

Expedia, Inc.
Form 10-K
February 07, 2014
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

þ ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013

OR

· TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from to

Commission file number: 000-51447

EXPEDIA, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

333 108th Avenue NE

20-2705720
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

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Bellevue, WA 98004

(Address of principal executive office) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:

(425) 679-7200

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

Title of each class:	Name of each exchange on which registered:
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value	The Nasdaq Global Select Market

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

None

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically 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 (§ 232.405 of this chapter) 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 registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) 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 June 30, 2013, the aggregate market value of the registrant's common equity held by non-affiliates was approximately \$6,478,366,000. For the purpose of the foregoing calculation only, all directors and executive officers of the registrant are assumed to be affiliates of the registrant.

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Class	Outstanding Shares at January 24, 2014 were approximately,
Common stock, \$0.0001 par value per share	116,658,473 shares
Class B common stock, \$0.0001 par value per share	12,799,999 shares

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Document	Parts Into Which Incorporated
Portions of the definitive Proxy Statement for the 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders (Proxy Statement)	Part III

Table of Contents

Expedia, Inc.

Form 10-K

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Contents

Part I

Item 1	<u>Business</u>	1
Item 1A	<u>Risk Factors</u>	10
Item 1B	<u>Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	28
Item 2	<u>Properties</u>	28
Item 3	<u>Legal Proceedings</u>	29
Item 4	<u>Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	42

Part II

Item 5	<u>Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	42
Item 6	<u>Selected Financial Data</u>	45
Item 7	<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	46
Item 7A	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	65
Item 8	<u>Consolidated Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	67
Item 9	<u>Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	67
Item 9A	<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	67
Item 9B	<u>Other Information</u>	70

Part III

Item 10	<u>Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	70
Item 11	<u>Executive Compensation</u>	70
Item 12	<u>Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	70
Item 13	<u>Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence</u>	70
Item 14	<u>Principal Accountant Fees and Services</u>	70

Part IV

Item 15	<u>Exhibits, Consolidated Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules</u>	70
	<u>Signatures</u>	76

Table of Contents

Expedia, Inc.

Form 10-K

For the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Part I. Item 1. Business

We refer to Expedia, Inc. and its subsidiaries collectively as Expedia, the Company, us, we and our in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These forward-looking statements reflect the views of our management regarding current expectations and projections about future events and are based on currently available information. Actual results could differ materially from those contained in these forward-looking statements for a variety of reasons, including, but not limited to, those discussed in the section entitled Risk Factors as well as those discussed elsewhere in this report. Other unknown or unpredictable factors also could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Accordingly, readers should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. The use of words such as anticipates, estimates, expects, intends, plans and believes, among others, generally identify forward-looking statements; however, these words are not the exclusive means of identifying such statements. In addition, any statements that refer to expectations, projections or other characterizations of future events or circumstances are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are inherently subject to uncertainties, risks and changes in circumstances that are difficult to predict. We are not under any obligation and do not intend to publicly update or review any of these forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, even if experience or future events make it clear that any expected results expressed or implied by those forward-looking statements will not be realized. Please carefully review and consider the various disclosures made in this report and in our other reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) that attempt to advise interested parties of the risks and factors that may affect our business, prospects and results of operations.

Management Overview

General Description of our Business

Expedia, Inc. is an online travel company, empowering business and leisure travelers through technology with the tools and information they need to efficiently research, plan, book and experience travel. We seek to grow our business through a dynamic portfolio of travel brands, including our majority-owned subsidiaries that feature the world's broadest supply portfolio including more than 260,000 hotels in 200 countries, 400 airlines, packages, rental cars, cruises, as well as destination services and activities. Travel suppliers distribute and market products via our traditional desktop offerings, as well as through new distribution channels including mobile and social media, our private label business and our call centers in order to reach our extensive, global audience, including the approximately 60 million unique visitors that visit our sites on a monthly basis.

Our portfolio of brands includes:

Expedia.com[®], a full service online travel agency with sites in 31 countries;

Hotels.com[®], a hotel-only booking service with more than 85 sites worldwide;

Hotwire.com[®], a discount travel provider with sites in 12 countries;

Expedia[®] Affiliate Network (EAN), which powers travel for some of the world's largest travel and non-travel brands, as well as more than 10,000 active affiliates worldwide;

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Classic Vacations®, a luxury travel specialist;

Expedia Local Expert® (LX), a destination services and concierge services provider;

Table of Contents

Expedia® CruiseShipCenters®, with home-based agents and retail locations in the United States and Canada;

Egencia®, the world's fifth largest corporate travel management company;

eLong, Inc. (eLong), China's second largest online travel company;

Venere.com, a European online hotel specialist; and

trivago GmbH (trivago), a Dusseldorf, Germany-based leading hotel metasearch company with sites in 40 countries.

Summary of the Spin-Off from IAC/InterActiveCorp

On August 9, 2005, IAC/InterActiveCorp (IAC) completed the spin-off of substantially all of its travel and travel-related businesses by way of the distribution of all outstanding shares of Expedia, Inc., a newly-formed Delaware corporation, to IAC stockholders. Upon completion of the spin-off from IAC, Expedia shares began trading on The Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol EXPE.

Summary of the Spin-Off of TripAdvisor, Inc.

On December 20, 2011, following the close of trading on the Nasdaq Stock Market, Expedia completed the spin-off of TripAdvisor, Inc. (TripAdvisor), a Delaware corporation, to Expedia stockholders. We refer to this transaction as the spin-off. TripAdvisor consists of the domestic and international operations previously associated with Expedia's TripAdvisor Media Group and is now a separately traded public company, trading under the symbol TRIP on The Nasdaq Global Select Market. Expedia continues to own and operate our remaining businesses the domestic and international operations of our travel transaction brands as a separately traded public company, trading under the symbol EXPE on The Nasdaq Global Select Market.

Immediately prior to the spin-off, Expedia effected a one-for-two reverse stock split of outstanding our capital stock, with cash paid in lieu of fractional shares. The spin-off was then effected by means of a reclassification of our capital stock such that for every two shares of Expedia common stock and Class B common stock owned prior to the spin-off and the reverse stock split, one share of new Expedia common stock or Class B common stock and one share of TripAdvisor common stock or Class B common stock was issued at the effective time of the spin-off. In addition, immediately following the spin-off, our outstanding warrants to purchase common stock converted into adjusted warrants to purchase shares of Expedia common stock and new warrants to purchase shares of TripAdvisor common stock, with terms materially consistent with those contained in the original warrants. In connection with a preferred stock merger that occurred prior to completion of the spin-off, all outstanding shares of our Series A Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock were converted into the right to receive cash.

Equity Ownership and Voting Control

As of December 31, 2013, there were 116,886,137 shares of Expedia common stock and 12,799,999 shares of Expedia Class B common stock outstanding. Expedia stockholders are entitled to one vote for each share of common stock and ten votes for each share of Class B common stock outstanding. As of December 31, 2013, Liberty Interactive Corporation (Liberty), through a wholly-owned subsidiary, held approximately 9% of Expedia's outstanding common stock and 100% of Expedia's outstanding Class B common stock (or, assuming conversion of all shares of Class B common stock into shares of common stock, held 18% of Expedia's outstanding common stock). As of such date, Barry Diller, Chairman and Senior Executive of Expedia (through his own holdings and holdings of Liberty, over which Mr. Diller generally has voting control pursuant to an irrevocable proxy granted by Liberty under the Stockholders Agreement described below) controlled approximately 58% of the outstanding total voting power of Expedia.

