As a result, our sales could decline if an existing customer is merged with or acquired by another company or closed. All of these conditions could adversely affect our operating results and financial position.

Our business may be adversely affected by the impacts of proposed health care legislation in the United States.

Third-party insurance benefit administrators (TPA s) demand for services from our health benefits exchange operating segment may be significantly reduced due to the diminished role of TPA s envisioned as a result of pending health care legislation expected to be implemented in the United States during 2010.

We may not be able to secure additional financing to support capital requirements when needed.

We may need to raise additional funds in the future in order to fund more aggressive brand promotion or more rapid market penetration, to develop new or enhanced services, to respond to competitive pressures, to make acquisitions or for other purposes. Any required additional financing may not be available on terms favorable to us, or at all, particularly in light of current conditions in the credit markets. If adequate funds are not available on acceptable terms, we may be unable to meet our strategic business objectives or compete effectively, and the future growth of our business could be adversely impacted. If additional funds are raised by our issuing equity securities, stockholders may experience dilution of their ownership and economic interests, and the newly issued securities may have rights superior to those of our common stock. If additional funds are raised by our issuing debt, we may be subject to significant market risks related to interest rates, and operating risks regarding limitations on our activities.

Our recent acquisitions of E-Z Data, Peak, Facts, ConfirmNet, Acclamation, and Telstra, as well as any future acquisitions that we may undertake could be difficult to integrate, disrupt our business, dilute stockholder value and adversely impact our operating results.

The acquisitions of E-Z Data, Peak, Facts, ConfirmNet, Acclamation, and Telstra, and other potential future acquisitions, subject the Company to a variety of risks, including risks associated with an inability to efficiently integrate acquired operations, prohibitively higher incremental cost of operations, outdated or incompatible technologies, labor difficulties, or an inability to realize anticipated synergies, whether within anticipated timeframes or at all; one or more of which risks, if realized, could have an adverse impact on our operations. Among the issues related to integration such acquisitions are:

- potential incompatibility of business cultures;
- potential delays in integrating diverse technology platforms;

Table of Contents

potential difficulties in coordinating geographically separated organizations;
potential difficulties in re-training sales forces to market all of our products across all of our intended markets;
potential difficulties implementing common internal business systems and processes;
potential conflicts in third-party relationships; and
potential loss of customers and key employees and the diversion of the attention of management from other ongoing business concerns.

We may not be able to develop new products or services necessary to effectively respond to rapid technological changes. Disruptions in our business-critical systems and operations could interfere with our ability to deliver products and services to our customers.

To be successful, we must adapt to rapidly changing technological and market needs, by continually enhancing and introducing new products and services to address our customers' changing demands. The marketplace in which we operate is characterized by:

rapidly changing technology;
evolving industry standards;
frequent new product and service introductions;
shifting distribution channels; and
changing customer demands.

Our future success will depend on our ability to adapt to this rapidly evolving marketplace. We could incur substantial costs if we need to modify our services or infrastructure in order to adapt to changes affecting our market, and we may be unable to effectively adapt to these changes.

The markets for our products are highly competitive and are likely to become more competitive, and our competitors may be able to respond more quickly to new or emerging technology and changes in customer requirements.

We operate in highly competitive markets. In particular, the online insurance distribution market, like the broader electronic commerce market, is rapidly evolving and highly competitive. Our insurance software business also experiences competition from certain large hardware suppliers that sell systems and system components to independent agencies and from small independent developers and suppliers of software, who sometimes work in concert with hardware vendors to supply systems to independent agencies. Pricing strategies and new product introductions and other pressures from existing or emerging competitors could result in a loss of customers or a rate of increase or decrease in prices for our services different than past experience. Our internet business may also face indirect competition from insurance carriers that have subsidiaries which perform in-house agency and brokerage functions.

Table of Contents

Some of our current competitors have longer operating histories, larger customer bases, greater brand recognition and significantly greater financial and marketing resources than we do. In addition, we believe we will face increasing competition as the online financial services industry develops and evolves. Our current and future competitors may be able to:

undertake more extensive marketing campaigns for their brands and services;

devote more resources to website and systems development;

adopt more aggressive pricing policies; and

make more attractive offers to potential employees, online companies and third-party service providers.

We regard our intellectual property in general and our software in particular, as critical to our success.

We rely on copyright laws and nondisclosure, license, and confidentiality arrangements to protect our proprietary rights as well as the intellectual property rights of third parties whose content we license. However, it is not possible to prevent all unauthorized uses of these rights. We cannot provide assurances that the steps we have taken to protect our intellectual property rights, and the rights of those from whom we license intellectual property, are adequate to deter misappropriation or that we will be able to detect unauthorized uses and take timely and effective steps to remedy this unauthorized conduct. In particular, a significant portion of our revenues are derived internationally including jurisdiction where protecting intellectual property rights may prove even more challenging. To prevent or respond to unauthorized uses of our intellectual property, we might be required to engage in costly and time-consuming litigation and we may not ultimately prevail. In addition, our offerings could be less differentiated from those of our competitors, which could adversely affect the fees we are able to charge.

If we infringe on the proprietary rights of others, our business operations may be disrupted, and any related litigation could be time consuming and costly.

Third parties may claim that we have violated their intellectual property rights. Any of these claims, with or without merit, could subject us to costly litigation and divert the attention of key personnel. To the extent that we violate a patent or other intellectual property right of a third party, we may be prevented from operating our business as planned, and we may be required to pay damages, to obtain a license, if available, to use the right or to use a non-infringing method, if possible, to accomplish our objectives. The cost of such activity could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We depend on the continued services of our senior management and our ability to attract and retain other key personnel.

Our future success is substantially dependent on the continued services and continuing contributions of our senior management and other key personnel particularly Robin Raina, our president and chief executive officer. Since becoming Chief Executive Officer of the Company in 1999, his strategic direction for the Company and implementation of such direction has proven instrumental in our profitable turnaround and growth. The loss of the services of any of our executive officers or other key employees could harm our business.

Our future success depends on our ability to continue to attract, retain and motivate highly skilled employees. If we are not able to attract and retain key skilled personnel, our business will be harmed. Competition for personnel in our industry is intense.

Our international operations are subject to a number of risks that could affect our revenues, operating results, and growth.

We market our products and services internationally and plan to continue to expand our internet services to locations outside of the United States. We currently conduct operations in Australia, New Zealand, and Singapore, and have product development activities and call center services in India. Our international operations are subject to other inherent risks which could have a material adverse effect on our business, including:

the impact of recessions in foreign economies on the level of consumers' insurance shopping and purchasing behavior;

greater difficulty in collecting accounts receivable;

difficulties and costs of staffing and managing foreign operations;

reduced protection for intellectual property rights in some countries;
seasonal reductions in business activity;
burdensome regulatory requirements;
trade and financing barriers, and differing business practices;
significant fluctuations in exchange rates;
potentially adverse tax consequences; and
political and economic instability.

Furthermore, our entry into additional international markets requires significant management attention and financial resources, which could divert management's attention from existing business operations.

Table of Contents

Our financial position and operating results may be adversely affected by the changing U.S. Dollar rates and fluctuations in other currency exchange rates.

We will be exposed to currency exchange risk with respect to the U.S. dollar in relation to the foreign currencies in the countries because a significant portion of our operating expenses are incurred in foreign countries. This exposure may increase if we expand our operations in overseas. We currently have a series of forward hedges in place to hedge against adverse fluctuations in the currency exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and Indian rupee. We will monitor changes in our exposure to exchange rate risk that result from changes in our business situation.

Risks Relating to Regulation and Litigation

Federal Trade Commission laws and regulations that govern the insurance industry could expose us or the agents, brokers and carriers with whom we participate in our online marketplace to legal penalties.

We perform functions for licensed insurance agents, brokers and carriers and need to comply with complex regulations that vary from state to state and nation to nation. These regulations can be difficult to comply with, and can be ambiguous and open to interpretation. If we fail to properly interpret or comply with these regulations, we, the insurance agents, brokers or carriers doing business with us, our officers, or agents with whom we contract could be subject to various sanctions, including censure, fines, cease-and-desist orders, loss of license or other penalties. This risk, as well as other laws and regulations affecting our business and changes in the regulatory climate or the enforcement or interpretation of existing law, could expose us to additional costs, including indemnification of participating insurance agents, brokers or carriers, and could require changes to our business or otherwise harm our business. Furthermore, because the application of online commerce to the consumer insurance market is relatively new, the impact of current or future regulations on our business is difficult to anticipate. To the extent that there are changes in regulations regarding the manner in which insurance is sold, our business could be adversely affected.

Risks Related to Our Conduct of Business on the Internet

Any disruption of our internet connections could affect the success of our internet-based products.

Any system failure, including network, software or hardware failure, that causes an interruption in our network or a decrease in the responsiveness of our website could result in reduced user traffic and reduced revenue. Continued growth in internet usage could cause a decrease in the quality of internet connection service. Websites have experienced service interruptions as a result of outages and other delays occurring throughout the internet network infrastructure. In addition, there have been several incidents in which individuals have intentionally caused service disruptions of major e-commerce websites. If these outages, delays or service disruptions frequently occur in the future, usage of our website could grow more slowly than anticipated or decline and we may lose revenues and customers. If the internet data center operations that host any of our websites were to experience a system failure, the performance of our website would be harmed. These systems are also vulnerable to damage from fire, floods, and earthquakes, acts of terrorism, power loss, telecommunications failures, break-ins and similar events. The controls implemented by our third-party service providers may not prevent or timely detect such system failures. Our property and business interruption insurance coverage may not be adequate to fully compensate us for losses that may occur. In addition, our users depend on internet service providers, online service providers and other website operators for access to our website. Each of these providers has experienced significant outages in the past, and could experience outages, delays and other difficulties due to system failures unrelated to our systems.

Table of Contents

Concerns regarding security of transactions or the transmission of confidential information over the Internet or security problems we experience may prevent us from expanding our business or subject us to legal exposure.

If we do not maintain sufficient security features in our online product and service offerings, our products and services may not gain market acceptance, and we could also be exposed to legal liability. Despite the measures that we have or may take, our infrastructure will be potentially vulnerable to physical or electronic break-ins, computer viruses or similar problems. If a person circumvents our security measures, that person could misappropriate proprietary information or disrupt or damage our operations. Security breaches that result in access to confidential information could damage our reputation and subject us to a risk of loss or liability. We may be required to make significant expenditures to protect against or remediate security breaches. Additionally, if we are unable to adequately address our customers' concerns about security, we may have difficulty selling our products and services.

Uncertainty in the marketplace regarding the use of internet users' personal information, or legislation limiting such use, could reduce demand for our services and result in increased expenses.

Concern among consumers and legislators regarding the use of personal information gathered from internet users could create uncertainty in the marketplace. This could reduce demand for our services, increase the cost of doing business as a result of litigation costs or increased service delivery costs, or otherwise harm our business. Legislation has been proposed that would limit the uses of personal identification information of internet users gathered online or require online services to establish privacy policies. Many state insurance codes limit the collection and use of personal information by insurance agencies, brokers and carriers or insurance service organizations. Moreover, the Federal Trade Commission has settled a proceeding against one online service that agreed in the settlement to limit the manner in which personal information could be collected from users and provided to third parties.

Future government regulation of the internet could place financial burdens on our businesses.

Because of the internet's popularity and increasing use, new laws and regulations directed specifically at e-commerce may be adopted. These laws and regulations may cover issues such as the collection and use of data from website visitors and related privacy issues; pricing; taxation; telecommunications over the internet; content; copyrights; distribution; and domain name piracy. The enactment of any additional laws or regulations, including international laws and regulations, could impede the growth of revenue from our Internet operations and place additional financial burdens on our business.

Risks Related To Our Common Stock

The price of our common stock may be extremely volatile.

In some future periods, our results of operations may be below the expectations of public market investors, which could negatively affect the market price of our common stock. Furthermore, the stock market in general has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations in recent months. We believe that, in the future, the market price of our common stock could fluctuate widely due to variations in our performance and operating results or because of any of the following factors:

- announcements of new services, products, technological innovations, acquisitions or strategic relationships by us or our competitors;
- trends or conditions in the insurance, software, business process outsourcing and internet markets;
- changes in market valuations of our competitors; and
- general political, economic and market conditions.

Table of Contents

In addition, the market prices of securities of technology companies, including our own, have been volatile and have experienced fluctuations that have often been unrelated or disproportionate to a specific company's operating performance. As a result, investors may not be able to sell shares of our common stock at or above the price at which an investor paid. In the past, following periods of volatility in the market price of a company's securities, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against that company. If any securities litigation is initiated against us, we could incur substantial costs and our management's attention could be diverted from our business.

Quarterly and annual operating results may fluctuate, which could cause our stock price to be volatile.

Our quarterly and annual operating results may fluctuate significantly in the future due to a variety of factors that could affect our revenues or our expenses in any particular period. Results of operations during any particular period are not necessarily an indication of our results for any other period. Factors that may adversely affect our periodic results may include the loss of a significant insurance agent, carrier or broker relationship or the merger of any of our participating insurance carriers with one another. Our operating expenses are based in part on our expectations of our future revenues and are partially fixed in the short term. We may be unable to adjust spending quickly enough to offset any unexpected revenue shortfall.

Provisions in our articles of incorporation, bylaws, and Delaware law may make it difficult for a third party to acquire us, even in situations that may be viewed as desirable by our shareholders.

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, and provisions of Delaware law may delay, prevent or otherwise make it more difficult to acquire us by means of a tender offer, a proxy contest, open market purchases, removal of incumbent directors and otherwise. These provisions, which are summarized below, are expected to discourage types of coercive takeover practices and inadequate takeover bids and to encourage persons seeking to acquire control of us to first negotiate with us. We are subject to the "business combination" provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law. In general, those provisions prohibit a publicly held Delaware corporation from engaging in various "business combination" transactions with any interested stockholder for a period of three years after the date of the transaction in which the person became an interested stockholder, unless:

The transaction is approved by the board of directors prior to the date the interested stockholder obtained interested stockholder status;

Upon consummation of the transaction that resulted in the stockholder's becoming an interested stockholder, the stockholder owned at least 85% of the voting stock of the corporation outstanding at the time the transaction commenced; or

On or subsequent to the date the business combination is approved by the board of directors and authorized at an annual or special meeting of stockholders by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the outstanding voting stock that is not owned by the interested stockholder.

These provisions could prohibit or delay mergers or other takeover or change of control attempts with respect to us and, accordingly, may discourage attempts to acquire us.

Table of Contents

Item 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

Item 2. PROPERTIES

The Company's corporate headquarters, including substantially all of our corporate administration and finance functions, is located in Atlanta, Georgia where we lease 15,422 square feet of commercial office space. In addition the Company and its subsidiaries lease office space of 5,500 square feet in Park City, Utah, 4,148 square feet in Dallas, Texas, 12,000 square feet in Herndon, Virginia, 10,800 square feet in Hemet, California, 2,156 square feet in Walnut Creek, California, 11,500 square feet in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 673 square feet in St Louis, Missouri, 5,300 square feet in Portland, Michigan, 7,000 square feet in San Diego, California, 7,800 square feet in Miami, Florida, 25,482 square feet in Pasadena, California, 4,384 square feet in Lynchburg, Virginia, and 5,289 square feet in Columbus, Ohio. Additionally, the Company leases office space in New Zealand, Australia, Singapore, Canada, Japan, and China for support and sales offices. The Company owns four facilities in India with total square footage of approximately 65,000 square feet and leases an additional two. The Indian facilities provide software development and call center services for customers. Management believes its facilities are adequate for its current needs and that necessary suitable additional or substitute space will be available as needed at favorable rates.

Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

In the normal course of business, the Company is a party to various legal proceedings. The Company does not expect that any currently pending proceedings will have a material adverse effect on its business, results of operations or financial condition.

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 4. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES****Market Information**

At December 31, 2009 the principal market for the Company's common stock was the NASDAQ Global Capital Market. The Company's common stock trades under the symbol EBIX. As of March 16, 2010, there were 89 holders of record of the Company's common stock. Effective January 29, 2007 the principal market for the Company's common stock was changed to the NASDAQ Global Market.

The following tables set forth the high and low closing bid prices for the Company's common stock for each calendar quarter in 2009 and 2008 and take into account the Company's subsequent three-for-one stock split on January 4, 2010.

Year Ended December 31, 2009	High*	Low*
First quarter	\$ 8.57	\$ 5.91
Second quarter	11.33	7.71
Third quarter	18.45	10.41
Fourth quarter	21.92	14.89

* Adjusted to reflect the effect of the 3-for-1 stock split dated January 4, 2010

Year Ended December 31, 2008	High*	Low*
First quarter	\$ 8.61	\$ 6.89
Second quarter	10.53	8.28
Third quarter	12.79	8.57
Fourth quarter	10.20	6.34

* Adjusted to reflect the effect of the 3-for-1 stock split dated January 4, 2010

Holders

As of March 11, 2010, there were 34,949,450 shares of the Company's common stock outstanding

Dividends

The Company has not paid any cash dividends on its common stock to date. The Company currently anticipates that it will retain any future earnings for the expansion and operation of its business. Accordingly, the Company does not anticipate paying cash dividends on its common stock in the foreseeable future.

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

As of December 31, 2009, we maintained the 1996 Stock Incentive Plan as amended and restated in 2006, each of which was approved by our stockholders. We also maintained the 2001 Stock Incentive Plan, which was not approved by our stockholders. As discussed below, our Board of Directors has terminated the 2001 Stock Incentive Plan. The table below provides information as of December 31, 2009 related to these plans.

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options Warrants and Rights	Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options Warrants and Rights	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans
Equity Compensation Plans Approved by Security Holders: 1996 Stock Incentive Plan as amended and restated in 2006	4,548,261	\$ 1.69	2,303,577
Total	4,548,261	\$ 1.69	2,303,577

Table of Contents**Recent Sales or Issuances of Unregistered Securities**

On October, 1, 2009, and as part of the consideration for the purchase of E-Z Data, Inc. (E-Z Data), we issued at closing \$25 million in shares of Ebix common stock valued at the average market closing price for the three most recent days prior to September 30, 2009. This resulted in the issuance 1,488,984 shares of our common stock, 744,492 shares to each its two shareholders, Dale Okuno and Dilip Sontakey, both accredited investors within the meaning of Rule 501 of Regulation D. The Company relied upon Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 and Regulation D promulgated there under in making this sale in a private placement to accredited investors who acquired the shares for investment purposes. Under the terms of the agreement the E-Z Data sellers hold a put option exercisable during the thirty-day period immediately following the two-year anniversary date of the business acquisition, which if exercised would enable them to sell the underlying shares of common stock back to the Company at a 10% discount off of the of the average market closing price for the three most recent days prior to September 30, 2009. Pursuant to the acquisition agreement, Ebix was obligated to file with the SEC a registration statement for the underlying shares of our common stock and use our reasonable best efforts to cause the SEC to declare the registration statement effective. This registration statement, number 333-163459, became effective on February 26, 2010.

On August 26, 2009, we entered into an unsecured Convertible Note Purchase Agreement (the Whitebox Agreement) with Whitebox VSC, Ltd (Whitebox). As a result of the transactions consummated by the Whitebox Agreement the Company issued a Convertible Promissory Note (the Whitebox Note) with a date of August 26, 2011 (the Maturity Date) in the original principal amount of \$19.0 million, which is convertible into shares of Ebix common stock at a price of \$16.00 per share, subject to certain adjustments as set forth in the Whitebox Note. The Whitebox Note has a 0.0% stated interest rate. In accordance with the terms of the Whitebox Note, as understood between the Company and the holder, upon a conversion election by the holder the Company must satisfy the related original principal balance in cash and may satisfy the conversion spread (that being the excess of the conversion value over the related original principal component) in either cash or stock at option of the Company. Previous to this transaction Whitebox has and continued to be a beneficial of the Company, with a beneficial ownership percentage of approximately 9.8%.

On August 26, 2009, we entered into an unsecured Convertible Note Purchase Agreement (the IAM Agreement) with IAM Mini-Fund 14 Limited (IAM or the Holder). As a result of the transactions consummated by the IAM Agreement the Company issued a Convertible Promissory Note (the IAM Note) with a date of August 26, 2011 (the Maturity Date) in the original principal amount of \$1.0 million, which is convertible into shares of our common stock at a price of \$16.00 per share, subject to certain adjustments as set forth in the IAM Note. The IAM Note has a 0.0% stated interest rate. In accordance with the terms of the IAM Note, as understood between the Company and the holder, upon a conversion election by the holder the Company must satisfy the related original principal balance in cash and may satisfy the conversion spread (that being the excess of the conversion value over the related original principal component) in either cash or stock at option of the Company.

On August 25, 2009, we entered into an unsecured Convertible Note Purchase Agreement (the Rennes Agreement) with the Rennes Foundation (Rennes or the Holder). As a result of the transactions consummated by the Rennes Agreement the Company issued a Convertible Promissory Note (the Rennes Note) with a date of August 25, 2011 (the Maturity Date) in the original principal amount of \$5.0 million, which is convertible into shares of Ebix common stock at a price of \$16.67 per share, subject to certain adjustments as set forth in the Rennes Note. The Rennes Note has a 0.0% stated interest rate. In accordance with the terms of the Rennes Note, as understood between the Company and the holder, upon a conversion election by the holder the Company must satisfy the related original principal balance in cash and may satisfy the conversion spread (that being the excess of the conversion value over the related original principal component) in either cash or stock at option of the Company. Previous to this transaction Rennes has been and continues to be a beneficial owner of the Company, with a beneficial ownership percentage of approximately 9.9%. Rolf Herter, a member of our Board of Directors, is also a director of the Rennes Foundation.

Table of Contents

On July 11, 2008, we entered into a secured convertible note purchase agreement with Whitebox in the amount of \$15.0 million, with a maturity date of July 11, 2010, in the original principal amount of \$15.0 million, which amount is convertible into our common stock at a price of \$9.33 per share, subject to certain adjustments as set forth in the Note. The Company has the option to cause a mandatory conversion and the subsequent surrender of the Note at a Conversion Price of \$9.33 per share, if the average price of the Company's common stock on the trading market exceeds \$18.67 for any consecutive 30 trading days. The Note accrues interest at the rate of 2.5% per annum, payable on an annual basis on July 11th of each year, each date of conversion (as to the principal amount being converted) and the maturity date. The Company relied upon Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 and Regulation D promulgated there under in making this sale to an accredited investor who acquired the Note for investment purposes. Through December 31, 2009 Whitebox converted \$10.7 million of principal and accrued interest into 1,144,356 shares of the Company's common stock. Furthermore, on February 3, 2010 Whitebox, in connection with the Note, converted the remaining principal in the amount of \$4.39 million and accrued interest in the amount of \$62 thousand into 476,662 shares of the Company's common stock.

On April 18, 2008, we entered into a share purchase agreement pursuant to which Fisher Funds Management, acquired 180,000 shares of our unregistered common stock at \$8.19 per share, for an aggregate offering price of approximately \$1.5 million, for the benefit of several accredited investors identified in Footnote 5 of the table at Selling Stockholders in the prospectus which is a part of this registration statement. The Company relied upon Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 and Regulation D promulgated there under in making this sale in a private placement to accredited investors who acquired the shares for investment purposes. Pursuant to the share purchase agreements, Ebix was obligated to file with the SEC a registration statement for the underlying shares of our common stock and use our reasonable best efforts to cause the SEC to declare the registration statement effective. This registration statement, number 333-150371, became effective on February 18, 2009.

On April 7, 2008, we entered into a share purchase agreement pursuant to which Ashford Capital Management, Inc., a registered investment advisor, acquired 990,000 shares of our unregistered common stock at \$8.10 per share, for an aggregate offering price of approximately \$8.0 million, for the benefit of several accredited investors identified in the table at Selling Stockholders in the prospectus which is a part of this registration statement. The Company relied upon Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 and Regulation D promulgated there under in making this sale in a private placement to accredited investors who acquired the shares for investment purposes. Pursuant to the share purchase agreements, Ebix was obligated to file with the SEC a registration statement for the underlying shares of our common stock and use our reasonable best efforts to cause the SEC to declare the registration statement effective. This registration statement, number 333-150371, became effective on February 18, 2009.

On April 2, 2008, we entered into a share purchase agreement pursuant to which the Rennes Foundation, an accredited investor within the meaning of Rule 501 of Regulation D, acquired 360,000 shares of our unregistered common stock at \$8.41 per share, for an aggregate offering price of approximately \$3.0 million. Mr. Rolf Herter, a director of the Rennes Foundation, is a Director of the Company. The Company relied upon Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933 and Regulation D promulgated there under in making this sale in a private placement to accredited investors who acquired the shares for investment purposes. Pursuant to the share purchase agreements, Ebix was obligated to file with the SEC a registration statement for the underlying shares of our common stock and use our reasonable best efforts to cause the SEC to declare the registration statement effective. This registration statement, number 333-150371, became effective on February 18, 2009.

Use of Proceeds from the Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

The proceeds of the above cited recent sales of unregistered shares of our common stock and the issuances of convertible debt were used to finance our acquisitions of E-Z Data in October 2009, Acclamation in August 2008, and Telstra eBusiness Services in January 2008, and to repurchase shares of our common stock from Brit Insurance Holdings, Inc. in April 2008.

Repurchase of Common Stock from Brit

On April 16, 2008, the Company entered into a Stock Purchase Agreement with Brit Insurance Holdings PLC (Brit) for the repurchase of 1,200,000 shares of the company's common stock held by Brit, and consummated the transaction on April 17, 2008. The price was \$6.67 per share, for an aggregate purchase price of \$24.0 million. The Company

financed this share repurchase using a combination of the proceeds of its April 2008 sales of common stock (\$11.0 million), cash on hand (\$8.0 million) and additional borrowings under its revolving line of credit (\$5.0 million).

Table of Contents**Recent Purchases of Equity Securities**

As authorized by our Board of Directors, during the year ended December 31, 2009, we repurchased 80,622 shares of our common stock for an aggregate total purchase price of \$505 thousand.

Item 5. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following data for fiscal years 2009, 2008, and 2007 should be read in conjunction with Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes and other financial information included herein.