Table of Contents

Pursuant to the Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement, dated as of December 20, 2011 between Liberty and Mr. Diller, Mr. Diller is effectively able to control the outcome of nearly all matters submitted to a vote or for the consent of Expedia's stockholders (other than with respect to the election by the Expedia common stockholders of 25% of the members of Expedia's Board of Directors and certain matters as to which a separate class vote of the holders of Expedia common stock or Expedia preferred stock is required under Delaware law). In addition, pursuant to the Amended and Restated Governance Agreement, dated as of December 20, 2011, among Expedia, Liberty and Mr. Diller, each of Mr. Diller and Liberty generally has the right to consent to certain significant corporate actions in the event that Expedia or any of its subsidiaries incurs any new obligations for borrowed money within the definition of "total debt" set forth in the Governance Agreement for as long as Expedia's ratio of total debt to EBITDA, as defined therein, equals or exceeds eight to one.

Market Opportunity & Business Strategy

Expedia is the largest online travel company in the world, yet our gross bookings represent only about 4% of total worldwide travel spending. PhoCusWright estimates global travel spending at over \$1 trillion, with an increasing share booked through online channels each year. We have amassed, and continue to build, a broad and deep supply portfolio which today includes more than 260,000 hotels, 400 airlines and numerous car rental companies, cruise companies and other travel suppliers. During the year, a monthly average of approximately 60 million unique visitors come to our sites to research, plan and book travel. In addition, mobile phones and tablets are increasingly being used by our customers to search for and book travel, and through December 31, 2013, there were over 90 million global downloads of our mobile applications across our brands.

We are focused on revolutionizing travel through the power of technology. We believe the brand strength of our portfolio as well as our enhanced product offerings and new channel penetration drives customer demand, which when combined with our global scale and broad based supply, give us a unique advantage in addressing the ongoing migration of travel bookings from offline to online around the world. With our unmatched global audience of travelers, and our deep and broad selection of travel products, there is a rich interplay between supply and demand in our global marketplace that helps us provide value to both travelers planning trips and supply partners wanting to grow their business through a better understanding of travel retailing and consumer demand in addition to reaching consumers in markets beyond their reach. Our primary growth drivers are technology and product innovation, global expansion, and new channel penetration.

Portfolio of Brands

Expedia operates a strong brand portfolio with global reach, targeting a broad range of travelers, travel suppliers and advertisers. We know that consumers typically visit multiple travel sites prior to booking travel, and having a multi-brand strategy increases the likelihood that those consumers will visit one or more of our sites. We also market to consumers through a variety of channels, including internet search and metasearch sites, and having multiple brands appear in search results also increases the likelihood of attracting visitors, particularly in international markets, where we historically have not invested as heavily in offline brand marketing campaigns. Our brands tailor their product offerings and websites to particular traveler demographics. For example, Hotwire finds deep discount deals for the budget-minded travel shopper while our Classic Vacations brand targets high-end, luxury travelers. Brand Expedia spans the widest swath of potential customers with travel options across a broad value spectrum, while our Hotels.com brand focuses specifically on a hotel only product offering.

Brand Expedia. Our Expedia-branded websites, including Expedia.com in the United States, make a large variety of travel products and services available directly to travelers through full-service websites in 31 countries across the globe. Brand Expedia serves many different types of travelers, from families booking a summer vacation to individual travelers arranging a quick weekend getaway, as well as unmanaged business travelers. Travelers can search for, compare information about (including pricing, availability and traveler reviews) and book travel products and services on Expedia-branded websites, including airline tickets, lodging, car rentals,

Table of Contents

cruises and many destination services such as airport transfers, local attractions and tours from a large number of suppliers, on both a stand-alone and package basis. In the Asia Pacific region, under a joint venture which was launched on July 1, 2011, Brand Expedia partners with low-cost airline AirAsia™ allowing Expedia sites to be the only official third party online distribution channel for AirAsia content. We hold a 50% ownership interest in the joint venture, which is accounted for under the equity method. The results of the Expedia-branded websites contributed to the joint venture are not consolidated within Expedia's results of operations as of the joint venture's launch. AirAsia owns the remaining 50% interest and contributed its AirAsiaGo and GoRooms businesses. As part of an exclusive, long-term strategic marketing agreement with Travelocity signed during the third quarter of 2013, Brand Expedia will power the technology platforms for Travelocity's existing websites in the United States and Canada, while providing Travelocity access to Expedia, Inc. supply and customer services. During the fourth quarter of 2013, Brand Expedia launched hotel and air products on the Travelocity-branded websites for the United States and expects to complete the majority of the migration of the remaining products and the Canada website during the first half of 2014.

Hotels.com Worldwide. Hotels.com is focused entirely on marketing and distributing hotel rooms. Hotels.com, with more than 85 localized sites worldwide and market leading mobile apps on all major platforms, offers travelers a broad selection of hotel properties. Because of its single product offering, Hotels.com is often our first entry point into a region allowing us to evaluate the market opportunity prior to adding additional brands and product offerings. Welcome Rewards®, the Hotels.com loyalty program, established in 2008, offers travelers the ability to earn one free night for every ten nights stayed.

The Hotwire Group. Hotwire offers a travel booking service that matches flexible, price-sensitive travelers with suppliers who have excess seats, rooms and cars they offer at lower rates than retail. Many of these deals are presented opaquely where the brand of the travel supplier is not revealed until after the customer books. Hotwire travelers may enjoy significant discounts by electing to book travel services without knowing certain itinerary details such as brand and exact hotel location, while suppliers create value from excess availability without diluting their core brand-loyal traveler base. Through its U.S. and international sites, Hotwire partners with leading hotel companies worldwide, brand-name domestic and international airlines, and major car rental companies in the United States. Hotwire also operates CarRentals.com, an online car rental marketing and retail firm offering a diverse selection of car rentals direct to consumers.

Expedia Affiliate Network. Our private label and co-brand programs make travel products and services available to travelers through third-party company-branded websites, including some of the leading regional online travel companies. The products and services made available through EAN are substantially similar to those made available on Expedia-branded and Hotels.com-branded websites. We generally compensate participants in co-branded and private label programs on a revenue or gross profit-share basis. We also leverage private label platforms to make Expedia and Hotels.com-branded sites available in certain international points of sale.

Egencia. Our full-service travel management company offers travel products and services available to corporations and corporate travelers. Egencia maintains a global presence in more than 60 countries across North America, Europe and Asia Pacific. Egencia provides, among other things, centralized booking tools for employees of its corporate customers, unique supply targeted at business travelers, and consolidated reporting for global, large and SME (small and medium size enterprise) business segments. Egencia charges its corporate clients account management fees, as well as transactional fees for making or changing bookings. In addition, Egencia provides on-site agents to some corporate clients to more fully support the account. Egencia also offers consulting and meeting management services. We believe the corporate travel sector represents a significant opportunity for Expedia through Egencia's compelling technology solution for businesses seeking to optimize travel costs and improve employees' travel experiences by moving the focus of the corporate travel program online versus the traditional call center approach. We intend to continue investing in and expanding the geographic footprint and technology infrastructure of Egencia as evidenced by the acquisitions of VIA Travel, a travel management company in the Nordics, during 2012 as well as Traveforce® and Traveledo during 2011.

Table of Contents

eLong. Expedia's majority-owned online hotel and air travel service company, based in Beijing, China, specializes in travel products and services in China with a particular focus on driving online hotel bookings. eLong uses web-based distribution technologies, mobile apps and websites, and 24-hour call centers to provide consumers with the ability to make hotel reservations at more than 70,000 hotels in China and, through Expedia, hotels in countries worldwide. eLong also offers air ticketing and other travel related information and services. Travelers can access eLong travel products and services through its websites, including www.elong.com and www.elong.net. During 2013, eLong shifted the focus of its distribution strategy to better address China's rapidly expanding mobile travel market. The mobile hotel strategy involves continual upgrades to eLong's mobile user experience in an effort to encourage traffic to that channel. eLong, Inc. is a listed company, with American Depository Shares which trade on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol LONG.

Venere. Our Venere website, www.venere.com, lists hotel properties in hundreds of locations around the world and provides hotel partners with geographically diverse sources of demand. Venere primarily uses direct agency-based relationships with hotels worldwide ensuring it can offer customers best-value rates.

trivago. trivago is our majority-owned hotel metasearch company, based in Dusseldorf, Germany, featuring price comparison from more than 750,000 hotels on over 200 booking sites worldwide. Officially launched in 2005, trivago is already one of the best known travel brands in Europe operating in 40 different countries serving more than 45 million visitors each month.

Classic Vacations. Classic Vacations offers individually tailored vacations primarily through a national network of third-party retail travel agents. Classic delivers a full line of premium vacation packages—air, hotels, car rentals, activities and private transportation—to create customized luxury vacations in Hawaii, the Caribbean, Mexico, Costa Rica, Europe, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Tahiti. Travel agents and travelers can preview our product offering through our websites, www.classicforagents.com and www.classicvacations.com.

Expedia Local Expert. Our Expedia Local Expert network offers online and face-to-face personalized recommendations and assistance in booking events, activities, tours, attractions and other services that travelers seek in their destinations. With access to a rich portfolio of thousands of tours and adventures, LX can be found on 27 Expedia-branded websites, and operates more than 100 concierge and activity desks in major resort destinations.

Expedia CruiseShipCenters. Expedia CruiseShipCenters is a leading seller of cruises and vacations. The franchise company has 180 retail locations across North America, a team of nearly 4,000 professionally-trained vacation consultants and a searchable online database of more than 50,000 staterooms.

Growth Strategy

Product Innovation. Each of our leading brands was a pioneer in online travel and has been responsible for driving key innovations in the space over the past two decades. They each operate a dedicated technology team, which drives innovations that make researching and shopping for travel increasingly easier and helps customers find and book the best possible travel options. In the past several years, we made key investments in technology, including significant development of our technical platforms that makes it possible for us to deliver innovations at a faster pace. For example, we launched new global platforms for Hotels.com and Brand Expedia, enabling us to significantly increase the innovation cycle, thereby improving conversion and driving faster growth rates, for those brands. Most recently, Expedia signed an agreement to power the technology, supply, and customer service platforms for Travelocity-branded sites in the United States and Canada, enabling Expedia to leverage its investments in each of these key areas. We intend to continue leveraging these investments when launching additional points of sale in new countries, introducing new website features, adding supplier products and services including new business model offerings, as well as proprietary and user-generated content for travelers.

Global Expansion. Our Expedia, Hotels.com, Egencia, EAN, and Hotwire brands operate both domestically and through international points of sale, including in Europe, Asia Pacific, Canada and Latin America. We own a

Table of Contents

majority share of eLong, which is the second largest online travel company in China. We also own Venere, a European brand, which focuses on marketing hotel rooms in Europe. Egencia, our corporate travel business, operates in more than 60 countries around the world and continues to expand, including its 2012 acquisition of VIA Travel. We also partner in a 50/50 joint venture with AirAsia a low cost carrier serving the Asia-Pacific region to jointly grow an online travel agency business. Although the results for the joint venture are not consolidated in our financial statements, we consider this business to be a key part of our Asia Pacific strategy. In 2013, approximately 44% of our worldwide gross bookings and 47% of worldwide revenue were international points of sale up from 22% for both worldwide gross bookings and revenue in 2005. We have a stated goal of driving more than half of our revenue through international points of sale.

During March 2013, we completed our majority acquisition of trivago, a leading hotel metasearch company. Officially launched in 2005, trivago is already one of the best known travel brands in Europe. trivago will continue to operate independently, and plans to rapidly grow revenue through global expansion, including aggressive expansion into the United States and Canada.

In expanding our global reach, we leverage significant investments in technology, operations, brand building, supplier relationships and other initiatives that we have made since the launch of Expedia.com in 1996. Our scale of operations enhances the value of technology innovations we introduce on behalf of our travelers and suppliers. We believe that our size and scale affords the company the ability to negotiate competitive rates with our supply partners, provide breadth of choice and travel deals to our traveling customers through an increasingly larger supply portfolio and creates opportunities for new value added offers for our customers such as our loyalty programs. The size of Expedia's worldwide traveler base makes our sites an increasingly appealing channel for travel suppliers to reach customers. In addition, the sheer size of our user base and search query volume allows us to test new technology very quickly in order to determine which innovations are most likely to improve the travel research and booking process, and then roll those features out to our worldwide audience in order to drive improvements to conversion.

New Channel Penetration. Today, the vast majority of online travel bookings are generated through typical desktop and laptop computers. However, technological innovations and developments are creating new opportunities including travel bookings made through mobile devices. In the past few years, each of our brands made significant progress creating new mobile websites and mobile/tablet applications that are receiving strong reviews and solid download trends. We believe mobile bookings via smartphones present an opportunity for incremental growth as they are typically completed within one or two days of the travel or stay which is a much shorter booking window than we have historically experienced via more traditional online booking methods. During the last year, customers' behaviors and preferences on tablet devices began to show differences from trends seen on smartphones. For example, the booking window on a smartphone typically is much shorter than the emerging trend on the tablet device and historical average on a desktop or laptop. We also believe mobile will represent an efficient marketing channel given the opportunity for direct traffic acquisition and repeat customers, particularly through mobile applications. We have a stated goal of booking 20% of our transactions through mobile devices before the end of 2014.

Merchant and Agency Business Models

We make travel products and services available both on a stand-alone and package basis, primarily through two business models: the merchant model and the agency model. Under both models, we facilitate the booking of hotel rooms, airline seats, car rentals and destination services from our travel suppliers. Under the merchant model, we are the merchant of record. Under the agency model, the travel supplier is the merchant of record. During 2012, we introduced the Expedia Traveler Preference (ETP) program that enables much closer integration of the agency hotel product with our core merchant offering. Specifically, for participating hotels, we will be able to offer customers the choice of whether to pay Expedia in advance (Expedia Collect) or pay at the hotel at the time of the stay (Hotel Collect).

For transactions where we act as merchant of record, we generally have certain latitude to establish prices charged to travelers (as compared to agency transactions). Also, we generally negotiate supply allocation and

Table of Contents

pricing with our suppliers, which often enables us to achieve a higher level of net revenue per transaction as compared to that provided through the agency model. Today, the majority of our merchant revenue primarily relates to hotel bookings. As part of the introduction of ETP, we reduced negotiated economics in certain instances to compensate for hotel supply partners absorbing expenses such as credit card fees and customer service costs. Therefore, the global rollout of ETP has negatively impacted the margin of revenue we earn per booking and we expect will continue to do so in the future. In addition, as we continue to expand the breadth and depth of our global hotel offering and continue to roll out ETP, we have made and expect to continue to make adjustments to our economics in various geographies including changes based on local market conditions. Based on these dynamics, we expect our revenue per room night to remain under pressure in the future.