Consolidated Financial Highlights

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007	Year Ended December 31, 2006	Year Ended December 31, 2005
	(In thousands, except per share data)				
Results of Operations:					
Revenue	\$ 97,685	\$ 74,752	\$ 42,841	\$ 29,253	\$ 24,100
Operating income	39,256	29,264	12,801	6,712	4,650
Net income	\$ 38,822	\$ 27,314	\$ 12,666	\$ 5,965	\$ 4,322
Net income per share:					
Basic*	\$ 1.24	\$ 0.93	\$ 0.45	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.17
Diluted*	\$ 1.03	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.15
Shares used in computing per share data:					
Basic*	31,398	29,514	27,917	24,912	25,101
Diluted*	38,014	36,780	31,604	28,233	28,089
Financial Position:					
Total assets	\$ 262,167	\$ 141,167	\$ 108,510	\$ 47,352	\$ 27,981
Short-term debt	52,487	37,192	16,161	11,006	969
Long-term debt		15,000	20,486	934	1,844
Redeemable common stock					1,461
Stockholders' equity	\$ 170,743	\$ 70,142	\$ 60,678	\$ 26,166	\$ 17,501

* Adjusted to reflect the effect of the 3-for-1 stock split dated January 4, 2010

Table of Contents**Item 6. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

As used herein, the terms Ebix, the Company, we, our and us refer to Ebix, Inc., a Delaware corporation, consolidated subsidiaries as a combined entity.

The information contained in this section has been derived from our historical financial statements and should be read together with our historical financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this document. The discussion below contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties including, but not limited to: demand and acceptance of services offered by us, our ability to achieve and maintain acceptable cost levels, rate levels and actions by competitors, regulatory matters, general economic conditions, and changing business strategies. Forward-looking statements are subject to a number of factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expressed or implied expectations, including, but not limited to our performance in future periods, our ability to generate working capital from operations, the adequacy of our insurance coverage, and the results of litigation or investigation. Our forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of terminology such as anticipates, expects, intends, believes, will or the negative thereof or variations thereon or comparable terminology. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

OVERVIEW

Ebix, Inc. is a leading international supplier of on-demand software and e-commerce solutions to the insurance industry. Ebix provides a series of application software products for the insurance industry ranging from carrier systems, agency systems and exchanges to custom software development for all entities involved in the insurance and financial industries. Approximately 80% of the Company's revenues are of a recurring nature. Rather than license our products in perpetuity, we typically either license them for a few years with ongoing support revenues, or license them on a limited term basis using a subscription hosting or ASP model. Our goal is to be the leading powerhouse of backend insurance transactions in the world. The Company's technology vision is to focus on convergence of all insurance channels, processes and entities in a manner such that data can seamlessly flow once a data entry has been made. Our customers include many of the top insurance and financial sector companies in the world.

The insurance industry has undergone significant consolidation over the past several years driven by the need for, and benefits from, economies of scale and scope in providing insurance in a competitive environment. The insurance markets have also seen a steady increase in the desire to reduce paper based processes and improve efficiency both at the back-end side and also at the consumer end side. Such consolidation has involved both insurance carriers and insurance brokers and is directly impacting the manner in which insurance products are distributed. Management believes the world-wide insurance industry will continue to experience significant change and the need for increased efficiencies through online exchanges and streamlined processes. The changes in the insurance industry are likely to create new opportunities for the Company.

Management focuses on a variety of key indicators to monitor operating and financial performance. These performance indicators include measurements of revenue growth, operating income, operating margin, income from continuing operations, diluted earnings per share, and cash provided by operating activities. We monitor these indicators, in conjunction with our corporate governance practices, to ensure that business vitality is maintained and effective control is exercised.

The key performance indicators for the twelve months ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were as follows:

	Key Performance Indicators		
	Twelve Months Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)		
Revenue	\$ 97,685	\$ 74,752	\$ 42,841

Revenue growth	31%	74%	46%
Operating income	\$ 39,256	\$ 29,264	\$ 12,801
Operating margin	40%	39%	30%
Net Income	\$ 38,822	\$ 27,314	\$ 12,666
Diluted earnings per share *	\$ 1.03	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.40
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 33,876	\$ 26,825	\$ 15,039

* **Adjusted to reflect the effect of the 3-for-1 stock split dated January 4, 2010**

Table of Contents**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS****Ebix, Inc. Subsidiaries**

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007
	(In thousands)		
Operating revenue:	\$ 97,685	\$ 74,752	\$ 42,841
Operating expenses:			
Costs of services provided	21,274	14,161	7,114
Product development	11,362	8,962	7,609
Sales and marketing	5,040	4,344	4,116
General and administrative	16,798	14,715	8,602
Amortization and depreciation	3,955	3,306	2,599
Total operating expenses	58,429	45,488	30,040
Operating income	39,256	29,264	12,801
Interest income (expense), net	(871)	(1,151)	151
Other non-operating income	89		
Foreign exchange gain	1,358	586	247
Income before taxes	39,832	28,699	13,199
Income tax expense	(1,010)	(1,385)	(533)
Net income	\$ 38,822	\$ 27,314	\$ 12,666

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009 AND 2008**Operating Revenue**

The Company derives its revenues primarily from professional and support services, which includes revenue generated from software development projects and associated fees for consulting, implementation, training, and project management provided to customers with installed systems, subscription and transaction fees pertaining to services delivered over our exchanges or from our ASP platforms, and business process outsourcing revenue. Ebix's revenue streams come from four product channels. Presented in the table below is the breakout of our revenues for each of those product channels the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2009	2008
<i>(dollar amounts in thousands)</i>		
Carrier Systems	\$ 10,624	\$ 11,314
Exchanges	\$ 60,764	\$ 42,711
BPO	\$ 14,698	\$ 8,380
Broker Systems	\$ 11,599	\$ 12,347
Totals	\$ 97,685	\$ 74,752

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2009 our total revenue increased \$22.9 million or 30.7%, to \$97.7 million in 2009 compared to \$74.8 million in 2008. The increase in revenues is a result of both the impact of strategic business acquisitions made during 2009 and 2008 particularly in the area of exchanges, and in our BPO channel, as well as organic growth realized in our BPO and Exchange channels. We are able to quickly integrate business acquisitions into our existing operations and thereby rapidly leverage product cross-selling opportunities. The specific components of our revenue and the changes experienced during the past year are discussed further below.

Exchange division revenues increased \$18.1 million, which was primarily due to net increases of approximately \$9.2 million from the health insurance sector and \$8.9 million from the life & annuity sector.

Table of Contents

BPO division revenues increased \$6.3 million primarily due to greater demand for our insurance certificate creation and tracking services. The Company was able to increase sales in this product channel in spite of the downturn in the housing industry which drove down the transaction volume derived from clients associated with the construction industry.

Broker Systems division revenue decreased \$748 thousand which was primarily caused by a \$943 thousand reduction in support and maintenance revenues associated with our legacy products as we continue to migrate customers off of these older platforms, and the strengthening of U.S. dollar against the Australian dollar which appreciated by 7.8% during the year and resulted in an approximate drop of \$571 thousand of reported revenues from our broker systems operations in Australia. The revenue declines were partially offset by \$335 thousand of sales growth from our in our broker system operations in New Zealand. The revenue decline largely can be associated to the overall downturn in the worldwide insurance markets in 2009, resulting in brokers spending less money on back end systems.

Carrier Systems division revenue decreased \$690 thousand due to temporary delays in capital spending decisions as related to investments in back-end systems by large insurance companies. During 2010 we expect these insurance carriers to deploy new technologies and increase their spending for system development, and that our revenues from this channel will improve during the forthcoming year.

Costs of Services Provided

Costs of services provided, which includes costs associated with customer support, consulting, implementation, and training services, increased \$7.1 million or 50.2%, from \$14.2 million in 2008 to \$21.3 million in 2009. This net cost increase is primarily attributable to approximately \$6.1 million of additional personnel, professional services, and facility costs associated with our recent acquisitions of ConfirmNet, Facts, Peak, and E-Z Data. Also contributing to the increases in the costs of services provided was approximately \$395 thousand of additional personnel related costs in support of existing operations.

Product Development Expenses

Product development expenses increased \$2.4 million or 26.8%, from \$9.0 million in 2008 to \$11.4 million in 2009. The Company's product development efforts are focused on the development new technologies for insurance carriers, brokers and agents, and the development of new exchanges for international and domestic markets. This increase is primarily due to costs associated with new product development activities in support of our exchange and BPO channels.

Sales and Marketing Expenses

Sales and marketing expenses increased \$696 thousand or 16%, from \$4.3 million in 2008 to \$5.0 million in 2009. This increase is primarily attributable to additional personnel and marketing costs in support of the increased revenues being generated by our exchange and BPO channel amounting to \$1.1 million, partially offset by approximately \$347 thousand in reduced direct mailing, consulting, and travel costs.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses increased \$2.1 million or 14.2%, from \$14.7 million in 2008 to \$16.8 million in 2009. This increase is the result of additional expenses associated with increased employee count, audit and legal fees, tax advisory services, share-based compensation, and discretionary bonuses amounting approximately \$1.7 million in the aggregate.

Table of Contents***Amortization and Depreciation Expenses***

Amortization and depreciation expenses increased \$649 thousand, or 19.6%, from \$3.3 million in 2008 to \$3.9 million in 2009. Additional amortization cost amounting to \$507 thousand was recognized in connection with the amortization of acquired intangible assets associated with the business combinations completed during 2008 and 2009. Also the Company recorded \$211 thousand of additional depreciation expenses incurred by Facts, Peak, and E-Z Data operations which were acquired during 2009.

Interest Income

Interest income decreased \$276 thousand or 58.1% from \$475 thousand in 2008 to \$199 thousand in 2009 primarily due to a lower effective interest rate earned on deposited funds which dropped from 4.52% in 2008 to 1.45% in 2009.

Interest Expense

Interest expense decreased \$556 thousand or 34.2% from \$1.6 million in 2008 to \$1.1 million in 2009. This decrease is primarily due to a reduction of \$540 thousand in the average outstanding balance on our revolving line of credit in conjunction with a 2.36% drop in the interest rate on the credit facility from 4.00% to 1.64%, which together facilitated a \$539 thousand reduction in interest expense.

Foreign Exchange Gain

Foreign exchange gains increased \$772 thousand or 131.7% from \$586 thousand in 2008 to \$1.4 million in 2009. This improvement is primarily due to the \$498 thousand increase in the fair value of the derivative instruments the Company put in place during 2009 to hedge the impact of fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Indian rupee as pertaining to the U.S. dollar denominated invoices issued by our Indian subsidiary whose functional currency is the Indian rupee. The remaining \$274 thousand of increase foreign exchange gains result from the settlement of transactions denominated in other than our subsidiary's functional currency.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense decreased \$375 thousand, or 27.1%, from \$1.4 million in 2008 to \$1.0 million in 2009. Our effective tax rate was 2.5% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2009, down from 4.8% for the same period in 2008. Primarily affecting the decrease in income tax expense and our consolidated effective tax rate was the \$2.82 million release of a portion of the preexisting valuation allowance that had been held against cumulative legacy net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards in the United States, partially offset by a \$2.04 million charge to increase the Company's reserves for uncertain tax filing positions as evaluated by management. Also facilitating the relatively low consolidated world-wide effective tax rate was the utilization of \$14.6 million of NOL's to offset 2009 U.S. taxable income and advantages the Company realizes from conducting activities in certain foreign low tax jurisdictions.

TWELVE MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007***Operating Revenue***

Total revenue The Company's revenues are derived primarily from the services sector with a smaller portion coming from the software licensing business. Service sector revenue includes transaction fees, hosting fees, implementation, software development and customization, maintenance, consulting, training and project management services provided to the Company's customers using our data exchanges, ASP platforms, and other services. Software licensing revenue includes revenue derived from the licensing of our proprietary platforms and the licensing of third party software applications. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2008 our total revenue increased \$31.9 million or 74%, to \$74.8 million in 2008 compared to \$42.8 million in 2007. The increase in operating revenue is a result of both organic and acquisitive growth with the effect of recently completed business combinations having greater impact. We have consistently demonstrated the ability to quickly integrate business acquisition into existing operations and thereby rapidly leverage product cross-selling opportunities. The specific components of our revenue and the changes experienced during the past year are discussed further below.

Table of Contents

Services revenue increased \$33.7 million or 86%, from \$39.4 million in 2007 to \$73.1 million in 2008. Essentially all divisions and sales channels achieved revenue increases during 2008, as further discussed below.

Carrier Systems division revenue increased \$0.5 million due primarily to system development work being done for large insurance carrier customers of our EbixAdvantage division.

Exchange division revenues increased \$23.0 million which includes revenue increases of approximately \$15.7 million from the EbixExchange-Australia (formerly Telstra eBusiness Services; acquired in January 2008), \$4.9 million from the EbixHealth (formerly Acclamation; acquired in August 2008). EbixExchange-U.S. (which includes our annuity and life insurance exchanges) achieved a \$3.7 million increase in revenues during 2008.

BPO division revenues increased \$7.1 million which includes revenue increases of approximately \$5.5 million from EbixBPO s-Hemet, CA operations (formerly IDS; acquired in November 2007), \$596 thousand from the EbixBPO s-Portland, MI operations (formerly Periculum; acquired in April 2008), and \$1.1 million from EbixBPO s-San Diego, CA operations (formerly ConfirmNet; acquired in November 2008). EbixBPO s-Hemet, CA operation represents the headquarters of the newly formed EbixBPO division.

Broker Systems division revenue increased \$1.3 million primarily from growth in our Australian operations. Partially offsetting these increases to our services revenue is a \$412 thousand reduction in support and maintenance revenues associated with our legacy products. We expect that the support and maintenance services associated with the Company s legacy products will continue to decrease due to our pronounced philosophy of finishing legacy support as an offering in the future.

Software licensing revenue decreased \$1.8 million or 53%, from \$3.5 million in 2007 to \$1.6 million in 2008. This decrease is primarily associated with two significant contracts executed in 2007 by our Infinity division (an operating component of Carrier Systems division). The customer arrangements involved the sale of source code and application software licenses.

Costs of services provided

Costs of services provided, which includes costs associated with customer support, consulting, implementation, and training services, increased \$7.0 million or 99%, from \$7.1 million in 2007 to \$14.2 million in 2008. This increase is related to the full year inclusion related costs incurred by IDS and Telstra (acquired in November 2007 and January 2008, respectively) which added \$4.4 million to the costs of providing customer services, and to the recent acquisitions of Periculum, Acclamation and Confirmnet (acquired in April 2008, August 2008 and November 2008, respectively) which added \$2.2 million to the costs of providing services to our customers. Overall our costs of services provided as a percentage of revenues increased to 18.9% in 2008 from 16.6% in 2007.

Product development expenses

Product development expenses increased \$1.4 million or 18%, from \$7.6 million in 2007 to \$9.0 million in 2008. The Company s product development efforts continue to be focused on the enhancement of the EbixExchange, EbixLife, Insurance Certificate- BPO, AnnuityNet, and LifeSpeed BRICS, and eGlobal, product and service lines, the development new technologies for insurance carriers, brokers and agents, and the development of new exchanges for international and domestic markets. During the year we experienced an \$872 thousand increase in support of product development costs in our Exchange division, and a \$211 thousand increase in product development costs in support of our Carrier Systems division. Overall our product development expenses as a percentage of revenues decreased from 12.0% in 2008 from 17.8% in 2007.

Sales and marketing expenses

Sales and marketing expenses increased \$228 thousand or 6%, from \$4.2 million in 2007 to \$4.3 million in 2008. This increase is attributable to \$1 million of additional costs attributable to the recent acquisitions of Telstra and Acclamation, offset by approximately \$775 thousand of cost reductions in our U.S. operations as a result of deploying more efficient means of reaching out to our market base and cost reductions in support of our legacy products. Overall our sales and marketing expenses as a percentage of revenues decreased to 5.8% in 2008 from 9.6% in 2007.

Table of Contents***General and administrative expense***

General and administrative expenses increased \$6.1 million or 71%, from \$8.6 million in 2007 to \$14.7 million in 2008. Approximately \$4.2 million of this increase is associated with payroll, communications, and facility costs attributable to the recent acquisitions of Telstra and Acclamation. We also experienced increases in general and administrative expenses in our U.S. headquarters aggregating to approximately \$2.0 million, which were principally associated with increases in discretionary share-based compensation, travel related costs, audit and legal fees, and investor relations costs. Overall our general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenue slightly decreased to 19.7% in 2008 from 20.1% in 2007.

Amortization and depreciation expenses

Amortization and depreciation expenses increased \$707 thousand, or 27%, from \$2.6 million in 2007 to \$3.3 million in 2008. The increase is primarily due to the amortization of the customer relationship and developed technology intangible assets that were acquired in connection with our acquisitions of Telstra, Acclamation, and ConfirmNet which increased amortization expenses by \$469 thousand, \$97 thousand, and \$43 thousand respectively.

Interest Expense (net)

Interest expense (net of interest income) increased \$1.0 million, from \$151 thousand in 2007 to \$1.2 million in 2008. The increase is primarily due to additional borrowings on the Company's revolving line of credit in the amount of \$9.3 million at an average interest of 4.55% giving rise to approximately \$423 thousand of additional interest expense, and the issuance of two convertible debt promissory notes in the aggregate amount of \$35 million (\$20 million in December 2007 and \$15 million in July 2008) at an interest rate of 2.5% resulting in approximately \$672 thousand of incremental interest expense.

Income Taxes

Income tax expense increased \$852 thousand, or 160%, from \$533 thousand in 2007 to \$1.4 million in 2008. The Company's effective tax rate was 4.83% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2008, down from 4.04% for the same period in 2007. Primarily affecting the increase in income tax expense and our consolidated effective tax rate was the impact of statutory tax rates associated with the change in the mix of taxable income amongst the various domestic and foreign tax jurisdictions in which the Company operated. Favorably impacting our consolidated effective tax rate is result of advantages the Company has from conducting activities in certain foreign low tax jurisdictions. Furthermore, in the United States, the Company utilized \$9.3 million of available net operating losses to offset the current year's U.S. domestic taxable income.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our ability to generate significant cash flows from operating activities is one of our fundamental financial strengths. Our principal sources of liquidity are the cash flows provided by our operating activities, our revolving credit facility, and cash and cash equivalents on hand. Due to the effect of temporary or timing differences resulting from the differing treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes and minimum alternative tax obligations in the U.S. and India, future cash outlays for income taxes are expected to exceed current income tax expense but will not adversely impact the Company's liquidity position. We intend to utilize cash flows generated by our ongoing operating activities, in combination with renewing our revolving credit facility and the possible issuance of additional equity or debt securities to fund capital expenditures and organic growth initiatives, to make acquisitions, to retire outstanding indebtedness, and to possibly repurchase shares of our common stock as market and operation conditions warrant.

We believe that anticipated cash flows provided by our operating activities, together with current cash balances and access to our credit facilities and the capital markets, if required, will be sufficient to meet our projected cash requirements for the next twelve months, and the foreseeable future thereafter, although any projections of future cash needs, cash flows, and the general market condition for credit and equity securities may be subject to substantial uncertainty. In the event additional liquidity needs arise, we may raise funds from a combination of sources, including the potential issuance of debt or equity securities.

Table of Contents

We continue to strategically evaluate our ability to sell additional equity or debt securities, to expand existing or obtain new credit facilities from lenders, and to restructure our debt in order to strengthen our financial position. The sale of additional equity or convertible debt securities could result in additional dilution to our shareholders. We regularly evaluate our liquidity requirements, including the need for additional debt or equity offerings, when considering potential business acquisitions, development of new products or services, or the retirement of debt. During 2010 the Company intends to utilize its cash and other financing resources towards making strategic accretive acquisitions in the insurance data exchange arena. However, there are no assurances that such financing facilities will be available in amounts or on terms acceptable to us, if at all.

In February 2010 the Company entered into a new credit facility with Bank of America (BOA). The new financing is comprised of a two-year, \$25 million secured revolving credit facility, and a \$10 million secured term loan which amortizes over a two year period with quarterly principal and interest payments commencing on March 31, 2010 and a final payment of all remaining outstanding principal and accrued interest due on February 12, 2012. The credit facility also includes an accordion feature providing for an expansion of \$10.0 million with the participation of an additional commercial bank participating in the facility with BOA as administrative agent. The initial interest rate applicable to the entire BOA credit facility is LIBOR plus 1.75%.

Regarding the \$20.0 million December 18, 2007 convertible note with Whitebox, on October 7, 2009 Ebix elected to exercise its mandatory conversion option. As specified by the applicable section of the convertible note agreement, since the price of the Company s common stock remained above the \$14.22 per share threshold price for 30 consecutive trading days the Company caused Whitebox to surrender the underlying 2.5% Secured Convertible Promissory Note due December 18, 2009, and to convert the remaining principal in the amount of \$5.3 million together with accrued interest thereon in the amount of \$105 thousand into 762,810 shares of the Company s common stock at a conversion price of \$7.09 per share.

Regarding the \$15.0 million July 11, 2008 convertible note with Whitebox, through December 31, 2009 Whitebox converted \$10.7 million of principal and accrued interest into 1,144,356 shares of the Company s common stock. Furthermore On February 3, 2010 Whitebox fully converted the remaining principal on the Note in the amount of \$4.39 million and accrued interest in the amount of \$62 thousand into 476,662 shares of the Company s common stock.

Our cash and cash equivalents were \$19.2 million and \$9.5 million at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Our current ratio improved to 0.62 at December 31, 2009 as compared to 0.47 at December 31, 2008, although a working capital deficit in the amount of \$28.6 million exists at the end of the year. The improvement in our short-term liquidity position is primarily the result of additional trade receivables generated by our increased revenue streams, and increased cash provided by our ongoing operating activities. The existing working capital deficit is essentially the result of an accounting reclassification, driven by two factors. Firstly, due to the current classification of our existing two-year revolving line of credit which was to mature in February 2010; and secondly, the current classification of the convertible notes issued in August 2009 and maturing in August 2011, but which are required to be classified as current due to the fact that the underlying shares are considered to be in the money given their respective conversion prices as compared to the price of the Company s common stock on December 31, 2009 and the Company s obligation to settle the principal amount of any conversion in cash. We believe that our ability to generate sustainable significant cash flows from operations will enable the Company to continue to fund its current liabilities from current assets including available cash balances for the foreseeable future.

Operating Activities

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2009, the Company generated \$33.9 million of net cash flow from operating activities compared to \$26.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, a 26.5% increase. The major source of cash provided by operating activities for 2009 was net income of \$38.8 million, net of \$(9.7) million in working capital requirements, \$3.9 million of depreciation and amortization, and \$1.4 million of non-cash compensation.

Table of Contents

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2008, the Company generated \$26.8 million of net cash flow from operating activities compared to \$15.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, a 76% increase. The major source of cash provided by operating activities for 2008 was net income of \$27.3 million, net of \$(2.9) million in working capital requirements, \$3.3 million of depreciation and amortization, and \$703 thousand of non-cash compensation.

Investing Activities

Net cash used for investing activities totaled \$47.4 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2009 of which \$7.9 million was used for the October 2009 acquisition of Peak (net of \$187 thousand of cash acquired), \$25.4 million was used for the cash consideration portion of the E-Z Data acquisition purchase price (net of \$206 of cash acquired), \$6.2 million was used for the May 2009 acquisition of Facts (net of \$796 thousand of cash acquired), \$1.0 million was used to fulfill earn-out payment obligations to the former shareholders of IDS (a November 2007 business acquisition), \$3.3 million was used to fulfill earn-out payment obligations to the former shareholders of ConfirmNet (a November 2008 business acquisition), \$3.1 million was used for purchases of operating equipment to enhance the performance of our technology platforms, and \$263 thousand was used investments in marketable securities (specifically bank certificates of deposit).

Net cash used for investing activities totaled \$73.3 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2008, of which \$43.0 million was used for the January 2008 purchase of Telstra (net of 1.3 million of cash acquired), \$21.4 million was used for the August 2008 purchase of Acclamation (net of the \$635 thousand of cash acquired), \$1.1 million was used for the April 2008 purchase of Periculum (net of the 30 thousand of cash acquired), \$7.3 million was used for the November 2008 purchase of ConfirmNet (net of \$61 thousand cash acquired), \$500 thousand was used to fulfill an earn-out payment to for shareholders of Infinity (a 2006 business acquisition) and \$614 thousand was used for capital expenditures pertaining to the enhancement of our technology platforms and the purchases of operating equipment.

Financing Activities

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2009 the net cash provided by financing activities was \$23.2 million. This financing cash inflow was comprised of \$25.0 million from the proceeds two convertible debt issuances and \$1.6 million from exercise of stock options. Partially offsetting these financing cash inflows was \$1.8 million of payments against our line of credit (net of \$27.1 million of draws), \$1.0 million was used to service existing long-term debt and capital lease obligations, and \$507 thousand to complete open market repurchases of our common stock.

Net cash provided by financing activities for the twelve months ended December 31, 2008 totaled \$12.3 million. During the 2008 reporting period the Company borrowed \$9.3 million from our revolving line of credit, received \$15.0 million from the issuance of convertible debt, and received \$12.5 million from unregistered sales of our common stock. The proceeds of these financing inflows were primarily used for operating and working capital needs, and to complete the acquisition of Acclamation in August 2008. Also, in April of 2008 the Company used \$24.2 million to repurchase 1.2 million shares of our common stock, at \$20.00 per share, from Brit. In addition during the year the Company used \$1.0 million to repurchase shares of our common stock on the open market, \$503 thousand to service existing long-term debt and capital lease obligations, and received \$1.2 million from the exercise of stock options.

Revolving Credit Facility

As of December 31, 2009 the Company had a \$25.0 million revolving line of credit facility with Bank of America Corporation. The line provides for a variable interest rate at Libor plus 1.3%, is secured by a first security interest in substantially all of the Company's assets. The underlying Loan and Security Agreement was set to expire on August 31, 2009, however, as a result of further amendments to the Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement (the amended loan agreement) which was effective as of August 27, 2009, the revolving credit line facility was extended to February 15, 2010 at the same Libor plus 1.3% interest rate. The amended loan agreement also contains certain restrictive covenants concerning the incurrence of new debt and consummation of new business acquisitions. The Company was in full compliance with all such financial and restrictive covenants as of December 31, 2009. There are no outstanding events of default.