Through our Expedia-branded websites, travelers can dynamically assemble multiple component travel packages in a single transaction at a lower price as compared to booking each component separately. Packages assembled by travelers through the packaging model on these websites primarily include a merchant hotel component and an air or car component. Travelers select packages based on the total package price, without being provided component pricing. The use of the merchant travel components in packages enables us to make certain travel products available at prices lower than those charged on an individual component basis by travel suppliers without impacting their other models. In addition, we also offer third-party pre-assembled package offerings, primarily through our international points of sale, further broadening our scope of products and services to travelers. We expect the package product to continue to be marketed primarily using the merchant model.

Relationships with Travel Partners

Overview. We make travel products and services available from a variety of hotel companies, large and small commercial airlines, car rental companies, cruise lines and destination service providers. We seek to build and maintain long-term, strategic relationships with travel suppliers and global distribution system (GDS) partners. An important component of the success of our business depends on our ability to maintain our existing, as well as build new, relationships with travel suppliers and GDS partners.

Travel Suppliers. We strive to deliver value to our travel supply partners through a wide range of innovative, targeted merchandising and promotional strategies designed to generate consumer demand and increase their revenue, while simultaneously reducing their overall marketing transaction and customer service costs. Our strategic account managers and local hotel market managers work directly with travel suppliers to optimize the exposure of their travel products and brands through our points of sale, including participation in need-based, seasonal and event-driven promotions and experimentation within the new channels we are building.

In addition, we have developed proprietary, supplier-oriented technology that streamlines the interaction between some of our websites and hotel central reservation systems, making it easier and more cost-effective for hotels to manage reservations made through our brands. Through this direct connect technology, hotels can upload information about available products and services and rates directly from their central reservation systems into our websites, as well as automatically confirm hotel reservations made by our travelers. In the absence of direct connect technology, both of these processes are generally completed via a proprietary extranet.

Distribution Partners. GDSs, also referred to as computer reservation services, provide a centralized, comprehensive repository of travel suppliers content such as availability and pricing of seats on various airline point-to-point flights, or segments. The GDSs act as intermediaries between the travel suppliers and travel agencies, allowing agents to reserve and book flights, rooms or other travel products. Our relationships with GDSs primarily relate to our air business. We use Sabre, Amadeus and Travelport as our GDS segment providers in order to ensure the widest possible supply of content for our travelers.

Marketing and Promotions

Our marketing programs are intended to build and maintain the value of our various brands, drive traffic and ultimately bookings through our various brands and businesses, optimize ongoing traveler acquisition costs and

Table of Contents

strategically position our brands in relation to one another. Our long-term success and profitability depends on our continued ability to maintain and increase the overall number of traveler transactions flowing through our brand and shared global platforms in a cost-effective manner, as well as our ability to attract repeat customers to our sites.

Our marketing channels primarily include online advertising including search engine marketing and optimization as well as meta-search, social media sites, such as Facebook and Twitter, offline advertising, loyalty programs and direct and/or personalized traveler communications on our websites as well as through direct e-mail communication with our travelers. Our marketing programs and initiatives include promotional offers such as coupons as well as seasonal or periodic special offers from our travel suppliers based on our supplier relationships. Our traveler loyalty programs include Welcome Rewards on Hotels.com global websites and Expedia Rewards on Expedia.com. The cost of these two loyalty programs is recorded as a reduction of revenue in our financial statements.

We also make use of affiliate marketing. The Expedia.com and Hotels.com-branded websites receive bookings from consumers who have clicked-through to the respective websites through links posted on affiliate partner websites. Affiliate partners can also make travel products and services available on their own websites through a Brand Expedia or Hotels.com co-branded offering or a private label website. Our EAN business provides our affiliates with technology and access to a wide on range of products and services. We manage agreements with thousands of third-party affiliate partners, including a number of leading travel companies, pursuant to which we pay a commission for bookings originated from their websites.

Operations and Technology

We provide 24-hour-a-day, seven-day-a-week traveler sales and support by telephone or via e-mail. For purposes of operational flexibility, we use a combination of outsourced and in-house call centers. Our call centers are located throughout the world, including extensive outsourced operations in the Philippines, El Salvador and Egypt. We invested significantly in our call center technologies, with the goal of improving customer experience and increasing the efficiency of our call center agents, and have plans to continue reaping the benefits of these investments going forward.

Our systems infrastructure and web and database servers are housed in various locations, mainly in the United States, which have communication links as well as 24-hour monitoring and engineering support. The web hosting facilities have their own generators and multiple back-up systems. Significant amounts of our owned computer hardware for operating the websites are located at these facilities. For some critical systems, we have both production and disaster-recovery facilities.

Competition

Our brands compete in rapidly evolving and intensely competitive markets. We believe the relatively low percentage of total travel sales transacted online, particularly in international markets, indicates that these markets represent especially large opportunities for Expedia and those of our competitors that wish to expand their brands and businesses abroad to achieve global scale. We also believe that Expedia is one of only a few companies that are focused on building a truly global, travel marketplace.

Our competition, which is strong and increasing, includes online and offline travel companies that target leisure and corporate travelers, including travel agencies, tour operators, travel supplier direct websites and their call centers, consolidators and wholesalers of travel products and services, search engines, such as Google and Bing, and certain travel meta-search engines. We face these competitors in local, regional, national and/or international markets. In some cases, competitors are offering favorable terms and improved interfaces to suppliers and travelers which make competition increasingly difficult.

We believe that maintaining and enhancing our brands is a critical component of our effort to compete. We differentiate our brands from our competitors primarily based on the multiple channels we use to generate

Table of Contents

demand, quality and breadth of travel products, channel features and usability, price or promotional offers, traveler service and quality of travel planning content and advice as well as offline brand efforts. The emphasis on one or more of these factors varies, depending on the brand or business and the related target demographic. Our brands face increasing competition from travel supplier direct websites. In some cases, supplier direct channels offer advantages to travelers, such as long standing loyalty programs, and better pricing. Our websites feature travel products and services from numerous travel suppliers, and allow travelers to combine products and services from multiple providers in one transaction. We face competition from airlines, hotels, rental car companies, cruise operators and other travel service providers, whether working individually or collectively, some of which are suppliers to our websites. Our business is generally sensitive to changes in the competitive landscape, including the emergence of new competitors or business models, and supplier consolidation.

Intellectual Property Rights

Our intellectual property rights, including our patents, trademarks, trade dress, proprietary technology, and trade secrets, are an important component of our business. For example, we rely heavily upon our intellectual property rights in our content, brands, software code, proprietary technology, ratings indexes, informational databases, images, graphics and other components that make up our services. We have acquired some of our intellectual property rights through licenses and content agreements with third parties.

We protect our intellectual property by relying on our terms of use, confidentiality procedures and contractual provisions, as well as international, national, state and common law rights. In addition, we enter into confidentiality and invention assignment agreements with employees and contractors, and confidentiality agreements with other third parties. Despite these precautions, it may be possible for a third party to copy or otherwise obtain and use our trade secrets or our intellectual property without authorization which, if discovered, might require the uncertainty of legal action to correct. In addition, there can be no assurance that others will not independently and lawfully develop substantially similar properties.

We maintain our trademark portfolio by filing trademark applications with the appropriate international trademark offices, maintaining appropriate registrations, securing contractual trademark rights when appropriate, and relying on common law trademark rights when appropriate. We also register copyrights and domain names as we deem appropriate. We protect our trademarks, copyrights and domain names with an enforcement program and use of intellectual property licenses. Trademark and intellectual property protection may not be available or may not be sought, sufficient or effective in every jurisdiction where we operate. Contractual disputes or limitations may affect the use of trademarks and domain names governed by private contract.