Table of Contents

As of December 31, 2009 the outstanding balance on the line was \$23.1 million and the facility carried an interest rate of 1.53%, thereby leaving \$1.9 million available under that credit facility. During the year ending December 31, 2009 the Company borrowed \$27.1 million from the revolving line of credit facility and repaid \$28.9 million against the credit line.

In February 2010 the Company entered into a new credit facility with Bank of America. This arrangement is further described in Note 18 Subsequent Events to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

The following table summarizes our significant contractual purchase obligations and other long-term obligations as of December 31, 2009. The table excludes commitments that are contingent based on events or factors uncertain at this time.

	Total	Payment Due by Period			More than 5 years
		Less Than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years (in thousands)	3 - 5 Years	
Short and Long-term Debt	\$ 52,487	\$ 27,487	\$ 25,000	\$	\$
Operating leases	10,410	3,118	4,526	2,616	150
Capital Leases	1,267	596	574	97	
Total	\$ 64,164	\$ 31,201	\$ 30,100	\$ 2,713	\$ 150

Off Balance Sheet Transactions

We do not engage in off-balance sheet financing activities.

Inflation

We do not believe that the rate of inflation has had a material effect on our operating results. However, inflation could adversely affect our future operating results.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

The following are recently issued accounting pronouncements that are pertinent to the Company's business:

In October 2009, the FASB issued amended revenue recognition guidance for arrangements with multiple deliverables. The new guidance eliminates the requirement that all undelivered elements have Vendor Specific Objective Evidence (VSOE) or Third Party Evidence (TPE) before an entity can recognize the portion of an overall arrangement fee that is attributable to items that already been delivered. In the absence of VSOE or TPE of the standalone selling price for one or more delivered or undelivered elements in a multiple-element arrangement, the overall arrangement fee will be allocated to each element (both delivered and undelivered items) based on their relative estimated selling price.

In September 2009, FASB issued new guidance related to revenue arrangement with multiple deliverables which: (a) provides application guidance on whether multiple deliverables exist in an arrangement with a customer, and if so, how the arrangement consideration should be separated and allocated; (b) requires an entity to allocate revenue using estimated selling prices of deliverables if vendor-specific objective evidence or third party evidence of selling prices is not available; and, (c) eliminates the use of the residual method to allocate revenue. This guidance is to be applied on a prospective basis for revenue arrangements entered into in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010, with earlier application permitted. Alternatively, an entity can elect to adopt new guidance on a retrospective basis. The Company will adopt this new guidance in 2011 and currently is in process of assessing its impact.

Table of Contents

Also in September 2009, the FASB issued new guidance related to certain revenue arrangements that include software elements which removes tangible products from the scope of previously issued authoritative guidance on software revenue recognition and provides guidance on determining whether software deliverables in an arrangement that include tangible products are within the scope of existing software revenue guidance. This guidance is to be applied on a prospective basis for revenue arrangements entered into in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010, with earlier application permitted. Alternatively, an entity can elect to adopt new guidance on a retrospective basis. The Company will adopt this new guidance in 2011 but does not expect its adoption to have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows, as the sale of tangible products are not a significant component of the Company's revenues.

In May 2009, the FASB issued new accounting guidance related to accounting and disclosure of subsequent events, which provides guidance to establish general standards of accounting for, and disclosures of, events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. The new guidance is effective for interim or fiscal periods ending after June 15, 2009. Accordingly, the Company adopted the provisions of the guidance effective from June 30, 2009. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. The provisions of this new guidance will result in additional disclosures with respect to subsequent events.

In April 2009, FASB issued new accounting guidance related to interim disclosure about the fair value of the financial instruments. The guidance requires disclosures about fair value of financial instruments in interim as well as annual financial statements. This guidance is effective for periods ending after June 15, 2009. Accordingly, the Company adopted the guidance on September, 2009. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. However, the provisions of the guidance did result in additional disclosures with respect to the fair value of the Company's financial instruments. See Note 11, *Derivative Instruments*, for these additional disclosures.

Furthermore in the April 2009 the FASB issued additional guidance regarding the determination of fair which provides clarification in order to make fair value measurements more consistent and reaffirms the objective of fair value measurements, specifically how much an asset would be sold for in an orderly transaction (as opposed to a distressed or forced transaction) at the date of the financial statements under current market conditions and emphasizes the need to use judgment to ascertain if a formerly active market has become inactive and how to determine fair values when markets have become inactive. The Company has adopted this accounting guidance, and its adoption did not have material impact on our consolidated financial position and results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued new accounting guidance pertaining to the accounting for business combinations and related disclosures. This new guidance addresses the recognition and accounting for identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and non-controlling interests in business combinations. The guidance also establishes expanded disclosure requirements for business and improves the relevance, representational faithfulness, and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial reports about a business combination and its effects. The guidance was effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and we applied this new pronouncement to the 2009 acquisitions of EZ Data, Facts and Peak Performance.

Table of Contents**APPLICATION OF CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP), as promulgated in the United States, requires our management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and related disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities in our Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes. We believe the most complex and sensitive judgments, because of their significance to the Consolidated Financial Statements, result primarily from the need to make estimates and assumptions about the effects of matters that are inherently uncertain. The following accounting policies involve the use of critical accounting estimates because they are particularly dependent on estimates and assumptions made by management about matters that are uncertain at the time the accounting estimates are made. In addition, while we have used our best estimates based on facts and circumstances available to us at the time, different estimates reasonably could have been used in the current period, or changes in the accounting estimates that we used are reasonably likely to occur from period to period which may have a material impact on our financial condition and results of operations. For additional information about these policies, see Note 1 of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K. Although we believe that our estimates, assumptions and judgments are reasonable, they are limited based upon information presently available. Actual results may differ significantly from these estimates under different assumptions, judgments or conditions.

Revenue Recognition

The Company derives its revenues primarily from professional and support services, which includes revenue generated from software development projects and associated fees for consulting, implementation, training, and project management provided to customers with installed systems, subscription and transaction fees pertaining to services delivered over our exchanges or from our application service provider (ASP) platforms, and business process outsourcing revenue. Sales and value-added taxes are not included in revenues, but rather are recorded as a liability until the taxes assessed are remitted to the respective taxing authorities.

In accordance with Financial Accounting Standard Board (FASB) and Securities and Exchange Commission Staff Accounting (SEC) accounting guidance on revenue recognition the Company considers revenue earned and realizable when: (a) persuasive evidence of the sales arrangement exists, (b) the arrangement fee is fixed or determinable, (c) service delivery or performance has occurred, (d) customer acceptance has been received, if contractually required, and (e) collectability of the arrangement fee is probable. The Company typically uses signed contractual agreements as persuasive evidence of a sales arrangement. We apply the provisions of the relevant FASB accounting pronouncements related to all transactions involving the license of software where the software deliverables are considered more than inconsequential to the other elements in the arrangement. For contracts that contain multiple deliverables, we analyze the revenue arrangements in accordance with the appropriate authoritative guidance, which provides criteria governing how to determine whether goods or services that are delivered separately in a bundled sales arrangement should be considered as separate units of accounting for the purpose of revenue recognition. Deliverables are accounted for separately if they meet all of the following criteria: (a) the delivered item has value to the customer on a stand-alone basis; (b) there is objective and reliable evidence of the fair value of the undelivered items; and (c) if the arrangement includes a general right of return relative to the delivered items, the delivery or performance of the undelivered items is probable and substantially controlled by the Company.

The Company begins to recognize revenue from license fees for its ASP products upon delivery and the customer's acceptance of the software implementation and customizations if applicable. Transaction services fee revenue for this use of our exchanges or ASP platforms is recognized as the transactions occur and are generally billed in arrears. Service fees for hosting arrangements are recognized over the requisite service period. Revenue derived from the licensing of third party software products in connection with sales of the Company's software licenses and is recognized upon delivery together with the Company's licensed software products. Training, data conversion, installation, and consulting services fees are recognized as revenue when the services are performed. Revenue for maintenance and support services is recognized ratably over the term of the support agreement. Revenues derived from initial setup or registration fees are recognized ratably over the term of the agreement in accordance with FASB and SEC accounting guidance on revenue recognition.

Deferred revenue includes maintenance and support payments or billings that have been received and recorded prior to performance and, in certain cases, cash collections; initial setup or registration fees under hosting agreements; software license fees received in advance of delivery, acceptance, and/or completion of the earnings process; and amounts received under multi-element arrangements in which objective evidence of the fair value for the undelivered elements does not exist. In these instances revenue is recognized when the fair value of the undelivered elements is determinable or when all contractual elements have been completed and delivered.

Table of Contents**Allowance for Doubtful Accounts Receivable**

Management specifically analyzes accounts receivable and historical bad debts, write-offs, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness, current economic trends and changes in our customer payment terms when evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts.

Valuation of Goodwill

Goodwill represents the cost in excess of the fair value of the identifiable net assets of acquired businesses. The Company applies the provisions of the FASB's accounting guidance on goodwill and other intangible assets which addresses how goodwill and other acquired intangible assets should be accounted for in financial statements. In this regard we test these intangible assets for impairment annually or more frequently if indicators of potential impairment are present. Such potential impairment indicators include a significant change in the business climate, legal factors, operating performance indicators, competition, and the sale or disposition of a significant portion of the business. The testing involves comparing the reporting unit and intangible asset carrying values to their respective fair values; we determine fair value by applying the discounted cash flow method using the present value of future estimated net cash flows.

These projections of cash flows are based on our views of growth rates, anticipated future economic conditions and the appropriate discount rates relative to risk and estimates of residual values. We believe that our estimates are consistent with assumptions that marketplace participants would use in their estimates of fair value. Our estimates of fair value for each reporting unit are corroborated by market multiple comparables. The use of different estimates or assumptions for our projected discounted cash flows (e.g., growth rates, future economic conditions, discount rates and estimates of terminal values) when determining the fair value of our reporting units could result in different values and may result in a goodwill impairment charge. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, we had no impairment of our reporting unit goodwill balances. For additional information about goodwill, see Note 1 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in this Form 10-K.

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes in accordance with FASB accounting guidance on the accounting and disclosure of income taxes, which involves estimating the Company's current tax exposure together with assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. We then assess the likelihood that our net deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled, and, to the extent we believe that recovery is not likely, we must establish a valuation allowance. In this regard a partial valuation allowance is currently set against some of our accumulated domestic net operating loss carryforwards because we believe it is more likely than not that a portion of this deferred tax asset may not be realizable due to uncertainty as to future taxable income being generated by our EbixHealth division as a result of the impact of pending healthcare legislation.

The Company has not provided deferred U.S. taxes on its unremitted foreign earnings because it considers them to be permanently re-invested.

The Company follows the provisions of FASB accounting guidance on accounting for uncertain income tax positions. This guidance clarified the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes by prescribing the minimum recognition threshold a tax position is required to meet before being recognized in the financial statements. The guidance utilizes a two-step approach for evaluating tax positions. Recognition (Step 1) occurs when an enterprise concludes that a tax position, based solely on its technical merits is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination. Measurement (Step 2) is only addressed if Step 1 has been satisfied. Under Step 2, the tax benefit is measured at the largest amount of benefit, determined on a cumulative probability basis that is more likely than not to be realized upon final settlement.

Foreign Currency Translation

Our reporting currency is the U.S. dollar. The functional currency of the Company's foreign subsidiaries is generally the local currency of the country in which the subsidiary operates. The assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries are translated into U.S. Dollars at the rates of exchange at the balance sheet dates. Income and expense accounts are translated at the average exchange rates in effect during the period. Gains and losses resulting from translation

adjustments are included as a component of other comprehensive income in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Foreign exchange transaction gains and losses that are derived from transactions denominated in other than the subsidiary's functional currency is included in the determination of net income.

Table of Contents**Quarterly Financial Information (unaudited):**

The following is the unaudited quarterly financial information for 2009, 2008 and 2007:

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	(in thousands, except per share data)			
Year Ended December 31, 2009				
Total revenues	\$ 20,668	\$ 22,421	\$ 23,292	\$ 31,304
Gross Profit	16,367	17,889	18,827	23,328
Operating income	8,357	9,260	9,783	11,856
Net income	8,335	8,956	9,434	12,097
Net income per common share:				
Basic *	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.36
Diluted *	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.31
Year Ended December 31, 2008				
Total revenues	\$ 16,639	\$ 17,803	\$ 20,168	\$ 20,142
Gross Profit	13,703	14,578	16,228	16,083
Operating income	6,143	6,905	8,119	8,097
Net income	5,670	6,336	7,398	7,910
Net income per common share:				
Basic *	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.27
Diluted *	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.22
Year Ended December 31, 2007				
Total revenues	\$ 9,018	\$ 9,816	\$ 11,807	\$ 12,201
Gross Profit	7,452	8,098	9,966	10,211
Operating income	2,238	2,298	3,712	4,553
Net income	1,962	2,513	3,693	4,498
Net income per common share:				
Basic *	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.15
Diluted *	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.13

* **Adjusted for all periods presented to reflect the effect of the 3-for-1 stock split dated January 4, 2010**

Table of Contents**Item 6A: QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK**

The Company is subject to certain market risks, including foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The Company's exposure to foreign currency exchange rates risk is related our foreign-based operations where transactions are denominated in foreign currencies and are subject to market risk with respect to fluctuations in the relative value of currencies. Most of the Company's operations are based in the U.S. and, accordingly, the majority of our transactions are denominated in U.S. dollars, however, the Company has operations in Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, and India, and we conduct transactions in the local currencies of each location. There can be no assurance that fluctuations in the value of foreign currencies will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, operating results, revenues or financial condition. During the years of 2009, 2008, and 2007 the net change in the cumulative foreign currency translation account, which is a component of stockholders' equity, was an unrealized gain(loss) of \$11.5 million, \$(15.1) million, and \$1.8 million, respectively. The Company considered the historical trends in currency exchange rate and determined that it was reasonably possible that adverse changes in our respective foreign currency exchange rates of 20% could be experienced in the near term. Such an adverse change in currency exchange rates would have resulted in reduction to pre-tax income of approximately \$2.6 million, \$2.9 million and \$122 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk relates to its interest expense on outstanding debt obligations and to its interest income on existing cash balances. As of December 31, 2009 the Company had \$52.5 million of outstanding debt obligations which consisted of a \$23.1 million balance on our revolving line of credit, a \$4.4 million promissory note from 2008 with Whitebox, a \$20.0 million convertible promissory notes from 2009 with Whitebox and IAM, and a \$5.0 million convertible promissory note with Rennes. The 2008 Whitebox convertible note, was subsequently exercised fully on February 3, 2010 and had an interest rate fixed at 2.5%, and the 2009 Whitebox, IAM, and Rennes convertible notes are non-interest bearing, therefore these instruments present no risk as to exposures to financial market fluctuations. The Company's revolving line of credit bears interest at the rate of LIBOR + 1.3%, and stood at 1.53% at December 31, 2009. The Company is exposed to market risk in relation to this line of credit in regards to the potential increase to interest income arising from adverse changes in interest rates. This interest rate risk is estimated as the potential decrease in earnings resulting from a hypothetical 30% increase in the LIBOR rate. Such an adverse change in the LIBOR rate would have resulted in a reduction to pre-tax income of approximately \$28 thousand and \$134 thousand for the years ending December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The Company's average cash balances during 2009 were \$13.8 million and its existing cash balances as of December 31, 2009 was \$19.2 million. The Company is exposed to market risk in relation to these cash balances in regards to the potential loss of interest income arising from adverse changes in interest rates. This interest rate risk is estimated as the potential decrease in earnings resulting from a hypothetical 20% decrease in interest rates earned on deposited funds. Such an adverse change in these interest rates would have resulted in a reduction to pre-tax income of approximately \$40 thousand and \$91 thousand for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Table of Contents

During the year ended December 31, 2009, we entered into a series of one-year forward foreign exchange contracts to hedge the intercompany receivables originated by our Indian subsidiary that are denominated in United States dollars. These U.S dollars / Indian rupee hedges are intended to partially offset the impact of movement in exchange rates on future operating costs, and to reduce the risk that our earnings and cash flows will be adversely affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates. As of December 31, 2009, the notional value of these contracts which are scheduled to mature in May and December 2010 is \$13.7 million. Changes in the fair value of these derivative instruments are recognized in our consolidated income statement. We use these instruments as economic hedges, intended to mitigate the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates, and not for speculative purposes. These derivative instruments do not subject us to material balance sheet risk due to exchange rate movements because gains and losses on these derivatives are intended to offset gains and losses on the intercompany receivables being hedged. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2009, we recognized a gain of \$498 thousand included in Foreign exchange gain in the consolidated statements of income. Based upon a sensitivity analysis performed against our forward foreign exchange contracts at December 31, 2009, which measures the hypothetical change in the fair value of the contracts resulting from 20% shift in the value of exchange rates of the Indian rupee relative to the U.S. dollar, a 20% appreciation in the U.S. dollar against the Indian rupee (and a corresponding increase in the value of the hedged assets) would lead to a decrease in the fair value of our forward foreign exchange contracts by \$2.18 million. Conversely, a 20% depreciation in the U.S. dollar against the Indian rupee would lead to an increase in the fair value of our forward foreign exchange contracts by \$3.27 million. We regularly review our hedging strategies and may in the future, as a part of this review, determine the need to change our hedging activities. Either of the two possibilities is likely to be offset by the change in value of the corresponding accounts receivable against which these hedges were set up.

During the year ending December 31, 2009 in connection with the acquisition of E-Z Data the Company issued a put option to the sellers which is exercisable during the thirty-day period immediately following the two-year anniversary date of the business acquisition, which if exercised would enable them to sell the underlying shares of common stock back to the Company at a 10% discount off of the per-share value established on the effective date of the acquisition. Using a Black-Scholes model we determined that the initial fair value for the put option was \$6.6 million and that its fair value on December 31, 2009 had decreased by \$89 thousand. The inputs used in the valuation of the put option include term, stock price volatility, current stock price, exercise price, and the risk free rate of return, with the volatility factor being the input subject to the most variation. Therefore, as pertaining to the put option, the Company is exposed to market risk as regarding the rate and magnitude of change of our stock price and corresponding variances to the volatility factor used in the Black-Scholes valuation model. We evaluated this risk by estimating the potential adverse impact of a 10% increase in the volatility factor and determined that such a change in the volatility factor would have resulted in an approximate \$700 thousand increase to the put option liability and a corresponding reduction to pre-tax income as of and for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Item 7. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

See also the Quarterly Financial Information included under Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Table of Contents

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of Ebix, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Ebix, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2009. We have also audited the accompanying consolidated financial statement schedule for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 listed in the index at Item 15. These consolidated financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Ebix, Inc. and subsidiaries at December 31, 2009 and 2008 and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2009, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related consolidated financial statement schedule for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated March 16, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Cherry, Bekaert & Holland, L.L.P.

Atlanta, Georgia

March 16, 2010

Table of Contents

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of Ebix, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2007, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for the year then ended. Our audit also included the 2007 financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15. These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. Our audit included consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, 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. An audit also includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Ebix, Inc. and subsidiaries at December 31, 2007, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for year ended December 31, 2007, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, the related 2007 financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

As disclosed in Notes 1 and 9 to the consolidated financial statements, effective January 1, 2007, the Company adopted Financial Accounting Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes .

/s/ Habif, Arogeti & Wynne LLP

Atlanta, Georgia

March 28, 2008

Table of Contents

Ebix, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Income

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)		
Operating revenue:	\$ 97,685	\$ 74,752	\$ 42,841
Operating expenses:			
Costs of services provided	21,274	14,161	7,114
Product development	11,362	8,962	7,609
Sales and marketing	5,040	4,344	4,116
General and administrative	16,798	14,715	8,602
Amortization and depreciation	3,955	3,306	2,599
Total operating expenses	58,429	45,488	30,040
Operating income	39,256	29,264	12,801
Interest income	199	475	509
Interest expense	(1,070)	(1,626)	(358)
Other non-operating income	89		
Foreign exchange gain	1,358	586	247
Income before income taxes	39,832	28,699	13,199
Income tax provision	(1,010)	(1,385)	(533)
Net income	\$ 38,822	\$ 27,314	\$ 12,666
Basic earnings per common share*	\$ 1.24	\$ 0.93	\$ 0.45
Diluted earnings per common share*	\$ 1.03	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.40
Basic weighted average shares outstanding*	31,398	29,514	27,917
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding*	38,014	36,780	31,604

* Adjusted for all periods presented to reflect the effect of the 3-for-1 stock split dated January 4, 2010; see Note 2

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Ebix, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets**

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
	(In thousands, except share amounts)	
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 19,227	\$ 9,475
Short-term investments	1,799	1,536
Trade accounts receivable, less allowances of \$565 and \$453, respectively	22,861	13,562
Other current assets	2,628	951
Total current assets	46,515	25,524
Property and equipment, net	7,865	3,774
Goodwill	157,245	88,488
Intangibles, net	20,505	10,235
Indefinite-lived intangibles	29,223	11,589
Other assets	814	1,557
Total assets	\$ 262,167	\$ 141,167
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 11,060	\$ 8,245
Accrued payroll and related benefits	3,634	2,709
Short term debt	23,100	24,945
Current portion of convertible debt, net of discount of \$706 and \$0, respectively	28,681	11,518
Current portion of long term debt and capital lease obligation	596	912
Deferred revenue	7,754	5,383
Other current liabilities	272	142
Total current liabilities	75,097	53,854
Convertible debt		15,000
Other long term debt and capital lease obligation, less current portion	671	290
Other liabilities	2,965	941
Deferred tax liability, net	5,147	
Put option liability	6,596	
Deferred revenue	269	330
Deferred rent	679	610
Total liabilities	91,424	71,025

Commitments and Contingencies, Note 7**Stockholders equity:**

Convertible Series D Preferred stock, \$.10 par value, 500,000 shares authorized,
no shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2009 and 2008

Common stock*, \$.10 par value, 60,000,000 shares authorized, 34,474,608 issued
and 34,434,099 outstanding at December 31, 2009 and 30,019,365 issued and
29,840,130 outstanding at December 31, 2008

Additional paid-in capital

Treasury stock* (40,509 and 179,235 shares as of December 31, 2009 and
December 31, 2008 respectively)

Retained earnings (accumulated deficit)

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)

Total stockholders equity**Total liabilities and stockholders equity**

3,443	981
158,404	111,641
(76)	(1,178)
8,623	(30,199)
349	(11,103)
170,743	70,142
\$ 262,167	\$ 141,167

* Adjusted for all
periods
presented to
reflect the effect
of the 3-for-1
stock split dated
January 4, 2010;
see Note 2

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Ebix, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders Equity and Comprehensive Income

	Issued Shares	Common Stock* Amount	Treasury Stock Shares	Treasury Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital*	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Total	Comprehensive Income
(In thousands, except share amounts)									
Balance, January 1, 2007	25,714,602	\$ 286	(80,010)	\$ (149)	\$ 94,914	\$ (70,179)	\$ 839	\$ 25,711	
Net income						12,666		12,666	\$ 12,666
Cumulative translation adjustment							1,841	1,841	1,841
Comprehensive income									\$ 14,507
Proceeds from issuance of common stock (net of issuance costs)	4,472,298	48			18,895			18,943	
Exercise of stock options	370,197	3			641			644	
Restricted stock compensation	99,009				153			153	
Compensation related to the vesting of stock options					168			168	
Balance, December 31, 2007	30,656,106	337	(80,010)	\$ (149)	\$ 114,771	\$ (57,513)	\$ 2,680	\$ 60,126	
Net income						27,314		27,314	\$ 27,314
Cumulative translation adjustment							(15,108)	(15,108)	(15,108)
Comprehensive income									\$ 12,206
Proceeds from issuance of	1,530,000	17			12,502			12,519	

common stock (net of issuance costs)									
Exercise of stock options	308,457	4			1,236			1,240	
Restricted stock compensation	200,565				591			591	
Compensation related to the vesting of stock options					107			107	
Repurchase of common stock	(3,631,500)	(41)	(99,225)	(1,029)	(24,216)			(25,286)	
Conversion of principal and interest on Convertible promissory notes	1,217,691	29			8,610			8,639	
Effect 3-1 stock split		635			(635)				
Other	(261,954)				(1,325)		1,325		
Balance, December 31, 2008	30,019,365	\$ 981	(179,235)	\$(1,178)	\$ 111,641	\$(30,199)	\$(11,103)	\$ 70,142	
Net income						38,822		38,822	38,822
Cumulative translation adjustment							11,452	11,452	11,452
Comprehensive income									\$ 50,274
Exercise of stock options	302,163	10			1,555			1,565	
Restricted stock compensation					1,153			1,153	
Compensation related to the vesting of stock options					216			216	
Repurchase of common stock	(48,672)	(2)	(31,950)	(205)	(298)			(505)	
Retirement of treasury stock	(170,676)		170,676	1,307	(1,307)				
Conversion of principal and	2,790,186	93			22,262			22,355	

interest on Convertible promissory notes									
Effect 3-1 stock split		2,295		(2,295)					
Imputed interest on issuance of convertible debt					534				534
Shares subscribed for business acquisitions	1,488,984	50			24,950				25,000
Vesting of restricted stock	93,258	16			(7)				9
Balance, December 31, 2009	34,474,608	\$ 3,443	(40,509)	\$ (76)	\$ 158,404	\$ 8,623	\$ 349		\$ 170,743

* Adjusted for all periods presented to reflect the effect of the 3-for-1 stock split dated January 4, 2010; see Note 2

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Ebix, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007
		(In thousands)	
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 38,822	\$ 27,314	\$ 12,666
Cumulative effect of adoption of FIN 48			(455)
Adjustments to reconcile net income before cumulative effect of the adoption of FIN 48 to cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	3,955	3,306	2,599
Provision for doubtful accounts	321	298	121
Provision for deferred taxes	(2,615)	(1,846)	
Unrealized foreign exchange gain on forward contracts	(500)		
Unrealized gain on put option	(89)		
Share-based compensation	1,369	698	317
Changes in current assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:			
Accounts receivable	(8,619)	(163)	(803)
Other assets	(577)	737	(1,952)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	1,127	(1,284)	377
Accrued payroll and related benefits	587	84	(32)
Deferred rent	27	(109)	568
Other liabilities	109	60	1,491
Deferred revenue	(40)	(2,270)	142
Net cash provided by operating activities	33,877	26,825	15,039
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Investment in Finetre, net of cash acquired			(15)
Investment in Infinity, net of cash acquired		(500)	(2,870)
Investment in IDS, net of cash acquired	(1,000)		(11,253)
Investment in Telstra, net of cash acquired		(42,942)	
Investment in Periculum, net of cash acquired	(200)	(1,067)	
Investment in Acclamation, net of cash acquired	(85)	(21,388)	
Investment in Confirmnet, net of cash acquired	(3,279)	(7,294)	
(Purchases)/maturities of marketable securities, net	(263)	(507)	280
Investment in Facts, net of cash acquired	(6,215)		
Investment in Peak Performance, net of cash acquired	(7,894)		
Investment in EZ Data, net of cash acquired	(25,362)		
Capital expenditures	(3,129)	(615)	(1,754)
Net cash used in investing activities	(47,427)	(74,313)	(15,612)

Cash flows from financing activities:

Proceeds from the issuance of common stock, net of issuance costs		12,519	18,945
Proceeds from / Repayment to line of credit, net	(1,846)	9,295	16,400
Proceeds from the issuance of convertible debt	25,000	15,000	20,000
Payments to acquire treasury stock		(1,029)	
Payments on line of credit			(10,750)
Repurchase of common stock	(505)	(24,246)	
Payments of long term debt	(742)	(500)	(966)
Payments for capital lease obligations	(293)	(3)	(3)
Proceeds from exercise of common stock options	1,565	1,239	646
Net cash provided by financing activities	23,179	12,275	44,272
Effect of foreign exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	123	(3,749)	1,034
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	9,752	(38,962)	44,733
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	9,475	48,437	3,704
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	\$ 19,227	\$ 9,475	\$ 48,437

Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:

Interest paid	\$ 1,125	\$ 1,370	\$ 386
Income taxes paid	4,752	1,937	7

Supplemental schedule of noncash financing activities:

During the year ended December 31, 2009 the holder of the convertible notes, Whitebox VSC, Ltd., converted \$22.3 million of principal and accrued interest into 2,790,186 shares of the Company's common stock.