We have considered, and will continue to consider, the appropriateness of filing for patents to protect future inventions, as circumstances may warrant. However, many patents protect only specific inventions and there can be no assurance that others may not create new products or methods that achieve similar results without infringing upon patents owned by us.

From time to time, we may be subject to legal proceedings and claims in the ordinary course of our business, including claims of alleged infringement or infringement by us of the trademarks, copyrights, patents and other intellectual property rights of third parties. In addition, litigation may be necessary in the future to enforce our intellectual property rights, protect our trade secrets or to determine the validity and scope of proprietary rights claimed by others. Any such litigation, regardless of outcome or merit, could result in substantial costs and diversion of management and technical resources, any of which could materially harm our business.

Regulation

We must comply with laws and regulations relating to the travel industry and the provision of travel services, including registration in various states as sellers of travel and compliance with certain disclosure requirements and participation in state restitution funds. In addition, our businesses are subject to regulation by the U.S. Department of Transportation and must comply with various rules and regulations governing the provision of air transportation, including those relating to advertising and accessibility.

Table of Contents

As we continue to expand the reach of our brands into the European, Asia-Pacific and other international markets, we are increasingly subject to laws and regulations applicable to travel agents or tour operators in those markets, including, in some countries, pricing display requirements, licensing and registration requirements, mandatory bonding and travel indemnity fund contributions, industry specific value-added tax regimes and laws regulating the provision of travel packages. For example, the European Economic Community Council Directive on Package Travel, Package Holidays and Package Tours imposes various obligations upon marketers of travel packages, such as disclosure obligations to consumers and liability to consumers for improper performance of the package, including supplier failure.

Additionally, we are subject to consumer protection, data privacy and competition laws and regulations around the world that are not specific to the travel industry. Some of these laws and regulations have not historically been applied in the context of online travel companies, so there can be uncertainty regarding how these requirements relate to our various business models.

Financial Information about Segments and Geographic Areas

We generate our revenue through a diverse customer base, and there is no reliance on a single customer or small group of customers; no customer represented 10% or more of our total revenue in the periods presented in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We have two reportable segments: Leisure and Egencia. The segment and geographic information required herein is contained in Note 18 Segment Information, in the notes to our consolidated financial statements

Additional Information

Company Website and Public Filings. We maintain a corporate website at www.expediainc.com. Except as explicitly noted, the information on our website, as well as the websites of our various brands and businesses, is not incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, or in any other filings with, or in any information furnished or submitted to, the SEC.

We make available, free of charge through our website, our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports, filed or furnished pursuant to Sections 13(a) or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as soon as reasonably practicable after they have been electronically filed with, or furnished to, the SEC.

Code of Ethics. We post our code of business conduct and ethics, which applies to all employees, including all executive officers, senior financial officers and directors, on our corporate website at www.expediainc.com. Our code of business conduct and ethics complies with Item 406 of SEC Regulation S-K and the rules of NASDAQ. We intend to disclose any changes to the code that affect the provisions required by Item 406 of Regulation S-K, and any waivers of the code of ethics for our executive officers, senior financial officers or directors, on our corporate website.

Employees

As of December 31, 2013, we employed approximately 14,570 full-time and part-time employees, including approximately 3,490 employees of eLong. We believe we have good relationships with our employees, including relationships with employees represented by works councils or other similar organizations.

Part I. Item 1A. Risk Factors

You should carefully consider each of the following risks and uncertainties associated with our company and the ownership of our securities. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business and/or financial performance.

Table of Contents

We operate in an increasingly competitive global environment.

The market for the services we offer is increasingly and intensely competitive. We compete with both established and emerging online and traditional sellers of travel-related services, including:

online travel agencies,

travel suppliers, including hotels and air,

large online portal and search companies,

travel metasearch engines,

traditional travel agencies, wholesalers and tour operators,

travel content sites and mobile applications including traveler review sites,

corporate travel management service providers,

operators of travel industry reservation databases, and

private shopping websites.

Online travel agencies: We face increasing competition from other online travel agencies in many regions, such as Priceline and its regional brands, Travelocity, Orbitz, as well as other regional competitors such as Ctrip in China, which in some cases may have more favorable offerings for both travelers and suppliers, including pricing and supply breadth. In particular, we have faced and are facing, intense global competition from Priceline subsidiaries, Booking.com and Agoda.com. We also compete with other travel agencies for both travelers and the acquisition and retention of supply.

Travel suppliers: Some of our competitors, including travel suppliers such as airlines and hotels, may offer products and services on more favorable terms, including lower prices, no fees or unique access to proprietary loyalty programs, such as points and miles. Many of these competitors, such as airlines, hotel and rental car companies, have been steadily focusing on increasing online demand on their own websites in lieu of third-party distributors such as the various Expedia sites. For instance, some low cost airlines, which are having increasing success in the marketplace, distribute their online supply exclusively through their own websites and several large hotel chains have combined to establish a single online hotels search platform with links directly to their own websites. Suppliers who sell on their own websites, in some instances, offer advantages such as increased or exclusive product availability and their own bonus miles or loyalty points, which could make their offerings more attractive to consumers than ours.

Search engines: We also face increasing competition from search engines like Google, Bing and Yahoo! Search. To the extent that these leading search engines that have a significant presence in our key markets disintermediate online travel agencies or travel content providers by offering comprehensive travel planning, shopping or booking capabilities, or increasingly refer those leads to suppliers directly or other favored partners, increase the cost of traffic directed to our websites, or offer the ability to make transactions on their own website, there could be a material adverse impact on our business and financial performance. For example, since 2011 these search engines increased their focus on acquiring or launching flight and hotel search products that provide increasingly comprehensive travel planning content, comparable to OTAs. To the extent these actions have a negative effect on our search traffic, our business and financial performance could be adversely affected.

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In addition, our websites, or websites in which we hold a significant ownership position, including trivago-branded websites, compete for advertising revenue with these search engines, as well as with large internet portal sites that offer advertising opportunities for travel-related companies. Several of these competitors have significantly greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources and large client bases. We expect to face additional competition as other established and emerging companies enter the online advertising market. Competition could result in higher traffic acquisitions costs, reduced margins on our advertising services, loss of market share, reduced customer traffic to our websites and reduced advertising by travel companies on our websites.

Table of Contents

Travel metasearch engines and content aggregators: Travel metasearch websites, including Kayak.com (a subsidiary of Priceline), trivago (a majority-owned subsidiary of Expedia) and Qunar in China, as well as travel research sites that have search functionality, such as TripAdvisor, aggregate travel search results for a specific itinerary across supplier, travel agent and other websites. In addition, some metasearch sites, such as Kayak.com, TripAdvisor and Qunar in China, offer consumers the ability to make reservations directly on their websites. To the extent metasearch websites limit our participation within their search results, or consumers utilize the metasearch website for travel services instead of ours, our traffic-generating arrangements could be affected in a negative manner, or we may be required to increase our marketing costs to maintain market share, either of which could have an adverse effect on our business and results of operations. In addition, as a result of our acquisition of a majority ownership interest in trivago, we also now compete more directly with other metasearch engines and content aggregators for advertising revenue. To the extent that trivago's ability to aggregate travel search results for a specific itinerary across supplier, travel agent and other websites is hampered, whether due to its affiliation with us or otherwise, trivago's business and results of operations could be adversely affected and the value of our investment in trivago could be negatively impacted.

Corporate travel providers: Egencia, our full-service corporate travel management company, competes with online and traditional corporate travel providers as well as vendors of corporate travel and expense management software and services. Some of these competitors may have more financial resources, greater name recognition, well-established client bases, or a broader global presence, which may make it difficult for us to retain or attract new corporate travel clients.

Mobile platform travel applications: Mobile platforms, including smartphones and tablet computers, have rapidly emerged and are continuing to grow significantly. The emergence and improved functionality of mobile platforms has led to an increased use by consumers of standalone applications to research and book travel. If we are unable to offer innovative, user-friendly, feature-rich mobile applications for our travel services, along with effective marketing and advertising, or if our mobile applications are not used by consumers, we could lose market share to existing competitors or new entrants and our future growth and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Social media websites: Social media websites, including Facebook.com, continue to develop search functionality for data included within its website, which may in the future develop into an alternative research and booking resource for travelers, resulting in additional competition from new competitors.

We cannot assure you that we will be able to compete successfully against any current, emerging and future competitors or on platforms that may emerge, or provide differentiated products and services to our traveler base. Increasing competition from current and emerging competitors, the introduction of new technologies and the continued expansion of existing technologies, such as metasearch and other search engine technologies, may force us to make changes to our business models, which could affect our financial performance and liquidity.

Increased competition has resulted in and may continue to result in reduced margins, as well as loss of travelers, transactions and brand recognition.

The industry in which we operate is dynamic and we may be required to modify our current business models and practices or adopt new business models and practices in order to compete, either of which could have an adverse effect on our business and financial position and performance.

We continue to adapt our business to remain competitive, including investing in emerging markets such as metasearch, developing products for new platforms, such as mobile, or offering new optionalities, such as our Expedia Traveler Preference initiative. These endeavors may involve significant risks and uncertainties, including distraction of management from current operations, expenses associated with the initiatives, inadequate return on investments. These initiatives may require significant investments, including changes to our financial systems and processes, which could significantly increase our costs, increase the risk of payment delays and/or

Table of Contents

non-payments of amounts owed to us from our supplier partners and customers, as well as limiting our ability to develop new site innovations. These new initiatives may therefore not be successful and may harm our financial condition and operating results.

For example, during 2012, Expedia introduced the ETP program to hotel suppliers in the United States and Europe and is now in the process of rolling the program out globally. ETP offers travelers the choice of whether to pay Expedia at the time of booking or pay the hotel at the time of stay. As part of the introduction of ETP, we reduced negotiated economics in certain instances to compensate for hotel supply partners absorbing expenses such as credit card fees and customer service costs. Therefore, the global rollout of ETP has begun to negatively impact the margin of revenue we earn per booking and will continue to do so in the future. In addition, as we continue to expand the breadth and depth of our global hotel offering and continue to roll out ETP, we have made and expect to continue to make adjustments to our economics in various geographies including changes based on local market conditions, each of which may also negatively impact the margin of revenue we earn per booking in the future. Depending on relative supplier and traveler adoption rates and customer payment preferences, among other things, the introduction of ETP could also negatively impact our near term working capital cash balances, cash flow over time and liquidity.

Our business could be negatively affected by changes in search engine algorithms and dynamics or other traffic-generating arrangements.

We increasingly utilize internet search engines such as Google, principally through the purchase of travel-related keywords, to generate traffic to our websites. Search engines, including Google, frequently update and change the logic that determines the placement and display of results of a user's search, such that the purchased or algorithmic placement of links to our websites can be negatively affected. In addition, a significant amount of traffic is directed to our websites through our participation in pay-per-click and display advertising campaigns on search engines, including Google, travel metasearch engines, including Kayak, and internet media properties, including TripAdvisor. Pricing and operating dynamics for these traffic sources can experience rapid change, both technically and competitively. Moreover, a search or metasearch engine could, for competitive or other purposes, alter its search algorithms or results causing a website to place lower in search query results. If a major search engine changes its algorithms or results in a manner that negatively affects the search engine ranking, paid or unpaid, of our websites or that of our third-party distribution partners, or if competitive dynamics impact the costs or effectiveness of search engine optimization, search engine marketing or other traffic-generating arrangements in a negative manner, our business and financial performance would be adversely affected, potentially to a material extent.

Declines or disruptions in the travel industry could adversely affect our business and financial performance.

Our business and financial performance are affected by the health of the worldwide travel industry. Travel expenditures are sensitive to personal and business-related discretionary spending levels and tend to decline or grow more slowly during economic downturns. Decreased travel expenditures could reduce the demand for our services, thereby causing a reduction in revenue.

For example, beginning in 2008, domestic and global economic conditions deteriorated rapidly resulting in increased unemployment and a reduction in available budgets for both business and leisure travelers, which slowed spending on the services we provide and had a negative impact on our revenue growth. More recently, during 2012, several Eurozone countries experienced deteriorating credit and economic conditions, which also resulted in significant devaluation of the Euro relative to other currencies such as the U.S. dollar, which in turn had a negative impact on our Euro-denominated net assets, gross bookings, revenues, operating expenses, and net income as expressed in U.S. dollars. Further economic weakness and uncertainty may result in significantly decreased spending on our services by both business and leisure travelers, which may have a material adverse impact on our business and financial performance. Current sovereign debt and economic issues

Table of Contents

in several European countries, the recent shutdown of the U.S. government, worry over extending the debt ceiling in the United States and concern about the impact of the pullback in the U.S. Federal Reserve's quantitative easing program, are all examples of events that contribute to a somewhat uncertain economic environment, which could have a negative impact on the travel industry in the future.

Our business is also sensitive to fluctuations in hotel supply, occupancy and average daily rates (ADRs), decreases in airline capacity, periodically rising airline ticket prices, or the imposition of taxes or surcharges by regulatory authorities, all of which we have recently experienced. For example, the significant decline in ADRs, which began in late 2008 and continued through 2009, negatively impacted our hotel booking revenue. In addition, ADRs on our websites in both 2008 and 2009 declined faster than in the overall travel industry due to a number of factors including the increased use of our distribution channels for promotional activities by hotels. To the extent ADRs decline in the future, our hotel booking revenue may be negatively impacted.

Other factors that could negatively affect our business include:

Air fare increases, including increases driven by higher oil prices;

Continued air carrier consolidation;

Reduced access to discount airfares;

Travel-related strikes or labor unrest, bankruptcies or liquidations;

Incidents of actual or threatened terrorism;

Periods of political instability or geopolitical conflict in which travelers become concerned about safety issues;

Natural disasters or events such as severe weather conditions, volcanic eruptions, hurricanes or earthquakes;

Travel-related accidents or the grounding of aircraft due to safety concerns; and

Health-related risks, such as the H1N1, SARs and avian flu outbreaks.

Such concerns could result in a protracted decrease in demand for our travel services. This decrease in demand, depending on its scope and duration, together with any future issues affecting travel safety, could significantly and adversely affect our business, working capital and financial performance over the short and long-term. In addition, the disruption of the existing travel plans of a significant number of travelers upon the occurrence of certain events, such as severe weather conditions, actual or threatened terrorist activity or war, could result in the incurrence of significant additional costs and decrease our revenues leading to constrained liquidity if we, as we have done historically in the case of severe weather conditions, provide relief to affected travelers by refunding the price or fees associated with airline tickets, hotel reservations and other travel products and services.

Our business depends on our relationships with travel suppliers and travel distribution partners.