During the year ended December 31, 2009 the Company issued shares of common stock valued at \$25.0 million in connection with the acquisition of E-Z Data.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**Ebix, Inc. and Subsidiaries****Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements****Note 1: Description of Business and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

Description of Business Ebix, Inc. and subsidiaries (Ebix or the Company) provides a series of software products for the insurance and financial industries ranging from carrier systems, agency systems and exchanges to custom software development for carriers, brokers, and agents. Products include data exchanges, carrier systems, agency systems, and feature fully customizable and scalable on-demand software designed to improve the way insurance professionals manage all aspects of distribution, including: marketing, sales, service, accounting and management. The Company has its headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia and also operated in eight other countries during 2009 including Australia, Canada, China, India, Japan, New Zealand, Singapore, and the UK. International revenue accounted for 25%, 35% and 27% of total revenue in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

The Company's revenues are derived from four product channels. Presented in the table below is the breakout of our revenue streams for each of those product channels the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007.

<i>(dollar amounts in thousands)</i>	For the Year Ended		
	December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Carrier Systems	\$ 10,624	\$ 11,314	\$ 10,844
Exchanges	\$ 60,764	\$ 42,711	\$ 19,709
Business Process Outsourcing (BPO)	\$ 14,698	\$ 8,380	\$ 1,250
Broker Systems	\$ 11,599	\$ 12,347	\$ 11,038
Totals	\$ 97,685	\$ 74,752	\$ 42,841

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Ebix and its wholly-owned subsidiaries which include:

Ebix.com, International, Inc., a Delaware corporation
 Ebix International, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company
 EbixLife Inc., a Utah corporation
 Finetre Corporation, an Indiana corporation
 Ebix BPO Division San Diego, a California corporation
 Jenquest, Inc., a California corporation
 Acclamation Systems, Inc., a Pennsylvania corporation
 FACTS Services Inc., a Florida corporation
 E-Z Data, Acquisition Sub, LLC, a California limited liability company
 Peak Performance Solutions, Inc., a Delaware limited liability company
 Ebix Software India Private Limited
 Ebix Australia Pty., Ltd.
 Ebix Australia (VIC) Pty. Ltd.
 Ebix Insurance Agency, Inc., an Illinois corporation
 Ebix New Zealand
 Ebix New Zealand Holdings
 Ebix Singapore PTE LTD
 Ebix Software Asia SEZ, Private Limited
 EIH Holdings KB
 EIH Holdings AB
 Ebix Asia Holdings Inc.

Ebix Exchange PTY LTD

Table of Contents

The effect of inter-company balances and transactions has been eliminated.

Use of Estimates The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. Management has made material estimates primarily with respect to revenue recognition and deferred revenue, accounts receivable, acquired intangible assets, and the provision for income taxes. Actual results may be materially different from those estimates.

Segment Reporting Since the Company, from the perspective of its chief operating decision maker, allocates resources and evaluates business performance as a single entity that provides software and related services to a single industry on a worldwide basis, the Company reports as a single segment. The applicable enterprise-wide disclosures are included in Note 15.

Cash and Cash Equivalents The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time of purchase to be cash equivalents. Such investments are stated at cost, which approximates fair value. The Company does maintain cash balances in banking institutions in excess of federally insured amounts and therefore is exposed to the related potential credit risk associated with such cash deposits.

Short-term Investments The Company's short-term investments consist of certificates of deposits with established commercial banking institutions with readily determinable fair values. Ebix accounts for investments that are reasonably expected to be realized in cash, sold or consumed during the year as short-term investments that are available-for-sale. The carrying amount of investments in marketable securities approximates fair value. The carrying value of our short-term investments was \$1.8 million and \$1.5 million at December 31, 2009 and 2008 respectively.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments The Company believes the carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses, accrued payroll and related benefits, line of credit and capital lease obligations is a reasonable estimate of their fair value due to the short remaining maturity of these items and/or their fluctuating interest rates. We also believe that the Company's convertible debt, as reported net of the associated unamortized discount, is being carried at its approximate fair value.

Revenue Recognition and Deferred Revenue The Company derives its revenues primarily from professional and support services, which includes revenue generated from software development projects and associated fees for consulting, implementation, training, and project management provided to customers with installed systems, subscription and transaction fees pertaining to services delivered over our exchanges or from our application service provider (ASP) platforms, and business process outsourcing revenue. Sales and value-added taxes are not included in revenues, but rather are recorded as a liability until the taxes assessed are remitted to the respective taxing authorities. In accordance with FASB and Securities and Exchange Commission Staff Accounting (SEC) accounting guidance on revenue recognition the Company considers revenue earned and realizable when: (a) persuasive evidence of the sales arrangement exists, (b) the arrangement fee is fixed or determinable, (c) service delivery or performance has occurred, (d) customer acceptance has been received, if contractually required, and (e) collectability of the arrangement fee is probable. The Company typically uses signed contractual agreements as persuasive evidence of a sales arrangement. We apply the provisions of the relevant FASB accounting pronouncements related to all transactions involving the license of software where the software deliverables are considered more than inconsequential to the other elements in the arrangement. For contracts that contain multiple deliverables, we analyze the revenue arrangements in accordance with the appropriate authoritative guidance, which provides criteria governing how to determine whether goods or services that are delivered separately in a bundled sales arrangement should be considered as separate units of accounting for the purpose of revenue recognition. Deliverables are accounted for separately if they meet all of the following criteria: a) the delivered item has value to the customer on a stand-alone basis; b) there is objective and reliable evidence of the fair value of the undelivered items; and c) if the arrangement includes a general right of return relative to the delivered items, the delivery or performance of the undelivered items is probable and substantially controlled by the Company.

Table of Contents

The Company begins to recognize revenue from license fees for its ASP products upon delivery and the customer's acceptance of the software implementation and customizations if applicable. Transaction services fee revenue for this use of our exchanges or ASP platforms is recognized as the transactions occur and are generally billed in arrears. Revenues from BPO arrangements, which include call center services, services are primarily performed on a time and material basis, and insurance certificate creation and tracking services are recognized the services are performed. Service fees for hosting arrangements are recognized over the requisite service period. Revenue derived from the licensing of third party software products in connection with sales of the Company's software licenses and is recognized upon delivery together with the Company's licensed software products. Training, data conversion, installation, and consulting services fees are recognized as revenue when the services are performed. Revenue for maintenance and support services is recognized ratably over the term of the support agreement. Revenues derived from initial setup or registration fees are recognized ratably over the term of the agreement in accordance with FASB and SEC accounting guidance on revenue recognition.

Software development arrangements involving significant customization, modification or production are accounted for in accordance with the appropriate technical accounting guidance issued by the FASB using the percentage-of-completion method. The Company recognizes revenue using periodic reported actual hours worked as a percentage of total expected hours required to complete the project arrangement and applies the percentage to the total arrangement fee.

Deferred revenue includes maintenance and support payments or billings that have been received and recorded prior to performance and, in certain cases, cash collections; initial setup or registration fees under hosting agreements; software license fees received in advance of delivery, acceptance, and/or completion of the earnings process; and amounts received under multi-element arrangements in which objective evidence of the fair value for the undelivered elements does not exist. In these instances revenue is recognized when the fair value of the undelivered elements is determinable or when all contractual. Approximately \$4.1 million and \$2.7 million of deferred revenue were included in accounts receivable at December 31, 2009 and 2008 respectively.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts Receivable Management specifically analyzes accounts receivable and historical bad debts, write-offs, customer concentrations, customer credit-worthiness, current economic trends and changes in our customer payment terms when evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts. Bad debt expense was \$321 thousand and \$298 thousand during the twelve months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The Company currently has \$393 thousand of accounts receivable that has been outstanding for more than a year over, all which is fully covered by the allowance for doubtful accounts.

Costs of Services Provided Costs of services provided consist of data processing costs, customer support costs including personnel costs to maintain our proprietary databases, costs to provide customer call center support, hardware and software expense associated with transaction processing systems, telecommunication and computer network expense, and occupancy costs associated with facilities where these functions are performed. Depreciation expense is not included in costs of services provided.

Goodwill and Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets Goodwill represents the cost in excess of the fair value of the identifiable net assets of acquired businesses. In accordance with the relevant FASB accounting guidance goodwill is tested for impairment at the reporting unit level on an annual basis or on an interim basis if an event occurred or circumstances change that would indicate that fair value of a reporting unit below decreased below its carrying value. Potential impairment indicators include a significant change in the business climate, legal factors, operating performance indicators, competition, and the sale or disposition of a significant portion of the business. The testing involves comparing the reporting unit and intangible asset carrying values to their respective fair values; we determine fair value by applying the discounted cash flow method using the present value of future estimated net cash flows. If the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its carrying value, then no further testing is required. However, if a reporting unit's fair value were to be less than its carrying value, we would then determine the amount of the impairment charge, if any, which would be the amount that the carrying value of the reporting unit's goodwill exceeded its implied value. Projections of cash flows are based on our views of growth rates, anticipated future economic conditions and the appropriate discount rates relative to risk and estimates of residual values. We believe that our estimates are consistent with assumptions that marketplace participants would use in their estimates of fair value. The use of different

estimates or assumptions for our projected discounted cash flows (e.g., growth rates, future economic conditions, discount rates and estimates of terminal values) when determining the fair value of our reporting units could result in different values and may result in a goodwill impairment charge. We perform our annual goodwill impairment test as of September 30 each year. During the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, we had no impairment of our reporting unit goodwill balances.

Table of Contents

During 2009 the Company recorded \$56.0 million of goodwill in connection with the recent acquisitions of E-Z Data, Inc. (E-Z Data), Peak Performance Solutions, Inc. (Peak), and Facts Services, Inc. (Facts). During 2008 the Company recorded \$58.3 million of adjustments to goodwill in connection with the prior acquisitions of Telstra eBusiness Services (Telstra), Periculum Services Group (Periculum), Acclamation Systems, Inc. (Acclamation), and ConfirmNet Corporation (ConfirmNet).

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the year ended December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 are as follows:

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
	(In thousands)	
Beginning Balance	\$ 88,488	\$ 36,408
Additions	60,118	59,822
Foreign currency translation adjustments	8,639	(7,742)
Ending Balance	\$ 157,245	\$ 88,488

The Company's indefinite-lived assets are associated with the estimated fair value of the contractual customer relationships existing with nine property and casualty insurance carriers in Australia using our property and casualty (P&C) data exchange and with ten corporate customers using our client relationship management (CRM) platform in the United States. Prior to the underlying business acquisitions Ebix had contractual relationships with these carriers and corporate clients. The contracts are renewable at little or no cost, and Ebix intends to continue to renew these contracts indefinitely and has the ability to do so. The proprietary technology supporting the data exchange and CRM platform, and used to deliver services to these carriers and corporate clients cannot feasibly be effectively replaced in the foreseeable future, and accordingly the cash flows forthcoming from these customers are expected to continue indefinitely. With respect to the determination of the indefinite life, the Company considered the expected use of these intangible assets, historical experience in renewing or extending similar arrangements, and the effects of competition, and concluded that there were no indications from these factors to suggest that the expected useful life of these customer relationships would be finite. The Company concluded that no legal, regulatory, contractual, or competitive factors limited the useful life these intangible assets and therefore their life was considered to be indefinite, and accordingly the Company expects these customer relationships to remain the same for the foreseeable future. The fair values of these indefinite-lived intangible assets were based on the analysis of discounted cash flow (DCF) models extended out fifteen to twenty years. In that indefinite-lived does not imply an infinite life, but rather means that the subject customer relationships are expected to extend beyond the foreseeable time horizon, we utilized fifteen to twenty year DCF projections, as the valuation models that were applied consider a fifteen to twenty year time frame to be an indefinite period. Indefinite-lived intangible assets are not amortized, but rather are tested for impairment annually. We perform our annual impairment testing of indefinite-lived intangible assets as of September 30th of each year. During the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, we had no impairments to the recorded balances of our indefinite-lived intangible assets. We perform the impairment test for our indefinite-lived intangible assets by comparing the asset's fair value to its carrying value. An impairment charge is recognized if the asset's estimated fair value is less than its carrying value. In connection with the acquisition of Telstra during the first quarter of 2008 and the related purchase price allocation, an indefinite-lived asset in the amount of \$14.7 million was recorded with respect to the contractual customer relationships existing with the property and casualty insurance carriers in Australia. In connection with the acquisition of E-Z Data during the fourth quarter of 2009 and the related purchase price allocation, an indefinite-lived asset in the amount of \$14.2 million was recorded with respect to the contractual customer relationships existing with corporate customers using our CRM platform in the United States.

Table of Contents

Purchased Intangible Assets Purchased intangible assets represent the estimated fair value of acquired intangible assets through synergistic combination of the business that we purchase in the U.S. and foreign countries in which we operate. These purchased intangible assets include customer relationships, developed technology, and trademarks acquired. We amortize these intangible assets on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives, as follows:

Category	Life (yrs)
Customer relationships	4-20
Developed technology	3-7
Trademarks	5-10
Non-compete agreements	5

Intangible assets for the year ended December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 are as follows:

	December 31,	
	2009	2008
	(In thousands)	
Intangible assets:		
Customer relationships	\$ 19,773	\$ 11,373
Developed technology	7,935	4,762
Trademarks	218	656
Non-compete agreements	418	
Backlog	140	140
Total intangibles	28,484	16,931
Accumulated amortization	(7,979)	(6,696)
Intangibles, net	\$ 20,505	\$ 10,235

Indefinite-lived intangibles:

Customer/territorial relationships	\$ 29,223	\$ 11,589
------------------------------------	-----------	-----------

Income Taxes The Company follows the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes pursuant to the pertinent guidance issued by the FASB. Deferred income taxes are recorded to reflect the tax consequences on future years of differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities, and operating loss and tax credit carry forwards, and their financial reporting amounts at each period end using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. In assessing the realizability of the deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. A valuation allowance is recorded for the portion of the deferred tax assets that are not expected to be realized based on the levels of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the temporary differences will be deductible.

The Company follows the provisions of FASB accounting guidance on accounting for uncertain income tax positions. The guidance utilizes a two-step approach for evaluating tax positions. Recognition (Step 1) occurs when an enterprise concludes that a tax position, based solely on its technical merits is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination. Measurement (Step 2) is only addressed if Step 1 has been satisfied. Under Step 2, the tax benefit is measured at the largest amount of benefit, determined on a cumulative probability basis that is more likely than not to be realized upon final settlement. As used in this context, the term more likely than not is interpreted to mean that the likelihood of occurrence is greater than 50%.

Foreign Currency Translation The functional currency of the Company's foreign subsidiaries is generally the local currency of the country in which the subsidiary operates. The assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries are

translated into U.S. Dollars at the rates of exchange at the balance sheet dates. Income and expense accounts are translated at the average exchange rates in effect during the period. Gains and losses resulting from translation adjustments are included as a component of other comprehensive income in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Foreign exchange transaction gains and losses that are derived from transactions denominated in a currency other than the subsidiary's functional currency are included in the determination of net income.

Advertising Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising costs amounted to \$548 thousand, \$413 thousand and \$207 thousand in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively, and are included in sales and marketing expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

Table of Contents

Property and Equipment Property and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method over the assets' estimated useful lives. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the shorter of the expected life of the improvements or the remaining lease term. Repairs and maintenance are charged to expense as incurred and major improvements that extend the life of the asset are capitalized and depreciated over the expected life remaining life of the related asset. Gains and losses resulting from sales or retirements are recorded as incurred, at which time related costs and accumulated depreciation are removed from the Company's accounts. Fixed assets acquired in acquisitions are recorded at fair value. The estimated useful lives applied by the Company for property and equipment are as follows:

Asset Category	Life (yrs)
Computer equipment	5
Computer software	3-5
Furniture, fixtures and other	7
Buildings	30
Leasehold improvements	Life of the lease

Recent Accounting Pronouncements In October 2009, the FASB issued amended revenue recognition guidance for arrangements with multiple deliverables. The new guidance eliminates the requirement that all undelivered elements have Vendor Specific Objective Evidence (VSOE) or Third Party Evidence (TPE) before an entity can recognize the portion of an overall arrangement fee that is attributable to items that already been delivered. In the absence of VSOE or TPE of the standalone selling price for one or more delivered or undelivered elements in a multiple-element arrangement, the overall arrangement fee will be allocated to each element (both delivered and undelivered items) based on their relative estimated selling price.

In September 2009, FASB issued new guidance related to revenue arrangement with multiple deliverables which: (a) provides application guidance on whether multiple deliverables exist in an arrangement with a customer, and if so, how the arrangement consideration should be separated and allocated; (b) requires an entity to allocate revenue using estimated selling prices of deliverables if vendor-specific objective evidence or third party evidence of selling prices is not available; and, (c) eliminates the use of the residual method to allocate revenue. This guidance is to be applied on a prospective basis for revenue arrangements entered into in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010, with earlier application permitted. Alternatively, an entity can elect to adopt new guidance on a retrospective basis. The Company will adopt this new guidance in 2011 and currently is in process of assessing its impact.

Also in September 2009, the FASB issued new guidance related to certain revenue arrangements that include software elements which removes tangible products from the scope of previously issued authoritative guidance on software revenue recognition and provides guidance on determining whether software deliverables in an arrangement that include tangible products are within the scope of existing software revenue guidance. This guidance is to be applied on a prospective basis for revenue arrangements entered into in fiscal years beginning on or after June 15, 2010, with earlier application permitted. Alternatively, an entity can elect to adopt new guidance on a retrospective basis. The Company will adopt this new guidance in 2011 but does not expect its adoption to have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows, as the sale of tangible products are not a significant component of the Company's revenues.

In May 2009, the FASB issued new accounting guidance related to accounting and disclosure of subsequent events, which provides guidance to establish general standards of accounting for, and disclosures of, events that occur after the balance sheet date but before financial statements are issued or are available to be issued. The new guidance is effective for interim or fiscal periods ending after June 15, 2009. Accordingly, the Company adopted the provisions of the guidance effective from June 30, 2009. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. The provisions of this new guidance will result in additional disclosures with respect to subsequent events.

In April 2009, FASB issued new accounting guidance related to interim disclosure about the fair value of the financial instruments. The guidance requires disclosures about fair value of financial instruments in interim as well as annual financial statements. This guidance is effective for periods ending after June 15, 2009. Accordingly, the Company adopted the guidance on September, 2009. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. However, the provisions of the guidance did result in additional disclosures with respect to the fair value of the Company's financial instruments. See Note 11, *Derivative Instruments*, for these additional disclosures.

Table of Contents

Furthermore in the April 2009 the FASB issued additional guidance regarding the determination of fair which provides clarification in order to make fair value measurements more consistent and reaffirms the objective of fair value measurements, specifically how much an asset would be sold for in an orderly transaction (as opposed to a distressed or forced transaction) at the date of the financial statements under current market conditions and emphasizes the need to use judgment to ascertain if a formerly active market has become inactive and how to determine fair values when markets have become inactive. The Company has adopted this accounting guidance, and its adoption did not have material impact on our consolidated financial position and results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued new accounting guidance pertaining to the accounting for business combinations and related disclosures. This new guidance addresses the recognition and accounting for identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and non-controlling interests in business combinations. The guidance also establishes expanded disclosure requirements for business and improves the relevance, representational faithfulness, and comparability of the information that a reporting entity provides in its financial reports about a business combination and its effects. The guidance was effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008, and we applied this new pronouncement to the 2009 acquisitions of EZ Data, Facts and Peak Performance.

Note 2: Earnings per Share and Stock Splits

The basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS), and the basic and diluted weighted average shares outstanding for all periods presented in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income have been adjusted to reflect the retroactive effect of the Company's three-for-one stock split dated October 9, 2008 and the three-for-one stock split dated January 4, 2010. The earnings per share information on a comparative basis both prior to and after the subsequent event pertaining to the January 4, 2010 three-for-one stock split is presented in the table below.

	For the year ended December 31, (In thousands, except per share amounts)		
	2009	2008	2007
<u>Earnings per share:</u>			
As Reported			
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 1.24	\$ 0.93	\$ 0.45
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 1.03	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.40
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	31,398	29,514	27,917
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	38,014	36,780	31,604
<u>Supplemental (non-GAAP) pre-split information:</u>			
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 3.71	\$ 2.78	\$ 1.36
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 3.10	\$ 2.28	\$ 1.20
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	10,466	9,838	9,306
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	12,671	12,260	10,535

Table of Contents

To calculate diluted earnings per share, interest expense related to convertible debt excluding imputed interest, was added back to net income as follows:

	For the year ended December 31, (in thousands)		
	2009	2008	2007
Net income	\$ 38,822	\$ 27,314	\$ 12,666
Convertible debt interest (excludes imputed interest)	466	634	18
Net income for diluted earnings per share purposes	\$ 39,288	\$ 27,948	\$ 12,684
Diluted shares outstanding *	38,014	36,780	31,604
Diluted earnings per common share *	\$ 1.03	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.40

* Reflects the effect of the 3-for-1 stock split dated January 4, 2010

Basic EPS is equal to net income divided by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding for the period. Diluted EPS takes into consideration common stock equivalents which for the Company consist of stock options, restricted stock, and convertible debt. With respect to stock options, diluted EPS is calculated as if the Company had additional common stock outstanding from the beginning of the year or the date of grant or issuance, net of assumed repurchased shares using the treasury stock method. With respect to convertible debt, diluted EPS is calculated as if the debt instrument had been converted at the beginning of the reporting period or the date of issuance, whichever is later. Diluted EPS is equal to net income plus interest expense on convertible debt, divided by the combined sum of the weighted average number of shares outstanding and common stock equivalents. At December 31, 2009 there were approximately 135,000 shares potentially issuable with respect to stock options which could dilute EPS in the future but which was excluded from the diluted EPS calculation because presently their effect is anti-dilutive. Diluted shares outstanding determined as follows for each years ending December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007.

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Basic wtd. avg. shares outstanding	31,398,263	29,514,183	27,916,848
Incremental shares	6,616,094	7,266,174	3,687,156
Diluted shares outstanding	38,014,357	36,780,357	31,604,004

Table of Contents

On July 29, 2008 the Board of Directors approved and declared a 3-for-1 stock split on shares of Ebix's common stock (the Stock Split) effective October 9, 2008 (the Split Date) outstanding as of the close of business on September 29, 2008. As a result of the Stock Split, every share of the Company's common stock was converted into three shares common stock. Each stockholder's percentage ownership in the Company and proportional voting power remained unchanged after the Stock Split. Furthermore, as a result of the Stock Split approximately 6.5 million additional shares of common stock were issued and the Company's issued and outstanding common stock was increased to approximately 9.8 million shares. The issuance of the additional shares was accounted for as a stock dividend by the transfer of approximately \$635 thousand from additional paid-in capital to common stock. Shares reserved for issuance under the Company's 1996 Incentive Compensation Program, as amended and restated in 2006, and for the Company's 2.5% convertible promissory notes were similarly adjusted. Information presented in these Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes have been retroactively adjusted for all periods presented to reflect the retroactive effect of the stock split.

On October 10, 2009 the Company's Board of Directors approved a 3-for-1 stock split on shares of its common stock (the 2010 Stock Split). The 2010 Stock Split was effective as of January 4, 2010 for all shares outstanding as of the close of business on December 21, 2009 (the record date). As a result of the 2010 Stock Split, every share of the Company's common stock was converted into three shares of the Company's common stock. Each stockholder's percentage ownership in the Company and proportional voting power remains unchanged after the 2010 Stock Split. Furthermore, as a result of the 2010 Stock Split approximately 23.0 million additional shares of common stock were issued and the Company's issued and outstanding common stock increased to approximately 34.5 and 34.4 million shares, respectively. The issuance of the additional shares has been accounted for as a stock dividend by the transfer of approximately \$2.3 million from additional paid-in capital to common stock. Shares reserved for issuance under the Company's 1996 Incentive Compensation Program, as amended and restated in 2006, and for the Company's outstanding convertible promissory notes issued in August 2009 were similarly adjusted.

Note 3: Business Acquisitions

The Company's business acquisitions are accounted for under the purchase method of accounting in accordance with the FASB's accounting guidance on the accounting for business combinations. Accordingly, the consideration paid by the Company for the businesses it purchases is allocated to the assets and liabilities acquired based upon their estimated fair values as of the date of the acquisition. The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed is recorded as goodwill.