An important component of our business success depends on our ability to maintain and expand relationships with travel suppliers and GDS partners. A substantial portion of our revenue is derived from compensation negotiated with travel suppliers, in particular hotel suppliers, and GDS partners for bookings made through our websites. Each year we typically negotiate or renegotiate numerous long-term airline and hotel

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contracts. No assurances can be given that travel suppliers or GDS partners will not further reduce or eliminate compensation, attempt to implement multiple costly direct connections, charge travel agencies for or otherwise restrict access to content, credit card fees or other services, further reduce their ADRs or decide not to make their travel inventory available to us, any of which could reduce our revenue and margins thereby adversely affecting our business and financial performance. For example, a number of airlines now charge for checked baggage, food, beverages and other services. GDSs currently have limited technology to incorporate these elements into

Table of Contents

our product selection, impacting our product display and comparability with the airlines own sites or other channels that show this content detail. In late 2010, American Airlines began to pursue a new distribution strategy requiring online travel agents to agree to connect directly to American Airlines systems, rather than through GDSs. If other airlines pursue a similar distribution strategy, it could reduce our access to air inventory, reduce our compensation, result in additional operating expenses related to the development, implementation and maintenance of the necessary technology systems, increase the frequency or duration of system problems and delay other projects.

We rely on the value of our brands, and the costs of maintaining and enhancing our brand awareness are increasing.

We invest considerable financial and human resources in our brands in order to retain and expand our customer base. We expect that the cost of maintaining and enhancing our brands will continue to increase due to a variety of factors, including increased spending from our competitors, promotional and discounting activities, the increasing costs of supporting multiple brands and the impact of competition among our multiple brands, expansion into geographies and products where our brands are less well known, inflation in media pricing including search engine keywords and the continued emergence and relative traffic share growth of search engines and metasearch engines as destination sites for travelers. For example, during 2013, Booking.com, trivago and TripAdvisor launched offline advertising campaigns in the United States for the first time thus increasing the number of participants in the travel advertising space, increasing competition for share of voice and we expect this activity to continue and expand globally in the future. We are also pursuing and expect to continue to pursue long-term market share growth opportunities in certain markets which have had and may continue to have a negative impact on our overall marketing efficiency.

Our efforts to preserve and enhance consumer awareness of our brands may not be successful, and, even if we are successful in our branding efforts, such efforts may not be cost-effective, or as efficient as they have been historically. Moreover, successful branding efforts with respect to some brands within the Expedia portfolio have in the past and may in the future result in marketing inefficiencies and negatively impact growth rates of other brands within our portfolio. If we are unable to maintain or enhance consumer awareness of our brands and generate demand in a cost-effective manner, it would have a material adverse effect on our business and financial performance.

We rely on information technology to operate our businesses and maintain our competitiveness, and any failure to adapt to technological developments or industry trends could harm our business.

We depend on the use of sophisticated information technologies and systems, including technology and systems used for website and mobile applications, reservations, customer service, communications, procurement, payments, fraud detection and administration. As our operations grow in size, scope and complexity, we must continuously improve and upgrade our systems and infrastructure to offer an increasing number of travelers enhanced products, services, features and functionality, while maintaining or improving the reliability and integrity of our systems and infrastructure.

Our future success also depends on our ability to adapt our services and infrastructure to meet rapidly evolving consumer trends and demands while continuing to improve the performance, features and reliability of our service in response to competitive service and product offerings. The emergence of alternative platforms such as smartphone and tablet computing devices and the emergence of niche competitors who may be able to optimize products, services or strategies for such platforms have, and will continue to, require new and costly investments in technology. We may not be successful, or less successful than our current or new competitors, in developing technology that operates effectively across multiple technologies and platforms and that is appealing to consumers, either of which would negatively impact our business and financial performance. New developments in other areas, such as cloud computing and software as service providers, could also make it easier for competition to enter our markets due to lower up-front technology costs.

Table of Contents

In addition, we may not be able to maintain our existing systems or replace or introduce new technologies and systems as quickly as we would like or in a cost-effective manner. We have been engaged in a multi-year effort, to migrate key portions of our consumer, affiliate, and corporate travel sites and back office application functionality to new technology platforms to enable us to improve conversion, introduce innovation more rapidly, achieve better search engine optimization and improve our site merchandising and transaction processing capabilities, among other anticipated benefits. These migrations have been in the past, and may continue to be in the future, more time consuming and expensive than originally anticipated, and the resources devoted to those efforts have adversely affected, and may continue to adversely affect, our ability to develop new site innovations. In addition, during the migration process the sites may experience reduced functionality and decreases in conversion rates. Also, we may be unable to devote financial resources to new technologies and systems in the future. Overall, these implementations and systems enhancements may not achieve the desired results in a timely manner, to the extent anticipated, or at all. If any of these events occur, our business and financial performance could suffer.

Our international operations involve additional risks and our exposure to these risks will increase as our business expands globally.

A large and growing portion of our revenue is derived from our international operations. We operate in a number of jurisdictions outside of the United States and intend to continue to expand our international presence. As we have expanded globally, our international (non-U.S.) revenue increased from 39% in 2010 to 47% in 2013. In foreign jurisdictions, we face complex, dynamic and varied risk landscapes. As we enter countries and markets that are new to us, we must tailor our services and business models to the unique circumstances of such countries and markets, which can be complex, difficult, costly and divert management and personnel resources. Our failure to adapt our practices, systems, processes and business models effectively to the traveler and supplier preferences of each country into which we expand could slow our growth. For example, to compete in certain international markets we have in the past, and may in the future, adopt locally-preferred payment methods, which has increased our costs and instances of fraud. Certain international markets in which we operate have lower margins than more mature markets, which could have a negative impact on our overall margins as our revenues from these markets grow over time.

In addition to the risks outlined elsewhere in this section, our international operations are also subject to a number of other risks, including:

Local economic or political instability;

Threatened or actual acts of terrorism;

Regulatory requirements, including the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and U.K. Bribery Act, data privacy requirements, labor laws and anti-competition regulations;

Our ability to comply with additional U.S. laws applicable to U.S. companies operating internationally as well as local laws and regulations;

Weaker enforcement of our contractual rights;

Lower levels of credit card usage and increased payment and fraud risk;

Longer payment cycles, and difficulties in collecting accounts receivable;

Increased risk and limits on our ability to enforce intellectual property rights;

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Preferences by local populations for local providers;

Restrictions on, or adverse tax and other consequences related to, the withdrawal of non-U.S. investments, cash balances and earnings;

Currency exchange restrictions or costs;

Table of Contents

Restrictions on our ability to repatriate cash as well as restrictions on our ability to invest in our operations in certain countries;

Exchange rate fluctuations and the risks and costs inherent in hedging such exposures;

Financial risk arising from transactions in multiple currencies;

Slower adoption of the internet as an advertising, broadcast and commerce medium in those markets as compared to the United States;

Our ability to support new technologies, including mobile devices, that may be more prevalent in international markets;

Regulatory, contractual and other limitations and costs of operating in international markets as a non-local company;

Difficulties in managing staffing and operations due to distance, time zones, language and cultural differences; and