2009 Acquisitions

E-Z Data, Inc. Effective October 1, 2009, the Company acquired E-Z Data, Inc. E-Z Data, with principal offices in Pasadena, CA, is a provider of on-demand customer relationship management (CRM) solutions for insurance companies, brokers, agents, investment dealers, and financial advisors. The Company acquired the business operations and intellectual property of E-Z Data for an aggregate purchase price of \$50.53 million paid to E-Z Data's shareholders consisting of cash consideration in the amount of \$25.53 million paid at closing and \$25.00 million in shares of our common stock valued at the average market closing price for the three most recent days prior to September 30, 2009. Furthermore, under the terms of the agreement the E-Z Data sellers hold a put option exercisable during the thirty-day period immediately following the two-year anniversary date of the business acquisition, which if exercised would enable them to sell the underlying shares of common stock back to the Company at a 10% discount off of the per-share value established on the effective date of the closing of Ebix's acquisition of E-Z Data. This put option is described in more detail in Note 11. The Company funded the cash portion of the purchase price for this business acquisition using the proceeds from the Company's two convertible promissory notes issued in late August 2009. The Company has added the E-Z Data's product line to its EbixExchange division thereby providing access to the majority of the life and annuity desktop applications across the United States. In summary in regards to the E-Z Data acquisition the Company recorded goodwill in the amount of \$43.8 million, an indefinite-life intangible asset of \$14.2 million with respect to existing contractual relationships with corporate clients, definite lived intangible assets with respect to acquired retail customer relationships in the amount of \$3.8 million and to non-compete agreements in the amount of \$418 thousand, and acquired developed technology in the amount of \$2.3 million.

Peak Performance Solutions, Inc. Effective October 1, 2009, Ebix acquired Peak effective October 1, 2009. Pursuant to the terms of the stock purchase agreement, the Company paid Peak's shareholders \$8.0 million in cash for all of Peak's outstanding stock. Peak, with operations based out of Columbus, OH, provides comprehensive, end-to-end insurance software and technology solutions to insurance companies and self-insured entities for workers compensation claims processing, risk management administration, and managed care tracking. Peak's shareholders also retain the right to earn up to \$1.5 million of future additional cash compensation, if certain revenue targets are achieved during the 2010 calendar year, which was accrued fully on December 31, 2009. The Company funded this acquisition with internal resources using available cash reserves. In summary in regards to the Peak acquisition the Company recorded goodwill in the amount of \$7.5 million, and definite lived assets with respect to acquired customer relationships in the amount of \$2.1 million and acquired developed technology in the amount of \$509 thousand.

Table of Contents

Facts Services, Inc. Effective May 1, 2009, Ebix, Inc. acquired Facts, a Miami, Florida based provider of fully automated software solutions for healthcare payers specializing in claims processing, employee benefits, and managed care. Facts products are available in either an ASP or self-hosted model. The Company paid the Facts shareholders \$7.0 million for all of Facts stock. The Company has combined Facts operations with its Pittsburgh health services division operating under the name of EbixHealth, which includes operating results of Facts starting in the second quarter of 2009. Ebix financed this acquisition with internal resources using available cash reserves. The Company has recognized \$4.7 million of goodwill and \$2.2 million of intangible assets in connection with the acquisition of Facts. The recognized goodwill pertains to the value of the expected synergies to be derived from combining the operations of Facts with Ebix, and the value of the acquired workforce.

2008 Acquisitions

ConfirmNet Corporation Effective November 1, 2008 Ebix acquired ConfirmNet a provider of insurance certificate creation and tracking services. The Company paid ConfirmNet shareholders \$7.36 million for all of ConfirmNet stock, and the ConfirmNet shareholders earned an additional \$3.1 million for meeting certain revenue objectives which was paid in the first quarter of 2009, and retain the right to earn up to an additional \$3.5 million if certain revenue targets for the year 2009 of the ConfirmNet division are met, of which \$3.2 million was accrued at December 31, 2009 and was recorded as an increase to goodwill. Also during the year ended December 31, 2009, as a result of completing the valuation of acquired assets, the Company reduced goodwill by \$617 thousand.

Acclamation Systems, Inc. Effective August 1, 2008 Ebix acquired Acclamation a developer of supplier software and e-commerce solutions to the health insurance industry, effective August 1, 2008. The Company acquired all of the stock of Acclamation for a payment of \$22 million in cash and additional future payments of up to \$3 million over a two year period subsequent to the effective date of the acquisition if certain customer revenue targets for Ebix's Health Benefits division are achieved. No accrual was made for any potential earnout as of December 31, 2009. The Company also incurred approximately \$85 thousand of costs primarily consisting of legal, accounting, due diligence, and filing fees directly related to the closing of the acquisition. Ebix financed this acquisition with a combination of the proceeds from the issuance of convertible debt and available cash reserves. During the year ending December 31, 2009, as a result of the final working capital settlement, the Company recorded a \$347 thousand increase to goodwill.

Periculum Services Group Effective April 28, 2008 Ebix acquired Periculum a provider of certificate of insurance tracking services. The Company acquired all of the stock of Periculum for a payment of \$1.1 million and Periculum shareholders earned, and were paid, an additional \$200 thousand for meeting certain revenue objectives which was recorded as an increase to goodwill during the year ended December 31, 2009.

Telstra eBusiness Services Effective January 2, 2008 Ebix acquired Telstra eBusiness Services (Telstra) an insurance exchange located in Melbourne, Australia. The Company purchased all of the stock of Telstra for a payment of \$50 million Australian dollars (US \$43.9 million). Telstra was a wholly owned subsidiary of Telstra Services Solutions Holding Limited. The Company also incurred approximately \$368 thousand of expenses primarily consisting of legal, accounting, due diligence, and filing fees directly related to the closing of the acquisition. Ebix financed this acquisition with a combination of \$1.6 million of available cash reserves, \$16.5 million from the Company's line of credit, \$20.0 million of convertible debt, and \$5.7 million from sales of the Company's common stock. The operating results of Telstra have been included in the Company's reported net income since the first quarter of 2008. The acquisition also gave rise to the elimination of certain personnel of Telstra and as a the Company recognized a liability of \$198 thousand related to this elimination of personnel that was undertaken as part of the final integration plan that was implemented immediately after the closing of the acquisition. The Company recognized an indefinite-life intangible and associated estimated fair value with respect to the contractual/territorial relationships existing with the property and casualty insurance carriers in Australia. These contractual/territorial rights are perpetual in nature and, therefore, the useful lives are considered indefinite. Indefinite-lived intangible assets are not amortized, but rather are tested for impairment annually. In summary the Company recorded an indefinite-life intangible asset with respect to the insurance carriers in the amount of \$14.7 million, definite lived assets with respect to acquired customer relationships in the amount of \$2.6 million (with an estimated useful life of 20 years), and acquired developed technology in the amount of \$523 thousand (with an estimated useful life of 3 years). During the year ended December 31, 2009, as a result of completing the valuation of acquired intangible and tangible assets, the

Company recorded a \$1.0 million increase to goodwill.

Table of Contents**2007 Acquisition**

IDS Jenquest Effective November 1, 2007, Ebix acquired IDS Jenquest (IDS) a provider of certificate of insurance tracking services. The Company paid IDS shareholders \$11.25 million for substantially all of IDS s stock. IDS shareholders retained the right to earn up to \$1.0 million in additional payments over one year if certain revenue or operating income targets of the IDS division of Ebix were met. The earn-out of \$1.0 million was achieved in the fourth quarter of 2008 and payment was remitted in the first quarter of 2009.

The following table summarizes the estimated fair value of the net assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the acquisition dates for those business combinations completed during 2009 and 2008:

(In thousands)	December 31,	
	2009	2008
Current assets	\$ 1,919	\$ 7,638
Property and equipment	2,065	817
Intangible assets	11,276	5,809
Indefinite-lived intangibles	14,240	14,748
Goodwill	55,970	58,322
Total assets acquired	85,470	87,334
Less: liabilities assumed	(19,811)	(12,558)
Net assets acquired	\$ 65,659	\$ 74,776

The following table summarizes the separately identified intangible assets acquired as a result of the acquisitions that occurred during 2009 and 2008:

	December 31,			
	2009		2008	
Intangible asset category	Fair Value	Weighted Average Useful Life	Fair Value	Weighted Average Useful Life
	<i>(in thousands)</i>	<i>(in years)</i>	<i>(in thousands)</i>	<i>(in years)</i>
Customer relationships	\$ 7,755	12.6	\$ 4,885	15.0
Developed technology	3,103	5.0	924	3.9
Non-compete agreements	418	5.0		
Total acquired intangible assets	\$ 11,276	10.2	\$ 5,809	13.2

Estimated aggregated future amortization expense for the intangible assets recorded as part of the Facts, Peak, E-Z Data, Confirmnet, Acclamation, Periculum, Telstra, IDS, and other prior acquisitions is as follows:

Estimated Amortization Expenses:

For the year ended December 31, 2010	\$ 3,317,000
For the year ended December 31, 2011	\$ 2,635,000
For the year ended December 31, 2012	\$ 2,348,000
For the year ended December 31, 2013	\$ 2,299,000
For the year ended December 31, 2014	\$ 2,036,000
For the years ending after December 31, 2014	\$ 7,870,000

The Company recorded \$2.4 million, \$2.3 million, \$1.9 million of amortization expense related to acquired intangible assets for the year ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively.

Note 4: Pro Forma Financial Information (re: 2009 and 2008 acquisitions)

The following unaudited pro forma financial information for the year 2009 includes twelve months of pro forma financial results from the acquisitions of Facts, E-Z Data, and Peak, as if these acquisitions had been made on January 1, 2008, whereas the Company's reported financial statements for the year 2009 include only eight months of actual financial results for Facts, three months for E-Z Data, and three months for Peak.

Similarly, the unaudited pro forma financial information for the year 2008 includes twelve months of pro forma financial results from the acquisitions of Facts, E-Z Data Peak, Acclamation, ConfirmNet, and Periculum as if these acquisitions had been made on January 1, 2008, whereas the Company's reported financial statements for the year 2008 include no financial information for the 2008 operating results of Facts, Peak, and E-Z Data, and includes only five months of actual financial results for Acclamation, two months for ConfirmNet, and eight months for Periculum.

Table of Contents

This unaudited pro forma financial information is provided for informational purposes only and does not project the Company's results of operations for any future period:

	As Reported 2009	Pro Forma 2009 (unaudited)	As Reported 2008	Pro Forma 2008 (unaudited)
	(In thousands)			
Revenue	\$ 97,685	\$ 118,433	\$ 74,752	\$ 118,598
Net Income	\$ 38,822	\$ 37,302	\$ 27,314	\$ 28,266
Basic EPS*	\$ 1.24	\$ 1.19	\$ 0.93	\$ 0.91
Diluted EPS*	\$ 1.03	\$ 0.99	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.76

* Adjusted to reflect the effect of the 3-for-1 stock split dated January 4, 2010; see Note 2.

Note 5: Short-term Debt

As of December 31, 2009 the Company's short term debt consists of a \$25.0 million revolving line of credit facility with Bank of America Corporation. The line provides for a variable interest rate at Libor plus 1.3% and is secured by a first security interest in substantially all of the Company's assets. The underlying Loan and Security Agreement was set to expire on August 31, 2009, however, as a result of further amendments to the Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement (the Amended Loan Agreement) which was effective as of August 27, 2009, the revolving credit line facility was extended to February 15, 2010 at the same Libor plus 1.3% interest rate. The Amended Loan Agreement contains financial covenants that require a minimum annual profitability of \$1.0 million, limits the funded debt to EBITDA coverage ratio to a maximum of 2.50, and requires at least \$7.5 million of current assets at the end of each quarter. The Amended Loan Agreement contains restrictive covenants concerning the incurrence of new debt and consummation of new business acquisitions. The Company was in full compliance with all such financial and restrictive covenants as of December 31, 2009. There have been no outstanding events of default.

As of December 31, 2009 the outstanding balance on the line was \$23.1 million and the facility carried an interest rate of 1.53%. During the year ending December 31, 2009 the Company borrowed \$27.1 million from the revolving line of credit facility and repaid \$28.9 million against the credit line. During the year ending December 31, 2008 the Company borrowed \$9.3 million from the revolving line of credit facility, and at year end 2008 the balance on the credit facility was \$24.9 million.

In February 2010 the Company entered into a new credit facility with Bank of America. This arrangement is further described in Note 18.

Note 6: Convertible Debt

The counterparties to our convertible debt arrangements are significant shareholders of the Company's common stock. During August 2009 the Company issued three convertible promissory notes raising a total of \$25.0 million. Specifically on August 26, 2009 the Company entered into a Convertible Note Purchase Agreement with Whitebox VSC, Ltd (Whitebox) in an original amount of \$19.0 million, which amount is convertible into shares of common stock at a conversion price of \$16.00 per share, subject to certain adjustments as set forth in the note. The note has a 0.0% stated interest rate. No warrants were issued with this convertible note. The note is payable in full at its maturity date of August 26, 2011. Also on August 26, 2009 the Company entered into a Convertible Note Purchase Agreement with IAM Mini-Fund 14 Limited, a fund managed by Whitebox, in an original amount of \$1.0 million, which amount is shares of common stock at a conversion price of \$16.00 per share, subject to certain adjustments as set forth in the note. The note has a 0.0% stated interest rate. No warrants were issued with this convertible note. The note is payable

in full at its maturity date of August 26, 2011. Finally, on August 25, 2009 the Company entered into a Convertible Note Purchase Agreement with the Rennes Foundation in an original amount of \$5.0 million, which amount is potentially convertible into 300,000 shares of common stock at a conversion price of \$16.67 per share, subject to certain adjustments as set forth in the note. The note has a 0.0% stated interest rate. No warrants were issued with this convertible note. The note is payable in full at its maturity date of August 25, 2011. With respect to each of these convertible notes, and in accordance with the terms of the notes, as understood between the Company and each of the holders, upon a conversion election by the holder the Company must satisfy the related original principal balance in cash and may satisfy the conversion spread (that being the excess of the conversion value over the related original principal component) in either cash or stock at option of the Company.

Table of Contents

In regards to the convertible promissory notes issued in August 2009 and discussed in the preceding paragraph, in May 2008 the FASB issued new accounting guidance related to the accounting for convertible debt instruments that may be partially or wholly settled in cash upon conversion. This guidance requires us to account separately for the liability and equity components of these types of convertible debt instruments in a manner that reflects the Company's nonconvertible debt borrowing rate when interest cost is recognized in subsequent periods. This guidance requires bifurcation of the debt and equity components, re-classification of the then derived equity component, and then accretion of the resulting discount on the debt as part of interest expense recognized in the income statement. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The application of this accounting guidance resulted in the Company recording \$24.15 million as the carrying amount of the debt component, and \$852 thousand as debt discount and the carrying amount for the equity component. The bifurcation of these convertible debt instruments was based on the calculated fair value of similar debt instruments at August 2009 that do not have a conversion feature and associated equity component. The annual interest rate determined for such similar debt instruments in August 2009 was 1.75%. The resulting discount is being amortized to interest expense over the two year term of the convertible notes. At December 31, 2009, the carrying value of the Convertible Notes was \$24.29 million and the unamortized debt discount was \$706 thousand. The liability component of these convertible notes is classified as a current liability and is presented in the current portion of convertible debt in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets because at December 31, 2009 our closing stock price was \$16.28 per share, therefore, these notes are considered to be current liabilities based on the relative conversion prices. We recognized non-cash interest expense of \$146 thousand during 2009 related to the amortization of the discount on the liability component. At December 31, 2009 the if-converted value of the notes exceeds their principal amounts by \$229 thousand. For federal income tax purposes, the issuance of the convertible notes is considered to be an issuance of debt with an original issue discount. The amortization of this discount in future periods is not deductible for tax purposes. Therefore, upon issuance of the debt, we recorded an adjustment of \$318 thousand to increase our deferred tax liabilities (included in other liabilities) and a corresponding reduction of the related equity component which is included in additional paid-in capital. Because the principal amount of the convertible notes must be settled in cash upon conversion, the convertible notes will only impact diluted earnings per share when the average price of our common stock exceeds the conversion price, and then only to the extent of the incremental shares associated with the conversion spread. We include the effect of the additional shares that may be issued from conversion in our diluted net income per share calculation using the treasury stock method.

Previously the Company had two convertible debt instruments outstanding. Specifically on July 11, 2008, the Company entered into a Secured Convertible Note Purchase Agreement with Whitebox in the original principal amount of \$15.0 million, which amount is convertible into shares of common stock at a conversion price of \$9.33 per share, subject to certain adjustments as set forth in the note. The note bears an interest rate of 2.5% per annum which is payable on an annual basis on July 11th of each year, each date of conversion (as to the principal amount being converted), and the maturity date. No warrants were issued with this convertible note. The note is payable in full at its maturity date of July 11, 2010. The Company has the option to cause a mandatory conversion and the subsequent surrender of the note at a conversion price of \$9.33 per share, if the average price of the Company's common stock on the trading market exceeds \$18.67 for any consecutive 30 trading days. Through December 31, 2009 Whitebox converted \$10.7 million of principal and accrued interest into 1,144,356 shares of the Company's common stock. Furthermore, on December 18, 2007, the Company entered into a Secured Convertible Note Purchase Agreement (the Agreement) with Whitebox in the original principal amount of \$20.0 million, which amount is convertible into shares of common stock at a conversion price of \$7.09 per share, subject to certain adjustments as set forth in the note. The note bore an interest rate of 2.5% per annum, payable on an annual basis on December 18th of each year, each date of conversion (as to the principal amount being converted) and the maturity date. No warrants were issued with this convertible note. The Company had the option to cause a mandatory conversion and the subsequent surrender of the note at a conversion price of \$7.09 per share, if the average price of the Company's Common Stock on the trading market exceeds \$14.22 for any consecutive 30 trading days. Pursuant to Agreement, Ebix was obligated to file with the SEC this registration statement for the underlying shares of our common stock and use its reasonable best efforts to cause the SEC to declare the registration statement effective. This registration statement, number 333-150371,

became effective on February 18, 2009. On October 7, 2009 the Company exercised its rights as provided in the Agreement and elected to exercise its mandatory conversion option. Accordingly the Company caused Whitebox to surrender the underlying 2.5% Secured Convertible Promissory Note due December 18, 2009, and to convert the remaining principal on said Note in the amount of \$5.3 million together with accrued interest thereon in the amount of \$105 thousand into 762,810 shares of the Company's common stock at the conversion price of \$7.09 per share.

Table of Contents**Note 7: Commitments and Contingencies**

Lease Commitments The Company leases office space under non-cancelable operating leases with expiration dates ranging through 2015, with various renewal options. Capital leases range from three to five years and are primarily for computer equipment. There were multiple assets under various individual capital leases at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Commitments for minimum rentals under non-cancellable leases and debt obligations as of December 31, 2009 were as follows:

Year	Debt	Capital Leases (in thousands)	Operating Leases
2010	\$ 27,487	\$ 744	\$ 3,118
2011	25,000	374	2,560
2012		177	1,966
2013		87	1,529
2014		20	1,087
Thereafter			150
Total	\$ 52,487	\$ 1,402	\$ 10,410
Less: sublease income			(142)
Net lease payments		\$ 1,402	\$ 10,268
Less: amount representing interest		(135)	
Present value of obligations under capital leases		\$ 1,267	
Less: current portion	(52,487)	(596)	
Long-term obligations	\$	\$ 671	

Rental expense for office facilities and certain equipment subject to operating leases for 2009, 2008 and 2007 was \$2.7 million, \$2.3 million, and \$1.9 million, respectively.

Sublease income for 2009, 2008 and 2007 was \$141 thousand, \$175 thousand, and \$258 thousand, respectively.

Contingencies The Company is involved in various claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business. In the opinion of management, the ultimate disposition of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

Self Insurance For most of the Company's U.S. employees, the Company is currently self-insured for its health insurance and has a stop loss policy that limits the individual liability to \$100 thousand per person and the aggregate liability to 125% of the expected claims based upon the number of participants and historical claims. As of December 31, 2009, the amount accrued on the Company's consolidated balance sheet was \$132 thousand. The maximum potential estimated cumulative liability for the annual contract period, which ends in September 2010, is \$1.4 million.

Note 8: Share-based Compensation

Stock Options The Company accounts for compensation expense associated with stock options issued to employees, Directors, and non-employees based on their fair value, which is calculated using an option pricing model, and is recognized over the service period, which is usually the vesting period. At December 31, 2009, the Company had two share-based compensation plans. No stock options were granted to employees during 2009, 2008, or 2007; however, options were granted to Directors in 2009 and 2008 but no options were granted to Directors during 2007. Stock

compensation expense of \$216 thousand, \$107 thousand, and \$168 thousand was recognized during the year ending December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 respectively on outstanding and unvested options.

Table of Contents

The fair value of options granted during the twelve months ended 2009, 2008 and 2007 is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The following table includes the weighted- average assumptions used in estimating the fair values and the resulting weighted-average fair value of stock options granted in the periods presented:

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007
Weighted average fair values of stock options granted	\$ 17.58	\$ 21.38	\$ N/A
Expected volatility	63.2%	51.4%	N/A
Expected dividends			N/A
Weighted average risk-free interest rate	1.16%	2.58%	N/A
Expected life of stock options	3.5 years	3.5 years	N/A

A summary of stock option activity for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 is as follows:

	Within Plans	Outside Plan	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Outstanding at December 31, 2006	5,137,686	34,875	\$ 1.38	5.38	\$ 8,929
Granted			\$		
Exercised	(358,947)	(11,250)	\$ 1.74		
Canceled	(31,032)		\$ 5.42		
Moved to within Plan	1,125	(1,125)	\$		
Outstanding at December 31, 2007	4,748,832	22,500	\$ 1.32	4.46	\$ 32,480
Granted	270,000		\$ 7.13		
Exercised	(300,024)	(8,433)	\$ 4.01		
Canceled		(8,442)	\$ 5.74		
Outstanding at December 31, 2008	4,718,808	5,625	\$ 1.47	3.71	\$ 30,680
Granted	135,000		\$ 17.58		
Exercised	(302,163)		\$ 5.18		
Canceled	(9,009)		\$ 8.39		
Outstanding at December 31, 2009	4,542,636	5,625	\$ 1.69	2.91	\$ 66,344

Exercisable at December 31, 2009	4,238,736	5,625	\$	0.97	2.91	\$	64,981
-------------------------------------	-----------	-------	----	------	------	----	--------

The aggregate intrinsic value for stock options outstanding and exercisable is defined as the difference between the market value of the Company's stock as of the end of the period and the exercise price of the stock options. The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised during 2009, 2008 and 2007 was \$2.0 million, \$1.9 million and \$1.3 million, respectively. As a result of the stock options exercised, the Company recorded additional paid-in-capital of \$1.6 million, \$1.2 million, and \$641 thousand in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

At December 31, 2009 there exists 1,875 fully vested non statutory incentive stock options granted to individuals that were not employees, officers or directors of the Company.

Cash received from option exercise under all share-based payment arrangements for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, was \$1.5 million, \$1.2 million, and \$645 thousand, respectively. The actual tax benefit realized for the deductions from option exercise of the share-based payment arrangements totaled \$1.2 million, \$1.4 million, and \$0.8 million, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007.

Table of Contents

Restricted Stock Pursuant to the Company's restricted stock agreements, the restricted stock vests in three equal annual installments. The restricted stock also vests with respect to any unvested shares upon the applicable employee's death, disability or retirement, the Company's termination of the employee other than for cause or a change in control of the Company. A summary of the status of the Company's non-vested restricted stock grant shares is presented in the following table:

	Shares	Grant Date Fair Value (in thousands)
Non vested at December 31, 2006	182,586	
Granted	99,006	\$ 417
Vested	(75,003)	
Forfeited		
Non vested at December 31, 2007	206,589	
Granted	200,556	\$ 1,614
Vested	(108,003)	
Forfeited		
Non vested at December 31, 2008	299,142	
Granted	236,616	\$ 1,934
Vested	(130,446)	
Forfeited		
Non vested at December 31, 2009	405,312	

As of December 31, 2009 there was \$2.2 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested share based compensation arrangements granted under the 2006 Incentive Compensation Program. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.94 years. The total fair value of shares vested during the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007 was \$742 thousand, \$259 thousand, and \$120 thousand, respectively.

In the aggregate the total compensation expense recognized in connection with the restricted grants was \$1.2 million, \$594 thousand, and \$321 thousand during each of the years ending December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 respectively.

As of December 31, 2009 the Company has 2,203,577 shares of common stock reserved for stock option and restricted stock grants.

Table of Contents**Note 9: Income Taxes**

Income before income taxes consisted of:

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007
		(In thousands)	
Domestic	\$ 14,501	\$ 7,921	\$ 12,823
Foreign	25,331	20,778	376
Total	\$ 39,832	\$ 28,699	\$ 13,199

The income tax provision (benefit) consisted of:

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007
		(In thousands)	
Current:			
Federal	\$ 1,176	\$ 172	\$ 160
State	758	397	58
Foreign	3,992	2,962	530
	5,926	3,531	748
Deferred:			
Federal	(2,926)	(611)	(186)
State	(444)	(69)	(29)
Foreign	(1,546)	(1,466)	
	(4,916)	(2,146)	(215)
Total provision for income taxes	\$ 1,010	\$ 1,385	\$ 533

Table of Contents

The income tax provision at the Federal statutory rate differs from the effective rate because of the following items:

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007
Statutory rate	34.0%	34.0%	34.0%
Change in valuation allowance	(18.2)%	(9.8)%	(33.1)%
Tax impact of foreign subsidiaries	(19.5)%	(20.3)%	1.0%
State income taxes, net of federal benefit	1.2%	1.4%	0.8%
Uncertain tax matters	5.1%	1.2%	0.8%
Permanent differences	(0.7)%	(0.8)%	0.5%
Other	0.6%	(0.9)%	%
Effective rate	2.5%	4.8%	4.0%

Current deferred income tax assets and liabilities are included in other current assets and liabilities, and long-term deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented separately on a net basis in the liability section at December 31, 2009 and 2008 in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. The individual balances in current and long-term deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	2009	2008
	(In thousands)	
Current deferred income tax assets, net of valuation allowance	\$ 625	\$ 197
Long-term deferred income tax assets, net of valuation allowance	8,869	3,900
Total deferred income tax assets	9,494	4,097
Current deferred income tax liabilities	(147)	(83)
Long-term deferred income tax liabilities	(14,016)	(2,877)
Net deferred income tax asset/(liability)	\$ (4,669)	\$ 1,137

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and such amounts as measured by the applicable local jurisdiction tax laws. Temporary differences and carry forwards which comprise the deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2009 and 2008 were as follows:

	December 31, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Deferred		Deferred	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
	(In thousands)			
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 284	\$	\$ 116	\$
Share-based compensation	356		213	
Accruals and prepaids	1,085	223	1,100	193
Bad debts	208		193	
Discount on convertible debt		281		
Acquired intangible assets	792	13,659	710	2,767
Net operating loss carryforwards	13,766		15,693	
Tax credit carryforwards	3,434		1,754	

	19,925	14,163	19,779	2,960
Valuation allowance	(10,431)		(15,682)	

Total deferred taxes \$ 9,494 \$ 14,163 \$ 4,097 \$ 2,960

After carefully evaluating current projections of future taxable income in the United States and the expected results of the recently implemented limited risk distributorship structure as between the Company's U.S. operations and its Singapore subsidiary, management determined that it was appropriate to partially release its preexisting valuation allowance that had been held against related cumulative legacy net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards. Consequently during the fourth quarter \$2.8 million of the valuation allowance was released which resulted in a favorable impact to reported net earnings. The Company is maintaining a valuation allowance in the amount of \$3.6 million against its remaining legacy NOL carryovers due primarily to uncertainties related to the potential adverse impact to our health benefits exchange operating segment associated with pending health care legislation expected to be implemented in the United States during 2010. In connection with outstanding and fully vested stock options issued prior to January 1, 2006 approximately \$973 thousand of the \$3.6 million valuation allowance will subsequently be allocated to additional paid in capital, if it is recognized. The remaining valuation allowance in the amount of \$6.8 million is being maintained to fully offset the deferred tax assets associated with cumulative NOL s that were obtained as a result of previous business acquisitions and for which realization of these assets is not assured due to uncertainties principally associated with limitations on the usage of these acquired NOL s posed by Section 382 of the U.S. internal revenue code. The effect of the change in the valuation allowance on the effective tax rate is shown net of utilized and expiring net operating loss carry forwards. Changes in the valuation allowance could have a material impact on the Company's future effective tax rate.

Table of Contents

At December 31, 2009, the Company had remaining available domestic net operating loss (NOL) carry-forwards of \$36.6 million (net of \$14.6 million utilized to offset taxable income for 2009), which are available to offset future federal and certain state income taxes. A portion of these NOLs will expire in each year 2018 through 2027.

The Company's consolidated effective tax rate is reduced because of the blend of reduced tax rates in foreign jurisdictions where a significant portion of our income resides. Furthermore, the Company's world-wide product development operations and intellectual property ownership has been centralized into our Singapore and India subsidiaries. Our operations in India benefit from a tax holiday which will continue thru 2015; as such local India taxable income, other than passive interest and rental income, is not taxed. After the tax holiday expires taxable income generated by our India operations will be taxed at 50% of the normal 33.99% corporate tax rate for a period of five years. This tax holiday had the effect of reducing tax expense by \$5.5 million.

The Company's BPO operations in India are subject to a 16.99% Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT). The tax paid under the MAT provisions is carried forward for a period of seven years and set off against future tax liabilities computed under the regular corporate income tax provisions using the 33.99% corporate income tax rate. During the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company accrued or paid \$1.4 million in MAT. The accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2009 includes a long-term deferred tax asset in the amount of \$2.6 million associated with cumulative future MAT tax credit entitlement.

Goodwill related to asset acquisitions are deductible for tax purposes but are not deductible for financial reporting purposes, except to the extent there is an impairment of goodwill. Included in deferred tax liabilities is the tax effect of the amortization of goodwill for tax purposes.

The Company and its subsidiaries file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction, and various states and foreign jurisdictions. With the exception of NOL carryforwards, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal or state tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2006 due to the expiration of the statute of limitations.

The Company follows the provisions of FASB accounting guidance on accounting for uncertain income tax positions. Accordingly liabilities are recognized for a tax position, where based solely on its technical merits, it is believed to be more likely than not fully sustainable upon examination. This liability is included in other long-term liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. During the fourth quarter of 2009 the Company completed a comprehensive analysis of its tax filing positions taken both domestically and in foreign jurisdictions in the context of its recently implemented limited risk distributorship structure and determined the need to increase its reserve for uncertain tax positions. In undertaking this analysis the Company, using its best estimates, evaluated the sustainability of certain tax positions taken in foreign jurisdictions in both current and prior years but which are no longer applicable in the new limited risk distributorship structure. Accordingly reported net income for 2009 reflects the unfavorable impact of a charge in the amount of \$2.04 million in connection with the increase of the Company's reserves for uncertain tax filing positions. A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of unrecognized tax benefits is as follows:

	(in thousands)
Balance at January 1, 2009	\$ 914
Additions for tax positions related to current year	\$ 1,163
Additions for tax positions of prior years	\$ 1,361
Reductions for tax position of prior years	\$ (484)
Balance at December 31, 2009	\$ 2,954

Table of Contents

The Company recognizes interest accrued and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as part of income tax expense. As of December 31, 2009 approximately \$534 thousand of estimated interest and penalties is included in other long-term liabilities in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Note 10: Stock Repurchases

The Board of Directors of Ebix, Inc. previously authorized a share repurchase plan to acquire up to \$5 million of the Company's current outstanding shares of common stock. Under the terms of the Board's authorization, the Company retains the right to repurchase up to \$5 million in shares but does not have to repurchase this entire amount. The repurchase plan's terms have been structured to comply with the SEC's Rule 10b-18, and are subject to market conditions and applicable legal requirements. The program does not obligate the Company to acquire any specific number of shares and may be suspended or terminated at any time. All purchases will be on the open market and are expected to be funded from existing cash. Treasury stock is recorded at its acquired cost. Through December 31, 2009, the Company has repurchased 291,357 shares of its common stock under this plan for total consideration of \$1.9 million.

Note 11: Derivative Instruments

The Company uses derivative instruments that are not designated as hedges under the FASB accounting guidance related to the accounting for derivative instruments and hedging activity, to hedge the fluctuations in foreign exchange rates for recognized balance sheet items such as intercompany receivables. As of December 31, 2009 the Company has in place seven annual foreign currency hedge contracts maturing between May and December 2010 with a notional value totaling \$13.7 million. The intended purpose of these hedging instruments is to offset the income statement impact of recorded foreign exchange transaction gains and losses resulting from U.S. dollar denominated invoices issued by our Indian subsidiary whose functional currency is the Indian rupee. The change in the fair value of these derivatives was recorded in foreign exchange gains (losses), in the consolidated statements of income and was \$0, \$0 and \$498 thousand for year ended December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009, respectively. As of December 31, 2009 the aggregate fair value of these derivative instruments, which are included in other current assets, in the Company consolidated balance sheet was \$500 thousand. The Company has classified its the foreign currency hedge, which is measured at fair value on a recurring basis, as a level 2 instrument (i.e. wherein fair is determined based on observable inputs other than quoted market prices) which we believe is the most appropriate level within the fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used to determine its the fair value at the measurement date.

Also in connection with the acquisition of E-Z Data effective October 1, 2009, Ebix issued a put option to the sellers which is exercisable during the thirty-day period immediately following the two-year anniversary date of the business acquisition, which if exercised would enable them to sell the underlying shares of common stock back to the Company at a 10% discount off of the per-share value established on the effective date of the closing of Ebix's acquisition of E-Z Data. In accordance with the relevant authoritative accounting literature a portion of the total purchase consideration was allocated to this put liability based on its initial fair value which was determined to be \$6.6 million using a Black-Scholes model. The inputs used in the valuation of the out option include term, stock price volatility, current stock price, exercise price, and the risk free rate of return. At December 31, 2009 the fair value of the put option was recalculated and was determined to have dropped \$89 thousand, which amount is appropriately shown as other non-operating income in the Consolidated Statement of Income for the year then ended. The Company has classified the put option as a level 2 instrument.

Note 12: Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses

Accounts payable and accrued expenses at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, consisted of the following:

	2009	2008
	(In thousands)	
Trade accounts payable	\$ 1,766	\$ 1,352
Accrued professional fees	109	51
Acquisition earnout payable	4,700	4,049
Income taxes payable	1,392	2,017
Sales taxes payable	766	416

Amounts due to sellers of acquired entities	2,181	
Other accrued liabilities	146	360
Total	\$ 11,060	\$ 8,245

Table of Contents**Note 13: Property and Equipment**

Property and equipment at December 31, 2009 and 2008 consisted of the following:

	2009	2008
	(In thousands)	
Computer equipment	\$ 6,937	\$ 3,698
Buildings	2,271	451
Land	105	100
Leasehold improvements	1,557	1,387
Furniture, fixtures and other	2,507	2,090
	13,377	7,726
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(5,512)	(3,952)
	\$ 7,865	\$ 3,774

Depreciation expense was \$1.6 million, \$1.0 million, and \$719 thousand in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Note 14: Cash Option Profit Sharing Plan and Trust

The Company maintains a 401(k) Cash Option Profit Sharing Plan, which allows participants to contribute a percentage of their compensation to the Profit Sharing Plan and Trust up to the Federal maximum. The Company's contributions to the Plan were \$226 thousand, \$161 thousand, and \$130 thousand for the years ending December 31, 2009, 2008, 2007 respectively.

Note 15: Geographic Information

The Company operates with one reportable segment whose results are regularly reviewed by the Company's chief operating decision maker as to performance and allocation of resources. The following enterprise wide information is provided. The following information relates to geographic locations (all amounts in thousands):

Year ended December 31, 2009

	North America	Australia	New Zealand	India	Singapore	Total
Revenue	\$ 73,431	\$ 21,120	\$ 1,257	\$	\$ 1,877	\$ 97,685
Fixed assets	\$ 4,352	\$ 896	\$ 42	\$ 2,532	\$ 43	\$ 7,865
Goodwill and intangible assets	\$ 147,509	\$ 479	\$	\$	\$ 58,985	\$ 206,973
Headcount (unaudited)	412	66	9	460	11	958

Table of Contents**Year ended December 31, 2008**

	North		New			
	America	Australia	Zealand	India	Singapore	Total
Revenue	\$ 48,340	\$ 23,580	\$ 922	\$	\$ 1,910	\$ 74,752
Fixed assets	\$ 2,553	\$ 421	\$ 28	\$ 734	\$ 38	\$ 3,774
Goodwill and intangible assets	\$ 68,739	\$ 41,573	\$	\$	\$	\$ 110,312
Headcount (unaudited)	308	63	9	251	6	637

Year ended December 31, 2007

	North		Australia/			
	America	New Zealand	India	Singapore	Total	
Revenue	\$ 31,474	\$ 9,480	\$ 48	\$ 1,839	\$ 42,841	
Fixed assets	\$ 2,231	\$ 215	\$ 870	\$ 40	\$ 3,356	
Goodwill and intangible assets	\$ 36,053	\$ 7,673	\$	\$	\$ 43,726	
Headcount (unaudited)	218	43	124	6	391	

Note 16: Related Party Transactions

We consider Bank of America/Merrill Lynch (BAML) to be a related party because BAML provides commercial financing to the Company and is also a customer to whom the Company sells products and services. Revenues recognized from BAML were \$957 thousand, \$849 thousand, and \$919 thousand for each of the years ending December 31, 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively. Accounts receivable due from BAML was \$232 thousand and \$103 thousand at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

Consistent with Ebix's corporate mission of giving back to the communities in which we operate our business, and as previously authorized by the Company's Board of Directors, during the year ended December 31, 2009 Ebix donated \$23 thousand to the Robin Raina Foundation, a non-profit 501(c) charity in support of fifty very under privileged children living in the poverty stricken areas of Delhi, India; this amount includes \$10 thousand in matching contributions made by our employees.

Note 17: Quarterly Financial Information (unaudited)

The following is the unaudited quarterly financial information for 2009, 2008 and 2007:

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
	(in thousands, except share data)			
Year Ended December 31, 2009				
Total revenues	\$ 20,668	\$ 22,421	\$ 23,292	\$ 31,304
Gross Profit	16,367	17,889	18,827	23,328
Operating income	8,357	9,260	9,783	11,856
Net income	8,335	8,956	9,434	12,097
Net income per common share:				
Basic*	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.36
Diluted*	\$ 0.23	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.31
Year Ended December 31, 2008				
Total revenues	\$ 16,639	\$ 17,803	\$ 20,168	\$ 20,142
Gross Profit	13,703	14,578	16,228	16,083
Operating income	6,143	6,905	8,119	8,097
Net income	5,670	6,336	7,398	7,910

Net income per common share:

Basic*	\$	0.18	\$	0.22	\$	0.26	\$	0.27
Diluted*	\$	0.16	\$	0.18	\$	0.21	\$	0.22

Year Ended December 31, 2007

Total revenues	\$	9,018	\$	9,816	\$	11,807	\$	12,201
Gross Profit		7,452		8,098		9,966		10,211
Operating income		2,238		2,298		3,712		4,553
Net income		1,962		2,513		3,693		4,498

Net income per common share:

Basic*	\$	0.08	\$	0.09	\$	0.13	\$	0.15
Diluted*	\$	0.07	\$	0.08	\$	0.11	\$	0.13

* Adjusted for all periods to reflect the effect of the 3-for-1 stock split dated January 4, 2010; see Note 2

Table of Contents

Note 18: Subsequent Events thru March 16, 2010

Completion of Business Acquisition

Effective January 15, 2010 Ebix acquired Brazilian based MCN Technology & Consulting (MCN). MCN provides IT products and consulting services for insurance companies, financial institutions and insurance brokers in Latin America. Ebix acquired all of the outstanding stock and the business operations of MCN for a cash purchase price of \$3.0 million and funded the transaction using existing available internal cash resources.

Stock Repurchases

During January and February of 2010 the Company paid \$999 thousand to repurchase 69,070 shares of its common stock. All repurchases were done under a previously authorized share repurchase plan approved by the Board of Directors.

Conversions of Portions of Outstanding Debt

On February 3, 2010 Whitebox, in connection with the \$15 million Secured Convertible Promissory Note (the Note) dated July 11, 2008, fully converted the remaining principal on the Note in the amount of \$4.39 million and accrued interest in the amount of \$62 thousand into 476,662 shares of the Company s common stock.

Entry into a Material Definitive Agreement

On February 12, 2010, Ebix entered into a credit agreement providing for a new \$35 million secured credit facility (the Secured Credit Facility) with Bank of America N.A. as administrative agent as well as the initial lender (the Lender). The new financing is comprised of a two-year, \$25 million secured revolving credit facility, and a \$10 million secured term loan which amortizes over a two year period with quarterly principal and interest payments commencing on March 31, 2010 and a final payment of all remaining outstanding principal and accrued interest due on February 12, 2012. The new \$35 million credit facility replaces the former \$25 million facility that had been with the same Lender. The initial interest rate applicable to the Secured Credit Facility is LIBOR plus 1.75%.

Item 8. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

Table of Contents**Item 8A: CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES**

Disclosure Controls and Procedures: The Company maintains controls and procedures designed to ensure that it is able to collect the information we are required to disclose in the reports we file with the SEC, and to process, summarize and disclose this information within the time periods specified in the rules of the SEC. As of the end of the period covered by this report and pursuant to Rule 13a-15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act), the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness and design of our disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified by the SEC's rules and forms. Based upon that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded as of December 31, 2009 that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective in recording, processing, summarizing and reporting information required to be disclosed, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company. As of December 31, 2009, being the date of our most recently completed fiscal year end, in order to evaluate the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures and our internal control over financial reporting, as required by Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, Management has conducted an assessment, including testing, using the criteria in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's system of internal control over financial reporting is 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 standards. 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.

Management's assessment of and conclusion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting did not include an assessment of the internal controls for the recently acquired businesses of Facts Services, Inc., E-Z Data, Inc., and Peak Performance Solutions, Inc., which financial information is included in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements of Ebix, Inc from the effective date of their acquisitions during 2009. In the aggregate these combined units represented approximately 9.1% of the Company's consolidated revenue for 2009. The effectiveness of the controls for these business operations will be evaluated by management during 2010.

The term "internal control over financial reporting" is defined as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, and effected by our board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and includes those policies and procedures that:

- (1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect our transactions and dispositions of assets;
- (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 are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and,
- (3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements.

Based upon this evaluation and assessment, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that as of December 31, 2009 our disclosure controls and procedures and our internal control over financial reporting are effective to ensure, among other things, that the information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported accurately. Cherry, Bekaert & Holland, L.L.P., the independent registered public accounting firm that audited our Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, audited the effectiveness of our internal control

over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009. Cherry, Bekaert & Holland, L.L.P has issued their report which is included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Table of Contents

**REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM
ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING**

The Board of Directors and Stockholders of Ebix, Inc.:

We have audited Ebix, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Ebix, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed 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.

As indicated in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, management's assessment of and conclusion on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting did not include the internal controls of Facts Services, Inc., E-Z Data, Inc., and Peak Performance Solutions, Inc., which are included in the 2009 consolidated financial statements of Ebix, Inc. and which in the aggregate constituted approximately 9.1% of Ebix consolidated revenues for the year ending December 31, 2009. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting of Ebix, Inc. also did not include an evaluation of the internal control over financial reporting of Facts Services, Inc., E-Z Data, Inc., and Peak Performance Solutions, Inc.

In our opinion, Ebix, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Ebix, Inc. as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity and comprehensive income, and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2009, and the related consolidated financial statement schedules as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, and our report dated March 16, 2010 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Cherry, Bekaert & Holland, L.L.P.

Atlanta, Georgia

March 16, 2010

Table of Contents

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in the Company's internal controls over financial reporting during the last fiscal year that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

Item 8B. OTHER INFORMATION

Not Applicable.

Table of Contents**PART III**

All references to any amount of stock, restricted stock, options or the prices of any of these in this Part III represent not the amounts at December 31, 2009, but the amounts at December 31, 2009 when factoring-in the Company's three-for-one stock split on January 4, 2010.

Item 9. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The directors and executive officers of the Company who will serve until the Company's 2010 Annual Meeting are as follows:

ROBIN RAINA, 43, has been a director at Ebix since 2000 and Chairman of the Board at Ebix since May 2002. Mr. Raina joined Ebix, Inc. in October 1997 as our Vice President Professional Services and was promoted to Senior Vice President Sales and Marketing in February 1998. Mr. Raina was promoted to Executive Vice President, Chief Operating Officer in December 1998. Mr. Raina was appointed President effective August 2, 1999, Chief Executive Officer effective September 23, 1999 and Chairman in May 2002. Mr. Raina holds an industrial engineering degree from Thapar University in Punjab, India. His strategic direction for the Company and implementation of such direction has proven instrumental for the Company's turnaround and growth.

ROBERT F. KERRIS, 56, joined the Company as Chief Financial Officer on October 22, 2007. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Kerris was Chief Financial Officer at Aelera Corporation. He held this position from May 2006 to October 2007. Previously he was a Financial Vice President at Equifax, Inc. from November 2003 to April 2006, Corporate Controller at Interland, Inc. from September 2002 to October 2003, and held senior financial management positions at AT&T, BellSouth, and Northern Telecom. Mr. Kerris is a licensed certified public accountant and holds an accounting and economics degree from North Carolina State University.

HANS U. BENZ, 63, has been a director at EBIX since 2005. From 2001 to 2005 Mr. Benz was President of the holding of the BISON GROUP, a Swiss corporation that develops and implements process oriented business solution software in Europe. Prior to this position and from 1995 to 2001 he was President of a Swiss banking software development company belonging to the UBS Group. Previously Mr. Benz was with the private bank of Coutts & Co., Zürich as Senior Vice President and was also head of their global IT organization as a part of their larger worldwide NatWest IT organization. His former business experience extends from wholesale and retail industry to the Swiss private insurance industry as founding partner in a national data center. He has extensive experience in the software ERP and finance sectors, international marketing, strategic planning, IT planning, executive compensation, and defining strategic vision.

PAVAN BHALLA, 47, has been a director since June 2004. Mr. Bhalla currently serves as Vice President of Finance for Hewitt Associates, and has been in this role since December 2008. Prior to this position he was Hewitt Associates Corporate Controller and served in that position from July 2006 to November 2008. Previously Mr. Bhalla served as Senior Vice President of Finance for MCI Inc. from August 2003 until joining Hewitt Associates, Inc. Before joining MCI in August 2003, Mr. Bhalla spent over seven years with BellSouth Corporation serving in a variety of executive positions, including Chief Financial Officer of BellSouth Long Distance Inc. from 1999 to 2002. Mr. Bhalla holds a masters degree in business administration and finance from the University of Chicago's Booth School of Business. He has extensive hands on relevant experience in corporate finance, international operations, executive compensation and strategic planning with public companies.

NEIL D. ECKERT, 47, has been a director since 2005. Mr. Eckert was nominated by Brit to serve on the Company's board of Directors under an agreement between the Company and Brit. Mr. Eckert is currently a director of Brit Insurance Holdings, plc. Until April 2005, he served as Chief Executive Officer of Brit and had been such since 1999. In 1995, he co-founded Brit as a listed investment trust company. Mr. Eckert is also Non-Executive Chairman of Design Technology and Innovation Limited, a patenting and intellectual property company, and a director of Ri3K, an internet hub for reinsurance. He is also Chief Executive Officer of Climate Exchange, a London Stock Exchange AIM listed company trading carbon credits, and Chairman of Trading Emissions plc and Econerby plc both publicly listed companies. Mr. Eckert has an extensive background with experience of operating as the CEO of two different public companies and has executive experience in strategic planning, hands-on understanding of insurance industry, sales and marketing, corporate finance, executive compensation and international matters.

ROLF HERTER, 46, has been a director since 2005. Mr. Herter is the managing partner of Streichenberg, Attorneys at Law in Zurich, Switzerland. Streichenberg is a mid-sized commercial law firm, and Mr. Herter has been managing partner since 2004. Mr. Herter's practice consists, among others, of representation for information technology companies, both private and publicly held. He has served on the board of directors of several companies and is currently serving as a member of the board of directors of IC Company's Switzerland AG and Roccam Rocca Asset Management AG. He also serves as a supervisor of investments for several Swiss and German companies. Mr. Herter has extensive experience in the legal sector with expertise in managing multiple companies in terms of investments, capital structure, organization restructuring and governance, and with a expertise in European affairs

Table of Contents

HANS UELI KELLER, 58, has been a director since 2004. Mr. Keller has spent over 20 years with Zurich-based Credit Suisse, a global financial services company, serving as Executive Board Member from 1997 to 2000, head of retail banking from 1993 to 1996, and head of marketing from 1985 to 1992. He is presently also serving as Chairman of the Board of both Swisscontent Corp. AG and Engel & Voelkers Commercial, Switzerland. He has extensive executive experience in sales and marketing, corporate finance, strategic planning, executive compensation, and international distribution.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The following table lists our four board committees, the directors who served on them as of the end of 2009 and the number of committee meetings held in 2009.

Name	Audit	Compensation	Corporate Governance and Nominating
Mr. Bhalla	C		
Mr. Benz			
Mr. Eckert			C
Mr. Herter			
Mr. Keller		C	
Mr. Raina*			
2009 Meetings	4	4	1

C = Chair

= Member

* = Executive Officer/Director

In addition the Company's full Board of Directors met five times during 2009.

AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

The Board of Directors has determined that Pavan Bhalla, the Chairman of the Audit Committee, meets the qualifications of an audit committee financial expert pursuant to SEC rules. The Board has also determined that Mr. Bhalla qualifies as an independent director in accordance with NASDAQ listing requirements and special standards established by the SEC for members of audit committees. Stockholders should understand that the designation of an audit committee financial expert is a disclosure requirement of the SEC related to Mr. Bhalla's experience and understanding with respect to certain accounting and auditing matters. The designation does not impose upon Mr. Bhalla any duties, obligations or liability that are greater than are generally imposed on him as a member of the Audit Committee and the Board, and his designation as an audit committee financial expert pursuant to this SEC requirement does not affect the duties, obligations or liability of any other member of the Audit Committee or the Board.

Table of Contents

CODE OF ETHICS

The Company has adopted a Code of Ethics that applies to the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and any other senior financial officers. This Code of Ethics is posted on the Company's website at www.ebix.com, where it may be found by navigating to Ebix Inc.'s Code of Ethics under Corporate Governance within the Investor section of the website. The Company intends to satisfy the disclosure requirement under Form 8-K regarding an amendment to, or waiver from, a provision of this Code of Ethics by posting such information on the Company's website, at the address and location specified above.

SECTION 16(a) BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP REPORTING COMPLIANCE

Section 16(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 requires the Company's officers and directors and persons who beneficially own more than ten percent of a registered class of our equity securities to file with the Securities and Exchange Commission reports of securities ownership on Form 3 and changes in such ownership on Forms 4 and 5. Officers, directors and more than ten percent beneficial owners also are required by rules promulgated by the Securities and Exchange Commission to furnish the Company with copies of all such Section 16(a) reports that they file. Based solely upon a review of the copies of Forms 3, 4, and 5 furnished to the Company or representations by certain executive officers and directors that no such reports were required for them, the Company believes that, during 2009 all of the Company's directors, officers and more than ten-percent beneficial owners filed all such reports on a timely basis except for Hans Benz who filed a Form 4 on December 3, 2009 for a transaction undertaken by him on November 23, 2009.

Item 10: EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

**EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION
Compensation Disclosure and Analysis**

Objectives and Goals

The objectives of the committee has been to adopt a compensation approach that is basically simple, internally equitable and externally competitive, and that attracts, motivates and retains qualified people capable of contributing to the growth, success and profitability of the Company, thereby contributing to long-term stockholder value.

Simplicity. The committee believes that a compensation package with three major elements of compensation is the simplest approach consistent with the Company's goals. The Company generally does not utilize special personal perquisites such as private jets, payment of country club dues, Company-furnished motor vehicles, permanent lodging or defrayment of the cost of personal entertainment.

Internal Equity. Internal equity has generally been evaluated based on an assessment of the relative contributions of the members of the management team. In 2009, the committee did not undertake any formal audit or similar analysis of compensation equity with respect to either the CEO relative to the other members of the management team or with respect to the management team relative to the Company's employees generally. However, the committee believes that the relative difference between CEO compensation and the compensation of the Company's other executives is consistent with such differences found in the Company's insurance services peer group and the market for executive level personnel for public companies of similar size.

External Competitiveness. The committee believes it is important to management retention and morale that compensation be competitive with our competitors. As a part of that exercise, the committee hired an outside compensation consultant to review the competitive landscape and to establish transparent criterion for CEO compensation. Based on the consultant's report and the contributions provided by individual board members, based on their business experiences, the compensation committee established a transparent plan for CEO compensation. The plan was unanimously adopted by the board of directors.

Table of Contents

Major Compensation Components

The principal components of compensation for our executive officers are base salary, short-term incentives, generally in the form of cash bonus programs, and long-term incentives, generally in the form of equity-based awards such as stock awards. We believe the Company's goals are best met by utilizing an approach to compensation with these three distinct elements.

Base Salaries. The Company's base salaries are intended to be consistent with the committee's understanding of competitive practices, levels of executive responsibility, qualifications necessary for the particular executive position, and the expertise and experience of the executive officer. Salary adjustments reflect the committee's belief as to competitive trends, the performance of the individual and, to some extent, the overall financial condition of the Company.

Base salaries for our executive officers are established based on the scope of their responsibilities, prior relevant background, professional experience, and technical training. Also in this regard, the compensation committee takes into account competitive market compensation paid by the companies represented in the compensation data it reviews for similar positions, and the overall market demand for such executives. Although the Company considered the same factors in establishing the base salaries of each of its executive officers, due to the different levels of roles played by each executive, the base salaries are justifiably substantially different.

Short-Term Incentives. The short-term incentive for an executive is the opportunity to earn an annual cash bonus. The committee has concluded that bonus payments should be primarily based on the achievement of specific predetermined profit and expense control targets while a smaller portion should be discretionary based on the committee's evaluation of an executive's individual performance in specific qualitative areas.

The compensation committee determined that the Company's shareholders' interests are best served by retaining the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer on a performance based package with no guaranteed bonus arrangements, while linking the bonus to growth in net income, diluted earnings per share, revenues, recurring revenue streams, and operating cash flows. Specifically, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer receives annual performance bonuses measured as a percentage of pretax income because the compensation committee believes that pretax net income is not only the hallmark of sound, profitable growth looked to by investors, but also generates the cash that fuels the Company's internal product development and diversification initiatives. While the cash bonus formula for the executive officers focuses essentially on pretax net income, it also takes into account growth in top line revenue, strengthening of the Company's cash reserves, growth in the Company's recurring revenue streams, reduction in customer attrition rates, retention and strengthening of the senior management team, product and geographic diversification, and a strong internal control structure that ensure the highest level of integrity.

Short-term incentive compensation is generally based on three performance criteria: (a) profitability, (b) revenue growth, and (c) other specific performance criteria. Under the short-term incentive plan for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009, an incentive bonus of \$1,300,000 was awarded to Robin Raina, and a \$45,000 bonus was paid to Robert Kerris.

Potential bonuses, as a percentage of base salary, were higher for our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, reflecting their greater responsibility for and greater ability to influence the achievement of targets.

Table of Contents

The following table sets forth for each named executive officer, the bonus percentage potentially attributable to performance targets and the percentage attributable to the committee's discretion. The committee has the authority to adjust, waive or reset targets.

The following chart sets forth information regarding the actual annual cash incentive awards made to Robin Raina and Robert Kerris, the Company's named executive officers.

Short Term Incentive Plan Participant (Name and Position)	Award Percentage Subject to	Target Incentive Award as a	Actual	Actual Annual Incentive Award as a	Actual Incentive Award as a
	Objective/ Subjective Criteria (%)	Percentage of Base Salary (%)	Annual Incentive Award (\$)	Percentage of Target (%)	Percentage of Base Salary (%)
Robin Raina, Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer	100/-	163%	1,300,000	100%	163%
Robert F. Kerris, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary	100/-	33%	45,000	100%	33%

Long-Term Incentives. While salary and short-term incentives are primarily designed to compensate current and past performance, the primary goal of the long-term incentive compensation program is to directly link management compensation with the long-term interests of the stockholders.

Nevertheless, the compensation committee in consultation with the entire Board of Directors, determined that it would be preferable to give cash instead of options or meaningful numbers of restricted stock grants to the executives in order to restrict variable expenses and to limit dilution of company stock. Accordingly, the executives have not been given any new options in 2009 and have been given modest restricted stock in 2009.

Types of Equity Awards and Criteria for Award Type Selection. Prior to 2005, we relied heavily on stock options to provide incentive compensation to our executive officers and other key employees and to align their interests with those of our stockholders. Based on changes in U.S. accounting rules and a general trend toward increased use of restricted stock and decreased use of stock options, the committee has increased the number of awards using restricted stock and decreased the number utilizing stock options. For the immediate future, we intend to rely primarily on restricted stock grants to provide long-term incentive compensation to our officers and key employees, without excluding the possibility of continuing to also grant stock options as a form of incentive compensation.

Vesting and Holding Periods for Equity Incentive Compensation. As a means to encourage long term thinking and encourage continued employment with us, the Company's equity awards are usually subject to a multi-year vesting period. Historically, our grants of stock options and restricted stock have vested over a three year period and the committee anticipates that future awards will continue to be subject to multi-year vesting, most likely for similar three year periods. Historically, the Company has not imposed minimum equity ownership requirements for equity compensation awarded to its executive officers, nor has it required any continued ownership of the securities issued pursuant to such awards after vesting. The committee is still evaluating whether such a policy of minimum stock ownership levels or award retention should be implemented and the potential parameters for any award retention policy. It is anticipated that any such policy would provide for sales in the event of hardship and sales sufficient to generate sufficient income to pay taxes in connection with the award or other awards. The Committee does not anticipate making any determination on whether to implement any such policies or the scope of any such policies before the summer of 2009.

The compensation committee does not use a specific formula to calculate the number of stock options or restricted share awards to its executives nor does the compensation committee explicitly set potential future award levels. In determining the specific amounts to be granted to each executive, the compensation committee takes into account factors such as the executive's position, his or her contribution to the Company's performance, and the overall package

of cash and equity compensation for the executive.

Table of Contents*Peer Group Analysis*

The compensation committee of the Company's board of directors oversees and reviews the Company's executive compensation practices and is responsible for ensuring that the compensation of the executive officers of the Company is aligned with and supports the Company's growth objectives. The components of the Company's executive compensation include base salaries, discretionary cash bonus incentive awards, long-term equity incentive compensation, and retirement benefits. In this context the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer are referenced as "named executive officers" or "executive officers."

In 2009, the compensation committee compiled two distinct comparable groups to frame the compensation committee's deliberations on prospective executive compensation for the Company's executive officers. One group is a conventionally arranged comparator group that is comprised of a number of companies engaged in insurance and/or finance related activities in the United States market within a range of net revenue and market capitalization that is comparable to Ebix (the "Insurance & Finance Group"). In selecting this group of companies, the Committee focused on the Chief Executive Officer of these companies being either a Founder Chief Executive Officer or a Chief Executive Officer. However, only one such company matched the Company's net income growth (measured either as one year increases or five year compound annual growth rates ("CAGR")), five year total shareholder return including reinvestment of dividends ("TSR"), or other relevant measures. Because of the extent of the difference between the Company's growth and the performance of these comparable companies, the compensation committee believed it important to review the executive compensation practices at those companies that reflected the growth characteristics of Ebix as nearly as could be determined. Accordingly, the compensation committee also searched public filings for companies beyond just the insurance and finance industry with CAGR, TSR and annual revenues similar to the Company's as well as those entities having had a Founder CEO who had led a high growth trajectory for these companies (the "Growth Group"). The compensation committee believes that the dual comparator groups approach is appropriate to accurately assess the performance and compensation of the Company's executive officers. The Insurance and Finance Group provides valuable information for use by the compensation committee concerning companies in the same industry sector. The Growth Group provides valuable information for use by the compensation committee about how the Company compared with other companies with similar performance. Consideration was also given to the differences in size, scope, and complexity between the Company and the various members of the respective comparator groups. Such considerations comprise the judgmental factors that the compensation committee considers and are not based on a specific formula or tied to a comparator group. For the surveys of the comparable groups, the compensation committee considered peers to be companies, using data reported, that met the following criteria:

For the Insurance & Finance Group:

Market capitalization ranging from \$36 million to \$1.5 billion

A Chief Executive Officer that is either a Founder CEO or a CEO who is seen as a Founder CEO and/or has led a successful turnaround

For the Growth Group:

Annualized two year revenue growth between 20% and 88%

Market capitalization ranging between \$100 million and \$622 million

A Chief Executive Officer of these companies that is either a Founder CEO or a CEO who has successfully engineered a high growth trajectory.

The compensation committee determined that the following companies met the criteria for the Insurance & Finance Group:

Universal Insurance Holdings

Chase Corporation

Safety Insurance Group, Inc.

First Mercury Financial Corporation

Financial Federal Corporation

Table of Contents

The compensation committee determined that the following companies met the criteria for the Growth Group:

DG Fastchannel

Integral Systems

Eagle Bulk Shipping

Willis Lease

Phase Forward

Ultimate Software Group

Universal Insurance Holdings

Netlogic Microsystems

American Science & Engineering

With respect to long-term compensation, all of the five comparable companies in the Insurance and Finance Group award time vested options and/or restricted stock from time to time as long-term incentives. The compensation committee, however, in consultation with the entire Board of Directors, determined that it would be preferable to give cash instead of options or meaningful numbers of restricted stock grants to the executives in order to restrict variable expenses and to limit dilution of company stock. Accordingly, the executives have not been given any new options in 2009 and have been given modest restricted stock in 2009.

The compensation committee's survey of the Insurance and Finance Group indicates that the compensation of the Ebix's Chief Executive Officer was at or above the 1st percentile for the Insurance and Finance Group. The performance of Ebix, however, for the same period defined the 100% percentile for the Insurance and Finance Group in 1 year net growth, 1 year net margin, 1 year shareholder return, 5 year net income CAGR, 5 year revenue CAGR, and 5 year shareholder return. The compensation committee also noted that the Company's net margin exceeded the net margin of each other member of the Insurance and Finance Group.

The compensation committee's survey of the Growth Group indicates that total compensation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer was slightly above the 20th percentile. The compensation committee's report indicated that the Company was substantially above the 88th percentile in the measure of annualized revenue growth and substantially above the 100th percentile in the important measure of net margins, profitability, and earnings, with Ebix being the leader in all these categories. The Company's performance was not exceeded by any member of the Growth Group except in the area of annualized growth where one company had marginally higher growth than Ebix.

Against these groups, the base salary of the Company's Chief Executive Officer is above the 7th percentile mark. The compensation committee noted that the degree of difference between the Company's base pay practices for its Chief Executive Officer and those of the officers of other companies in the comparable company groups surveyed is justified when considering the broader range of duties pertaining to Ebix's Chief Executive Officer.

Equity Awards in 2009

In 2009, no stock options and 14,680 shares of restricted stock were granted to the named executive officers of the Company.

Other Compensation Components

Company executives are eligible to participate in the Company's health care, insurance and other welfare and employee benefit programs, which are the same for all eligible employees, including Ebix's executive officers.

Use of Employment and Severance Agreements

In the past, the committee has determined that competitive considerations merit the use of employment contracts or severance agreements for certain members of senior management. Presently, however, no member of senior management is employed under an employment contract.

Table of Contents*Recapture and Forfeiture Policies*

Historically the Company has not had formal policies with respect to the adjustment or recapture of performance based awards where the financial measures on which such awards are based or to be based are adjusted for changes in reported results such as, but not limited to, instances where the Company's financial statements are restated. The committee does not believe that repayment should be required where the Plan participant has acted in good faith and the errors are not attributable to the participant's gross negligence or willful misconduct. In such later situations, the committee believes the Company has or will have available negotiated or legal remedies. However, the committee may elect to take into account factors such as the timing and amount of any financial restatement or adjustment, the amounts of benefits received, and the clarity of accounting requirements leading to any restatement in fixing of future compensation.

Deductibility of Compensation and Related Tax Considerations

As one of the factors in its review of compensation matters, the committee considers the anticipated tax treatment to the Company and to the executives of various payments and benefits.

Section 162(m). Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the *Code*) generally limits to \$1 million the amount that a publicly-held corporation is allowed each year to deduct for the compensation paid to each of the corporation's chief executive officer and the corporation's four most highly compensated executive officers, other than the chief executive officer. However, performance-based compensation is not subject to the \$1 million deduction limit. In general, to qualify as performance-based compensation, the following requirements must be satisfied: (i) payments must be computed on the basis of an objective, performance-based compensation standard determined by a committee consisting solely of two or more outside directors, (ii) the material terms under which the compensation is to be paid, including the business criteria upon which the performance goals are based, and a limit on the maximum amount which may be paid to any participant pursuant to any award with respect to any performance period, are approved by a majority of the corporation's stockholders, and (iii) the committee certifies that the applicable performance goals were satisfied before payment of any performance-based compensation is made.

Although the Company's stock option plans generally have been structured with the goal of complying with the requirements of Section 162(m), and the compensation committee believes stock options awarded there under should qualify as performance-based compensation exempt from limitations on deductibility under Section 162(m), the deductibility of any compensation was not a condition to any compensation decision. The Company does not expect its ability to deduct executive compensation to be limited by operation of Section 162(m). However, due to interpretations and changes in the tax laws, some types of compensation payments and their deductibility depend on the timing of an executive's vesting or exercise of previously granted rights and other factors beyond the compensation committee's control which could affect the deductibility of compensation.

The compensation committee will continue to carefully consider the impact of Section 162(m) when designing compensation programs, and in making compensation decisions affecting the Company's Section 162(m) covered executives. We fully expect the majority of future stock awards will be excludable from the Section 162(m) \$1 million limit on deductibility, since vesting of any such awards will likely be tied to performance-based criteria, or be part of compensation packages which are less than \$1 million dollars. Nonetheless, the compensation committee believes that in certain circumstances factors other than tax deductibility are more important in determining the forms and levels of executive compensation most appropriate and in the best interests of the Company and its stockholders. Accordingly, it may award compensation in excess of the deductibility limit, with or without requiring a detailed analysis of the estimated tax cost of non-deductible awards to the Company. Given our dynamic and rapidly changing industry and business, as well as the competitive market for outstanding leadership talent, the compensation committee believes it is important to retain the flexibility to design compensation programs consistent with its compensation philosophy for the Company, even if some executive compensation is not fully deductible.

Section 280G. Code Section 280G generally denies a deduction for a significant portion of certain compensatory payments made to corporate officers, certain shareholders and certain highly-compensated employees if the payments are contingent on a change of control of the employer and the aggregate amounts of the payments to the relevant individual exceed a specified relationship to that individual's average compensation from the employer over the preceding five years. In addition, Code Section 4999 imposes on that individual a 20% excise tax on the same portion

of the payments received for which the employer is denied a deduction under Section 280G. In determining whether to approve an obligation to make payments for which Section 280G would deny the Company a deduction or whether to approve an obligation to indemnify (or gross-up) an executive against the effects of the Section 4999 excise tax, the committee has adopted an approach similar to that described above with respect to payments which may be subject to the deduction limitations of Section 162(m).

Table of Contents

Chief Executive Officer Compensation

The compensation policies described above apply equally to the compensation of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO).

Potential Payments for Mr. Raina Upon a Change of Control

In 2009 our independent directors unanimously approved the recommendation of the compensation committee regarding changes to the compensation structure for Mr. Raina. Specifically in this regard, the independent directors unanimously approved the Company's execution of and entry into the Acquisition Bonus Agreement (the Agreement) between the Company and Mr. Raina. The Agreement aligns both the interests of the Company's stockholders and its Mr. Raina. Considering the continued healthy growth of the Company and the prevailing comparatively low price to earnings multiple of Ebix's common stock, the Board has evaluated the potential threat of the Company itself being an acquisition target. The Agreement serves in part to allow for stockholder value to be maximized by dissuading a potentially hostile acquisition attempt at an unacceptable price. Also, the Board acknowledges that Mr. Raina's retention is critical to the future success and growth of Ebix, and as such, the Agreement helps to ensure that Mr. Raina will be appropriately awarded for his contributions prior to any potential acquisition event as well as to further motivate Mr. Raina to maximize the value received by all stockholders of Ebix if the Company were to be acquired.

Under the terms of the Agreement the occurrence of any of the following events shall constitute an Acquisition Event : (a) more than 50% of the voting stock of Ebix is sold, transferred, or exchanged; (b) a merger or consolidation of the Company occurs; (c) the sale, exchange, or transfer of substantially all of the Company's assets; or (d) the Company is acquired or dissolved; provided, however, an Acquisition Event also must qualify as a change in control event as such term is defined in Treasury Regulation 1.409A-3. Upon the occurrence of an Acquisition Event, Mr. Raina shall receive from the acquiring company, in cash, an amount that is determined by multiplying the Share Base by the Spread .

Spread is calculated by subtracting \$23.84 (post three-for-one split, \$7.95) from the Net proceeds per share.

Share Base shall be the positive number, if any, that is determined when the number of Shares Deemed Held by Executive immediately prior to the Closing Date is subtracted from the number of shares that is 20% of the total shares of common stock outstanding immediately prior to the Closing Date on a fully diluted basis, taking into account the effect of the occurrence of the Liquidation Event on the vesting, conversion or exercise terms of any outstanding securities or other instruments exercisable for, or convertible into, shares of common stock; provided that the difference that is so obtained shall be reduced by the number of shares, if any, sold by Executive after the first public announcement by the Company or any other party of any agreement, arrangement, Agreement, proposal or intent to engage in a transaction which would constitute a Liquidation Event.

The number of Shares Deemed Held by Executive immediately prior to the Closing Date shall equal the number of shares of common stock of the Company then beneficially owned by Executive plus any shares sold by Executive between the signing of this agreement and the Closing date, plus any additional shares issuable to Executive (other than pursuant to this Agreement) immediately prior to or upon the Closing Date upon the exercise of stock options or the conversion of convertible securities, after giving effect to any acceleration of vesting that will occur due to the occurrence of the Liquidation Event.

As defined in the Agreement, Net Proceeds shall equal the sum of any cash consideration received for each share of Company common stock plus the Fair Market Value of any securities received or receivable per share of Company common stock held by the stockholders of the Company by virtue of an Acquisition Event.

The Fair Market Value of any securities received by Company stockholders shall be determined as follows: (i) if such securities are listed and traded on a national securities exchange (as such term is defined by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) on the date of determination, the Fair Market Value per share shall be the average of the closing prices of the securities on such national securities exchange, over the twenty trading day period ending three trading days prior to the closing date of an Acquisition Event; (ii) if such securities are traded in the over-the-counter market, the Fair

Market Value per share shall be the average of the closing bid and asked prices on the day immediately prior to the closing date of an Acquisition Event; or (iii) if such securities are not listed on a national securities exchange or, if such securities are traded in the over-the-counter market but there shall be no published closing bid and asked prices available on the date immediately prior to the Closing Date, then the Board shall determine the Fair Market Value of such securities from all relevant available facts, which may include the average of the closing bid and ask prices reflected in the over-the-counter market on a date within a reasonable period either before or after the date of determination, or opinions of independent experts as to value and may take into account any recent sales and purchases of such securities to the extent they are representative.

Table of Contents

In the event of a determination by an accounting firm of national standing that any payment or distribution by the Company to or for the benefit of Mr. Raina, whether paid, payable, distributed or distributable pursuant to the Agreement or otherwise would be subject to the excise tax imposed by Section 4999 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 as amended (or any successor provision) or any interest or penalties with respect to such excise tax, then Mr. Raina shall be entitled to receive an additional payment in an amount such that after the payment by Mr. Raina of all taxes (including any interest or penalties imposed with respect to such taxes), Mr. Raina retains an amount equal to any such tax.

The base price of \$7.95 from which any Net Proceeds will be subtracted represents the approximate price per share of the Company's common stock on March 25, 2009 when the independent members of the Board agreed on the desirability of this type of agreement.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation.

The members of the Compensation Committee, Messrs. Benz and Keller, have never been officers or employees of the Company, nor have they ever been considered insiders of the Company.

Committee Conclusion

Attracting and retaining talented and motivated management and employees is essential to create long-term stockholder value. Offering a competitive, performance-based compensation program with a large equity component helps to achieve this objective by aligning the interests of the Company's CEO and other executive officers with those of stockholders. The committee believes that Ebix's 2009 compensation program met these objectives. Likewise, based on our review, the committee finds the total compensation (and, in the case of the severance and change-in-control scenarios, the potential payouts) to the Company's CEO and other named executive officer in the aggregate to be reasonable and not excessive.

Compensation Committee and Management Review and Authorization

The compensation committee has reviewed the above Compensation Disclosure and Analysis with the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. Based on a review of this Compensation Disclosure and Analysis report and discussion with the compensation committee, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have approved the inclusion of the Compensation Disclosure and Analysis report in this Form 10-K.

Table of Contents*Authorization*

This report has been submitted by the compensation committee:

Hans U. Benz and Hans Ueli Keller

The foregoing report shall not be deemed incorporated by reference by any general statement incorporating by reference this annual report into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, except to the extent that we specifically incorporate this information by reference, and shall not otherwise be deemed filed under such Acts.

Risk Considerations

Our Compensation Committee has reviewed risks arising from our compensation policies and practices for both our executives and non-executive employees and has determined that they are not reasonably likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Executive Compensation and Director Compensation Tables - All references to any amount of stock, restricted stock, or options in the below tables represent the amounts at December 31, 2009 reflect the effect of the Company's three-for-one stock split on January 4, 2010.

Summary Compensation Table

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Non-Equity Incentive Compensation			Total
						Deferred Compensation (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Other Compensation (\$)	
Robin Raina, President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board	2009	\$ 800,000	\$ 1,300,000(7)	358,321(1)	(4)			\$ 9,675(5)	\$ 2,467,996
Richard J. Baum, Executive Vice President Chief Officer and Secretary	2008	\$ 550,000	\$ 1,900,000	\$ 307,319(2)		N/A	N/A	\$ 24,450	\$ 2,781,769
	2007	\$ 475,000	\$ 1,050,000	\$ 153,595(3)				\$ 3,300	\$ 1,681,895
Carl Serger, Senior Vice President Chief Financial Officer and Secretary	2009	\$	\$	\$	(4)			\$	\$
Robert Kerris, Senior Vice President Chief Financial	2008	\$	\$	\$	(4)	N/A	N/A	\$	\$
	2007	\$ 110,000	\$	\$				\$	\$ 110,000
	2007	\$ 98,750	\$ 41,250	\$	(4)	N/A	N/A	\$	\$ 142,100
	2009	\$ 135,000	\$ 45,000	\$				\$ 3,025(6)	\$ 183,025
	2008	\$ 135,000	\$ 30,000	\$		N/A	N/A	\$ 2,250	\$ 167,250
	2007	\$ 25,962		\$		N/A	N/A	\$	\$ 25,962

Officer and
Secretary
Footnotes

- (1) During March 2009, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company gave final approval to award 44,040 shares of restricted stock to Robin Raina, the Company's Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President. This award was made pursuant to the 2006 incentive compensation program (the 2006 Program) approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The number of shares of restricted stock issued to Mr. Raina represent approximately 25% of the aggregate of his total salary and cash bonus compensation earned for 2008, divided by the market price of the Company's stock on March 25, 2009. This is the date that the

Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors approved the restricted stock grant. The Company recognized compensation expense of approximately \$89,737 related to these shares during the year ended December 31, 2009. The Company recognized a total compensation expense of \$358,321 related to all share grants inclusive of the March 25, 2009 grant during the year ended December 31, 2009.

- (2) During March 2008, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors of the Company gave final approval to award 48,222 shares of restricted stock to Robin Raina, the Company's Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President. This award was made

pursuant to the 2006 incentive compensation program (the 2006 Program) approved by the Company s Board of Directors. The number of shares of restricted stock issued to Mr. Raina represents approximately 25% of the aggregate of his total salary and cash bonus compensation earned for 2007, divided by the market price of the Company s stock on March 24, 2008. This is the date that the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors approved the restricted stock grant. The Company recognized compensation expense of approximately \$125,000 related to these shares during the year ended December 31, 2009. The Company recognized a total compensation

expense of
\$307,319
related to all
share grants
inclusive of the
March 24, 2008
grant during the
year ended
December 31,
2008.

- (3) During
May 2007, the
Compensation
Committee of
the Board of
Directors of the
Company gave
final approval to
award 76,509
shares of
restricted stock
to Robin Raina,
the Company's
Chairman, Chief
Executive
Officer and
President.
Likewise, on
November 11,
2007, the
Compensation
Committee of
the Board of
Directors of the
Company gave
final approval to
award 22,500
shares of
restricted stock
to Mr. Raina.
These awards
were made
pursuant to the
2006 incentive
compensation
program (the
2006 Program)
approved by the
Company's
Board of

Directors. These number of shares of restricted stock issued to Mr. Raina represent approximately 23% and 12% of the aggregate of the his total salary and cash bonus compensation earned for 2006 and 2007, respectively, divided by the market price of the Company s stock on May 9, 2007 and November 11, 2007, respectively. These are the dates that the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors approved the restricted stock grants. The Company recognized compensation expense of approximately \$139,000 related to these shares during the year ended December 31, 2009. The Company recognized a total compensation expense of \$153,595

related to all
share grants
inclusive of the
May 9, 2007
and
November 11,
2007 grants
during the year
ended
December 31,
2008.

Table of Contents

- (4) There was no FASB expense related to executive stock options as all of their options were vested as of December 31, 2005.

- (5) For 2009, the Company made a matching grant pursuant to its 401(k) Plan of \$3,675, and paid a conveyance expense of \$6,000. For 2008, the Company made a matching grant pursuant to its 401(k) Plan of \$3,450 and paid additional dependent medical insurance of \$11,000, a partial property tax payment of \$4,000 and a conveyance expense of \$6,000. For 2007, the Company made a matching grant pursuant to its 401(k) Plan of \$3,300.

- (6) For 2009, the Company made a matching

grant pursuant to its 401(k) Plan of \$3,025. For 2009, the Company made a matching grant pursuant to its 401(k) Plan of \$3,675.

- (7) \$500,000 of Mr. Raina's bonus has yet to be paid, as of March 16, 2010. This outstanding bonus pertains to the executive's performance during the year ending December 31, 2009.

Grants of Plan-Based Award

Name	Grant Date	Estimated Future Payments Under Non Equity Incentive Awards		Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards		All Other Stock Awards: Other	Number of Shares of Stock or Underlying Securities of	Option Exercise Number or Base Price of Option Awards	Full Grant Date Fair Value
		Thresh- old Target (\$)	Maxi- mum Target (\$)	Thresh- old Target (\$)	Maxi- mum Target (\$)				
Robin Raina, President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board	03/25/09						44,040		\$ 350,000
Carl Serger, Senior Vice President Chief Financial Officer and Secretary									

Robert Kerris, Senior Vice
 President Chief Financial Officer
 and Secretary

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End

Name	Option Awards				Stock Awards				
	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Non-exercisable	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Exercised Options (#)	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Exercise Price (\$)	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (#)(1)	Market Value of Shares or Units of Stock That Have Not Vested (\$)	Equity Incentive Awards: Plan Market Awards: or Number of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (#)	Equity Incentive Awards: Plan Market Awards: or Number of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights That Have Not Vested (\$)
Robin Raina, President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board	990,000			\$.5944	9-16-2013	109,203	\$ 1,777,824		
	1,125,000			\$.6222	8-23-2012				
	216,567			\$.7222	2-1-2011				
	188,442			\$.7222	2-1-2011				
	720,000			\$.7222	2-1-2011				
	450,000			\$ 1.751	4-2-2014				
Carl Serger, Senior Vice President Chief Financial Officer and Secretary									
Robert Kerris, Senior Vice President Chief Financial Officer and Secretary									

Table of Contents

Footnote

- (1) Robin Raina has been awarded restricted stock grants by the Compensation Committee: (i) a grant of 75,186 shares of Company common stock on February 3, 2006 of which 0 shares were unvested as of December 31, 2009; (ii) a grant of 76,509 shares of Company common stock on May 9, 2007 of which 25,506 shares were unvested as of December 31, 2009; a grant of 22,500 shares of Company common stock on November 11, 2007 of which 7,506 shares were unvested as of December 31, 2009; (iv) a grant of 48,222 shares of Company common stock on March 24, 2008 of which 32,148 were unvested as of December 31, 2009; and a

grant of 44,040
shares of which
44,040 were
unvested as of
December 31,
2009.

Option Exercises and Stock Vested

Name (a)	Option Awards		Stock Awards	
	Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise (#)	Value Realized on Exercise (\$)	Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting (#)	Value Realized on Vesting (\$)
Robin Raina, President, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board	202,500	\$ 1,003,312	74,133	\$ 680,808
Robert Kerris, Senior Vice President Chief Financial Officer and Secretary	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Pension Benefits and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation

The Company does not generally offer non-tax qualified pension benefit plans or nonqualified deferred compensation to its officers, and none of its named executive officers currently participate or have participated in any non-tax qualified pension benefit plans or nonqualified deferred compensation plan during the past fiscal year.

Director Compensation

Following each Annual Meeting of our stockholders, non-employee members of the board of directors are typically granted an option to purchase 27,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price per share of 100% of the fair market value for each share of common stock on the date of the grant.

On December 4, 2009, the board of directors granted to each non-employee director 27,000 stock options of which one fourth will vest during 2010, and the remaining options will vest ratably each quarter in the years 2011, 2012 and 2013. Such grants were made pursuant to board's policy set forth on November 11, 2007. Each non-employee director received an annual cash retainer of \$14,000 during 2009. Mr. Keller and Benz received \$5,000 following the annual meeting of stockholders on October 30, 2009 for serving on both the Audit and Compensation Committees. The Audit Committee Chairman, Mr. Bhalla received cash compensation of \$5,000 following the October 30, 2009 meeting.

On November 11, 2007, the board of directors met and decided to double the amount of options granted to each non-employee director to 27,000 stock options after each annual meeting of stockholders. During 2007, however, no stock options or restricted stock were granted to any non-employee director. On February 8, 2008, the board of directors granted to each non-employee director 27,000 stock options. Such grants were made pursuant to board's policy set forth on November 11, 2007. Each non-employee director received an annual cash retainer of \$14,000 during 2007. Mr. Keller and Benz received \$5,000 following the annual meeting of stockholders on November 15, 2007 for serving on both the Audit and Compensation Committees. The Audit Committee Chairman, Mr. Bhalla received cash compensation of \$5,000 following the November 15, 2007 meeting.

Table of Contents**Director Compensation Chart**

Name (a)	Fees Earned or		Director Compensation				Total (\$)
	Paid in Cash (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$) (1)	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings	All Other Compensation (\$)	
Pavan Bhalla	\$ 19,000	None	\$ 43,094	None	None	None	\$62,094
Hans Ueli Keller	\$ 19,000	None	\$ 43,094	None	None	None	\$62,094
Hanz U. Benz	\$ 19,000	None	\$ 43,094	None	None	None	\$62,094
Neil D. Eckert	\$ 14,000	None	\$ 43,094	None	None	None	\$57,094
Rolf Herter	\$ 14,000	None	\$ 43,094	None	None	None	\$57,094

(1) Amounts reflect the dollar amount recognized for financial statement reporting purposes for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009, in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 718 and thus may include amounts from awards granted prior to 2009.

The following table lists below the aggregate number of outstanding options held by each director as of December 31, 2009:

	Aggregate Stock Option Awards at Year End
Pavan Bhalla	138,375
Hans Ueli Keller	122,850
Hanz U. Benz	81,000
Neil D. Eckert	108,000

Rolf Herter

108,000

Item 11. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans

As of December 31, 2009, we maintained the 1996 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended and restated in 2006. We also maintained the 2001 Stock Incentive Plan, which was not approved by our stockholders. As discussed below, our Board of Directors has terminated the 2001 Stock Incentive Plan. The table below provides information as of December 31, 2009 related to these plans.

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options Warrants and Rights	Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options Warrants and Rights	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans
Equity Compensation Plans Approved by Security Holders:			
1996 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended and restated in 2006	4,548,261	\$ 1.69	2,303,577
Total	4,548,261	\$ 1.69	2,303,577

Table of Contents**SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND
MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS**

Name of Beneficial Owner (1)	Common Stock	
	Ownership (2)	Percent of Class
Fidelity Management and Research Company (3)	4,987,353	14.3%
Rennes Foundation (4)	3,474,093	9.9%
Whitebox Advisors, LLC (5)	3,426,846	9.8%
Robin Raina (6)	3,951,198	11.3%
Robin Raina Foundation (13)	156,255	*
Robert F. Kerris (7)		*
Pavan Bhalla (8)	138,375	*
Hans Ueli Keller (9)	122,850	*
Hans U. Benz (10)	67,000	*
Neil D. Eckert (11)	108,000	*
Rolf Herter (12)	108,000	*
Directors, executive officers and nominees as a group (7 persons)		13.3%

* Less than 1%.

(1) The following table sets forth, as of March 11, 2010, the ownership of our Common Stock by each of our directors, by each of our Named Executive Officers (as defined on page 12), by all of our current executive officers and directors as a group, and by all persons known to us to be beneficial owners of more than five percent of our Common Stock. The information set forth in the table as to the current directors, executive officers

and principal stockholders is based, except as otherwise indicated, upon information provided to us by such persons.

Unless otherwise indicated, each person has sole investment and voting power with respect to the shares shown below as beneficially owned by such person.

- (2) The number of shares beneficially owned reflects the Company's above-mentioned three-for-one stock split in the form of a stock dividend on January 4, 2010.

- (3) Ownership consists of shares of our common stock beneficially owned by Fidelity Management & Research Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of FMR LLC (Fidelity), in its capacity as an investment advisor, as disclosed on its joint Schedule 13G/A dated

February 16, 2010, for the period ended December 31, 2009, and prior to our three-for-one stock split in the form of a stock dividend, as filed with the SEC. Fidelity reports that sole dispositive power resides in Edward C. Johnson, III and FMR LLC. The address of Fidelity is 82 Devonshire Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109.

- (4) The address of the Rennes Foundation is Rätikonerstrasse 13, P.O. Box 125, 9490 Vaduz, Principality of Liechtenstein. The address and information set forth in the table as to this stockholder are based on a Schedule 13G filed by this stockholder on April 2, 2008 and the rights pursuant to that certain convertible note purchased by the Rennes Foundation from the Company on August 25, 2009 prior to our

three-for-one
stock split in the
form of a stock
dividend.

- (5) Ownership consists of shares of the Company's common stock beneficially owned by Whitebox Advisors, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (*Whitebox*), as an investment adviser as disclosed on its filing on Schedule 13G dated February 16, 2010 for the period ended December 31, 2009, and prior to our three-for-one stock split in the form of a stock dividend as filed with the SEC. Whitebox reported that it has shared voting power with respect to 1,145,282 shares and shared investment power as to 1,145,282 shares. The address of Whitebox is 3303 Excelsior Boulevard, Suite 300, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55416.

Table of Contents

(6) Mr. Raina's ownership includes 198,027 shares of restricted stock as well as options to purchase 3,390,009 shares of our common stock which are exercisable as of March 16, 2010, or that will become exercisable within 60 days after that date. The address of Mr. Raina is 5 Concourse Parkway, Suite 3200, Atlanta, Georgia 30328.

(7) Mr. Kerris ownership includes 0 shares of restricted stock as well as options to purchase 0 shares of our common stock which are exercisable as of March 16, 2010, or that will become exercisable within 60 days after that date.

(8) Mr. Bhalla's ownership

includes options to purchase 96,165 shares of our common stock which are exercisable as of March 16, 2010, or that will become exercisable within 60 days after that date.

(9) Mr. Keller's ownership includes options to purchase 107,640 shares of our common stock which are exercisable as of March 16, 2010, or that will become exercisable within 60 days after that date.

(10) Mr. Benz's ownership includes options to purchase 25,915 shares of our common stock which are exercisable as of March 16, 2010, or that will become exercisable within 60 days after that date.

(11) Mr. Eckert's ownership includes options to purchase 66,915 shares of our common stock which are exercisable as of

March 16, 2010,
or that will
become
exercisable
within 60 days
after that date.

(12) Mr. Herter's
ownership
includes options
to purchase
66,915 shares of
our common
stock which are
exercisable as of
March 16, 2010,
or that will
become
exercisable
within 60 days
after that date.

(13) Robin Raina
Foundation a
501(c) charity
ownership
includes
156,255 shares
which were
donated by
Robin Raina
from vested
restricted stock
grants
previously
issued to Mr.
Raina by the
Company. The
Federal Tax ID
Number for the
foundation is
51-0497387.

Item 12. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Rahul Raina, is the Company's Assistant Vice President of Business Process Outsourcing and the brother of Robin Raina, our Chairman of the Board, President, and Chief Executive Officer. During 2009 he was paid a salary of \$120,000, a bonus of \$7,500 and received a restricted stock grant on March 14, 2009 of 6,081 shares of common stock at a price of \$8.22 per share, which was the fair value of the stock on the date of the grant. During 2008 he was paid a salary of \$120,000 and received a restricted stock grant on April 14, 2008 of 10,881 shares of common stock at a price of \$8.28 per share, which was the fair value of the stock on the date of the grant. During 2007 Rahul Raina was paid a salary of \$120,000 and received a bonus of \$111,000. Previously in 2003 Rahul Raina was granted options to

purchase 225,000 shares of our common stock. The options vest over four years from the date of grant and expire ten years from the date of grant. The options had originally been granted with an exercise price below the fair market value on the date of the grant. In December 2006 these options were amended and the exercise price was increased from \$0.32 per share to \$0.74 per share, which is equal to the fair market value of the common stock underlying the stock options at the original grant date. The option grant was valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. This grant was not subject to any of our stockholder approved stock incentive plans. The Company recognized compensation expense of \$28,000 during 2007, and \$41,000 during 2006 related to these options. The expense for these options was fully recognized as of December 31, 2007.

Table of Contents**Item 13. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES****INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM**

On January 14, 2008, Ebix was informed by Miller Ray Houser & Stewart, LLP, (MRHS) the Company's independent registered public accounting firm, that MRHS had been acquired by Habif, Arogeti & Wynne, LLP (HAW) and that from henceforward HAW would serve as the Company's independent registered public accounting firm. Habif, Arogeti & Wynne (HAW) served as Ebix's registered public accountants for the year ended December 31, 2007. Cherry, Bekaert & Holland, LLP (CBH) served as Ebix's registered public accountants for the year ended December 31, 2008. The following table presents fees billed for professional services rendered for the audit of our annual financial statements for 2008 and 2007 and fees billed for other services rendered during 2009 and 2008 by CBH and HAW, our independent registered public accounting firms during these periods.

Services Rendered by Cherry, Bekaert & Holland, LLP

	2009	2008
Audit Fees (1)	\$ 343,250	\$ 262,500
Audit Related Fees	\$	\$
Tax Fees	\$	\$
All Other Fees (4)	\$ 60,000	\$ 1,200

Services Rendered by Habif, Arogeti & Wynne, LLP

	2009	2008
Audit Fees (1)	\$	\$ 313,848
Audit Related Fees (2)	\$ 37,821	\$ 156,128
Tax Fees (3)	\$ 12,170	\$ 69,121
All Other Fees	\$ 9,344	\$ 2,249

(1) Including fees for the audit of our annual financial statements included in our Form 10-K and reviews of the financial statements in our Forms 10-Q, but excluding audit-related fees.

(2) Includes fees related to the audit of a recently acquired business.

(3) Includes fees for the analysis of any potential IRC Section 382

limitations on
NOL
carryovers; also
includes fees for
the preparation
of tax returns of
an acquired
business for the
period prior to
the effective
date of the
business
combination.

- (4) Fee for the
research
pertaining to the
interpretation
and treatment of
a certain debt
related put
option.

The Audit Committee considered and pre-approved all of the above-referenced fees and services. Pursuant to a policy adopted by our Board of Directors, the Audit Committee requires advance approval of all audit services and permitted non-audit services to be provided by the independent registered public accounting firm as required by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Table of Contents

PART IV

Item 14. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a) 1. *Financial Statements.*

The following consolidated financial statements and supplementary data of the Company and its subsidiaries, required by Part II, Item 8 are filed herewith:

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008

Consolidated Statements of Income for the years ended December 31, 2009, December 31, 2008, and December 31, 2007.

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2009, December 31, 2008, and December 31, 2007.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2009, December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

2. *Financial Statement Schedules.*

The following consolidated financial statement schedule is filed herewith:

Schedule II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts for the years ended December 31, 2009, December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007.

Schedules other than those listed above have been omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is included in the financial statements or notes thereto.

3. *Exhibits* 1

The exhibits filed herewith or incorporated by reference are listed on the Exhibit Index attached hereto.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

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

EBIX, INC.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ ROBIN RAINA
Robin Raina
*Chairman of the Board, President and
Chief Executive Officer*

Date: March 16, 2010

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

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ ROBIN RAINA (Robin Raina)	Chairman of the Board, President, and Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer)	March 16, 2010
/s/ ROBERT F. KERRIS (Robert F. Kerris)	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (principal financial and accounting officer)	March 16, 2010
/s/ HANS U. BENZ (Hans U. Benz)	Director	March 16, 2010
/s/ PAVAN BHALLA (Pavan Bhalla)	Director	March 16, 2010
/s/ NEIL D. ECKERT (Neil D. Eckert)	Director	March 16, 2010
/s/ ROLF HERTER (Rolf Herter)	Director	March 16, 2010
/s/ HANS UELI KELLER (Han Ueli Keller)	Director	March 16, 2010

Table of Contents

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibits

- 2.1 Stock Purchase Agreement dated February 23, 2004 by and among the Company and the shareholders of LifeLink Corporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Current Report of Form 8-K dated February 23, 2004 (the February 2004 8-K)) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 2.2 Secured Promissory Note, dated February 23, 2004, issued by the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 of the February 2004 8-K and incorporated herein by reference).
- 2.3 Purchase Agreement, dated June 28, 2004, by and between Heart Consulting Pty Ltd. And Ebix Australia Pty Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Current Report of Form 8-K dated July 14, 2004 (the July 14, 2004 8-K)) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 2.4 Agreement, dated July 1, 2004, by and between Heart Consulting Pty Ltd. and Ebix, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to the Company's Current Report of Form 8-K dated July 14, 2004 (the July 14, 2004 8-K)) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 2.5 Agreement Plan of Merger by and among Ebix, Finetre and Steven F. Piaker, as shareholders Representative dated September 22, 2006 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Current Report on 8-K/A dated October 2, 2006) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 2.6 Asset Purchase Agreement, dated May 9, 2006, by and among Ebix, Inc., Infinity Systems Consulting, Inc. and the Shareholders of Infinity Systems Consulting, Inc. (incorporated here by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K/A dated May 9, 2006) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 2.7 Agreement and Plan of Merger dated October 31, 2007 by and among Ebix, Inc., Jenquest, Inc. IDS Acquisition Sub. and Robert M. Ward as Shareholder Representative (incorporated here by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K/A dated November 7, 2007) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 2.8 Stock Purchase Agreement by and among Ebix, Inc., Acclamation Systems, Inc., and Joseph Ott (incorporated here by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 5, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 2.9 Stock Purchase Agreement by and amongst Ebix, Inc., ConfirmNet Corporation, Ebix Software India Private Limited, ConfirmNet Acquisition Sub, Inc., and Craig Irving, as Shareholders Representative (incorporated here by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 12, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference.)
- 2.10 Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated September 30, 2009, by and amongst Ebix, E-Z Data, and Dale Okuno and Dilip Sontakey, as Sellers (incorporated here by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 6, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference.)
- 2.11 IP Asset Purchase Agreement, dated September 30, 2009, by and amongst Ebix Singapore PTE LTD., Ebix, Inc., E-Z Data, and Dale Okuno and Dilip Sontakey, as Shareholders dated

Edgar Filing: EBIX INC - Form 10-K

September 30, 2009 (incorporated here by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated October 6, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference.)

- 3.1* Certificate of Incorporation, as amended, of Ebix, Inc.
- 3.2 Bylaws of the Company (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2000 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.1 Delphi Information Systems, Inc. 1983 Stock Incentive Plan, as amended (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (No. 33-45153) and incorporated herein by reference). +
- 10.2 Delphi Information Systems, Inc. Cash Option Profit Sharing Plan (filed as Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (No. 33-19310) and incorporated herein by reference). +
- 10.3 Delphi Information Systems, Inc. 1989 Stock Purchase Plan (included in the prospectus filed as part of the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (No. 33-35952) and incorporated herein by reference). +
- 10.4 Delphi Information Systems, Inc. Non-Qualified Stock Option Plan for Directors (filed as Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1992 and incorporated herein by reference). +

Table of Contents

Exhibits

- 10.5 Delphi Information Systems, Inc. 1996 Stock Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-23261) and incorporated herein by reference). +
- 10.6 Lease agreement effective October, 1998 between the Company and 485 Properties LLC relating to premises at Five Concourse Parkway, Atlanta, Georgia (filed as Exhibit 10.16 to the Company's Transition Report on Form 10-K for the transition period from April 1, 1998 to December 31, 1998 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.7 Delphi Information Systems, Inc. 1998 Non-Employee Director's Stock Option Plan (filed as Exhibit A to the Company's proxy statement dated August 12, 1998 and incorporated herein by reference). +
- 10.8 Delphi Information Systems, Inc. 1999 Stock Purchase Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.33 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999 and incorporated herein by reference).+
- 10.9 Severance agreement, between the Company and Richard J. Baum, dated as of October 4, 2000 (filed as Exhibit 10 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2000 and incorporated herein by reference). +
- 10.10 Sublease agreement dated October 11, 2000, between the Company and Eric Swallow and Deborah Swallow, relating to the premises at 2055 N. Broadway, Walnut Creek, CA. (filed as Exhibit 10.27 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.11 First amendment to lease agreement dated June 26, 2001, between the Company and PWC Associates, relating to premises of Building Two of the Parkway Center, Pittsburgh, PA. (filed as Exhibit 10.20 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.13 Share Exchange and Purchase Agreement between the Company and Brit Insurance Holdings PLC (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2001 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.14 Registration Rights Agreement between the Company and Brit Holdings Limited (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2001 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.15 Share Purchase Agreement dated January 16, 2004, by and between Ebix, Inc. and CF Epic Insurance and General Fund (filed as Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's S-3 (No. 333-112616), and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.16 Second Amendment to the Lease Agreement dated June 3, 2003 between the Company and 485 Properties, LLC relating to the premises at Five Concourse Parkway, Atlanta, Georgia (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference).

- 10.17 Ebix, Inc. 1996 Stock Incentive Plan as amended by the first, second, third and fourth amendments thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.18 Amended and Restated Revolving Line of Credit from LaSalle Bank, National Association, Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement and Pledge Agreement dated April 21, 2004 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.19 First Amendment to the Loan and Security Agreement, dated July 1, 2004, between Ebix, Inc. and LaSalle National Bank (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference).

Table of Contents

Exhibits

- 10.20 Second Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement between Ebix, Inc. and the Company, effective as of December 31, 2004, between Ebix, Inc. and LaSalle National Bank. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 23, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.21 Third Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement between Ebix, Inc. and the Company, effective as of October 20, 2005, between Ebix, Inc. and LaSalle National Bank (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.22 Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement, dated August 31, 2006 between Ebix, Inc. and LaSalle National Bank.(incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.23 Lease agreement dated January 1, 2002, between LifeLink Building LLC and LifeLink Corporation (which was acquired by Ebix, Inc. in February 2004), relating to the premises at The LifeLink Building located at 1918 Prospector Drive, Park City, UT 84060 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.24 Form of Restricted Stock Agreement under the Company's 1996 Stock Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 7, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference). +
- 10.25 Stock Purchase Agreement, dated April 28, 2005, by and between Ebix, Inc. and Craig Wm. Earnshaw (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 28, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.26 Share Purchase Agreement made and entered into as of June 1, 2007, by and among Ebix, Inc. and Luxor Capital Partners, LP, a Delaware limited partnership and Luxor Capital Partners Offshore, Ltd, a Cayman Islands exempted company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 6, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.27 Secured Convertible Note Purchase effective as of December 18, 2007, by and between Ebix, Inc., and Whitebox VSC Ltd., a limited partnership organized under the laws of the British Virgin Islands, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 26, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.28 2.5% Convertible Secured Promissory Note dated December 18, 2007 by Ebix, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 26, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.29 Share Purchase Agreement made and extended into as of April 2, 2008 by and among Ebix, Inc. and Rennes Foundation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed April 14, 2008).

Edgar Filing: EBIX INC - Form 10-K

- 10.30 Share Purchase Agreement made and entered into as of April 7, 2008 by and among Ebix, Inc. and Ashford Capital Management, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.30 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed April 14, 2008).
- 10.31 Stock Purchase Agreement made and entered into as of April 16, 2008 by and among Ebix, Inc. and Brit Insurance Holdings, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.31 to the Company's Form 8-K filed April 17, 2008).

Table of Contents

Exhibits

- 10.32 Secured Convertible Note Purchase effective as of July 11, 2008, by and between Ebix, Inc., and Whitebox VSC Ltd., a limited partnership organized under the laws of the British Virgin Islands (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 16, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.33 2.5% Convertible Secured Promissory Note dated July 11, 2008 by Ebix, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 16, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.34 Amendment to Secured Promissory Note Dated December 18, 2008 entered into as of June 25, 2008 between Ebix, Inc., and Whitebox VSC Ltd., a limited partnership organized under the laws of the British Virgin Islands (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 1, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.35 Acquisition Bonus Agreement by and between Ebix, Inc., and Robin Raina dated as of July 15, 2009 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 21, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).+
- 10.36 Third Amendment to the Second Amended and Restated Loan and Security Agreement between Ebix, Inc. and Bank of America Corporation dated August 27, 2009 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 28, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.37 Second Amendment to Secured Promissory Note Due December 18, 2009 between Ebix, Inc. and Whitebox VSC, Ltd dated August 24, 2009 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 28, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.38 Amendment to Secured Promissory Note Due July 11, 2010 between Ebix, Inc. and Whitebox VSC, Ltd. Dated August 24, 2009 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 28, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.39 Convertible Note Purchase Agreement by and between Ebix, Inc. and Whitebox VSC, Ltd dated August 26, 2009 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 28, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.40 Convertible Promissory Note by and between Ebix, Inc. and Whitebox VSC, Ltd dated August 26, 2009 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 28, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.41 Convertible Note Purchase Agreement by and between Ebix, Inc. and IAM Mini-Fund 14 Limited dated August 26, 2009 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 28, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.42 Convertible Promissory Note by and between Ebix, Inc. and IAM Mini-Fund 14 Limited dated August 26, 2009 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 28, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).

- 10.43 Convertible Note Purchase Agreement by and between Ebix, Inc. and the Rennes Foundation dated August 25, 2009 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 28, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 14.1 Ebix, Inc. Code of Ethics for Senior Financial Officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 14.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 dated November 4, 2008) and incorporated herein by reference.
- 21.1* Subsidiaries of the Company.
- 23.1* Consent of Cherry, Bekaert and Holland L.L.P.
- 23.2* Consent of Habif, Arogeti, & Wynne, LLP.
- 23.3* Consent of BDO Seidman, LLP.

Table of Contents

Exhibits

- 31.1* Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) (Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002).
- 31.2* Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) (Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002).
- 32.1* Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.2* Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

* Filed herewith

+ Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be included as an exhibit to this annual report on Form 10-K.

Table of Contents**Schedule II****Ebix, Inc.****Schedule II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts****for the Years ended December 31, 2009, December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2007**

Allowance for doubtful accounts receivable (in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007
Beginning balance	\$ 453	\$ 155	\$ 36
Provision for doubtful accounts	330	298	121
Write-off of accounts receivable against allowance	(227)	(87)	(2)
Other	9	87	
Ending balance	\$ 565	\$ 453	\$ 155

Valuation allowance for deferred tax assets (in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007
Beginning balance	\$ (15,682)	\$ (5,322)	\$ (11,067)
Decrease (increase)	5,251	(10,360)	5,745
Ending balance	\$ (10,431)	\$ (15,682)	\$ (5,322)