Uncertainty regarding liability for services and content, including uncertainty as a result of local laws and lack of precedent. We are subject to particular risks and uncertainties relating to our operations in China, which we conduct primarily through eLong, which is a leading online travel service provider in China and is a separately listed company on Nasdaq. The success of eLong and of our other current and future business and investments in China is subject to commercial risks relating to the highly dynamic and increasingly competitive market in China. Our business and investments in China are also subject to numerous risks and significant uncertainties regarding the application, development and interpretation of China's laws and regulations, which could limit the legal protections available to us. Moreover, we cannot predict the effect of future developments in China's legal system, including the introduction of new laws, changes to existing laws or the interpretation or enforcement of current or future laws and regulations in areas such as the travel industry, the internet and online commerce, foreign investment, taxation, labor, and foreign currency exchange. In addition, Chinese law restricts foreign investment in areas including air-ticketing, travel agency, internet content provision and telecommunications, and requires certain licenses and permits related to our business to be held by legal entities owned by PRC citizens or Chinese-owned companies, rather than our subsidiaries. Although we have established effective control over such Chinese entities through a series of agreements future developments in the interpretation or enforcement of Chinese laws and regulations or a dispute relating to these agreements could adversely affect our control over, and the operations of, our businesses in China. Capitalization of our Chinese entities is also subject to regulation and there can be no assurance that we can provide adequate financing for these entities or repatriate cash balances and investments. China also does not have treaties with the United States or most other western countries providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments of courts. As a result, court judgments obtained in jurisdictions with which China does not have such treaties may be difficult or impossible to enforce in China. As we are the controlling shareholder of eLong, we may also be subject to legal or regulatory investigations or claims relating to any alleged improper conduct or violations of U.S. law, Nasdaq, or SEC regulations or other applicable law or regulations by eLong, which may result in significant costs, fines or penalties being assessed against eLong and us. In early 2014, an SEC administrative law judge issued an initial decision censuring certain Chinese audit firms, including eLong's external auditor, for failing to comply with document requests from the SEC, and suspending such firms from practicing before the SEC for six months. The firms in question have indicated that they intend to appeal, and the decision and the suspension will not become effective until the resolution of any such appeal. In addition, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (or PCAOB) may choose to administer sanctions or take other actions against Chinese audit firms, including eLong's auditor, due to the inability of the PCAOB to conduct inspections of audit firms in China. If Chinese audit firms, including eLong's external auditor, are suspended or otherwise unable to practice before the SEC or maintain registration with the PCAOB, eLong may be unable to meet the ongoing reporting requirements under the Exchange Act, which may ultimately result in eLong's delisting from Nasdaq.

Table of Contents

Adverse application of existing tax or unclaimed property laws, rules or regulations or implementation of new unfavorable laws, rules or regulations, could have an adverse effect on our business and financial performance.

The application of various domestic and international transactional taxes such as sales, use, occupancy, value-added, payroll, excise and other tax or unclaimed property laws, rules and regulations to our historical and new products and services is subject to interpretation by the applicable authorities, which authorities may become more aggressive in their interpretation and/or enforcement of such laws, rules and regulations over time, whether as a result of economic pressures or otherwise. While we believe that we are compliant with current tax provisions, the applicable authorities may take a contrary position and such positions may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Many of the fundamental statutes and regulations that impose these taxes and other obligations were established before the growth of the internet and e-commerce. If the tax or other laws, rules and regulations were amended, if new unfavorable laws, rules or regulations were adopted, as has recently occurred in certain jurisdictions, or if current laws are interpreted adversely to our interests, particularly with respect to occupancy or value-added taxes or unclaimed property, the results could increase our tax payments or other obligations (prospectively or retrospectively), subject us to interest and penalties, decrease the demand for our products and services if we pass on such costs to the consumer, result in increased costs to update or expand our technical and administrative infrastructure or effectively limit the scope of our business activities if we decide not to conduct business in particular jurisdictions. As a result, these changes could have an adverse effect on our businesses or financial performance.

A number of authorities have brought lawsuits and have levied assessments asserting that we are required to collect and remit hotel occupancy or other taxes. In addition, we have in the past and may in the future be required in certain jurisdictions to pay tax assessments, which may be substantial, prior to contesting the validity of tax assessments. This requirement is commonly referred to as pay-to-play. Payment of these amounts is not an admission that the taxpayer believes it is subject to such taxes. For example, during 2009, we paid \$48 million in advance of litigation in occupancy tax proceedings in the city of San Francisco. The city of San Francisco has also issued additional assessments of tax, penalties and interest for the time period from the fourth quarter of 2007 through the fourth quarter of 2011 against the travel companies, including \$22 million against Expedia, Hotels.com and Hotwire. During 2013, we paid \$171 million in advance of litigation in general excise tax proceedings in the state of Hawaii. The state of Hawaii has also issued additional assessments for general excise tax, penalties and interest against the online travel companies, including \$40.4 million against Expedia, Hotels.com and Hotwire excluding duplicative assessments. Hotels.com is currently under audit by the State of Texas. There is a pay-to-play requirement to challenge an adverse audit result in court.

We continue to work with relevant authorities and legislators to clarify our obligations under existing, new and emerging laws and regulations.

We are involved in various legal proceedings and may experience unfavorable outcomes, which could adversely affect our business and financial condition.

We are involved in various legal proceedings and claims involving taxes, property, personal injury, contract, alleged infringement of third-party intellectual property rights, antitrust, consumer protection, securities laws, and other claims, including, but not limited to, the legal proceedings described in Part I, Item 3, Legal Proceedings. These matters may involve claims for substantial amounts of money or for other relief that might necessitate changes to our business or operations. The defense of these actions is and may continue to be both time consuming and expensive. If these legal proceedings were to result in unfavorable outcomes, it could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial performance.

Table of Contents

A failure to comply with current laws, rules and regulations or changes to such laws, rules and regulations and other legal uncertainties may adversely affect our business, financial performance or results of operations.

Our business and financial performance could be adversely affected by unfavorable changes in or interpretations of existing laws, rules and regulations or the promulgation of new laws, rules and regulations applicable to us and our businesses, including those relating to travel licensing, the internet and online commerce, internet advertising and price display, consumer protection, competition, and privacy. Unfavorable changes or interpretations could decrease demand for our products and services, limit marketing methods and capabilities, affect our margins increase costs and/or subject us to additional liabilities.

For example, there are, and will likely continue to be, an increasing number of laws and regulations pertaining to the internet and online commerce that may relate to liability for information retrieved from or transmitted over the internet, display of certain taxes and fees, online editorial and user-generated content, user privacy, behavioral targeting and online advertising, taxation, liability for third-party activities and the quality of products and services. Furthermore, the growth and development of online commerce may prompt calls for more stringent consumer protection laws and more aggressive enforcement efforts, which may impose additional burdens on online businesses generally.

We also have been subject, and we will likely be subject in the future, to inquiries from time to time from regulatory bodies concerning compliance with consumer protection, competition, and travel industry-specific laws and regulations. The failure of our businesses to comply with these laws and regulations could result in fines and/or proceedings against us by governmental agencies and/or consumers, which if material, could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Further, if such laws and regulations are not enforced equally against other competitors in a particular market, our compliance with such laws may put us a competitive disadvantage vis-à-vis competitors who do not comply with such requirements.

The promulgation of new laws, rules and regulations, or the new interpretation of existing laws, rules and regulations, in each case that restrict or otherwise unfavorably impact the ability or manner in which we provide travel services could require us to change certain aspects of our business, operations and commercial relationships to ensure compliance, which could decrease demand for services, reduce revenues, increase costs and/or subject the company to additional liabilities.

For example, in July 2012, the United Kingdom Office of Fair Trading (OFT), the competition authority in the United Kingdom, issued a Statement of Objections alleging that Expedia and Booking.com entered into separate agreements with InterContinental Hotels Group PLC (IHG) that restricted each online travel company's ability to discount the price of IHG hotel rooms. The OFT limited its investigation to a small number of companies, but has stated that the investigation is likely to have wider implications for the industry within the United Kingdom. The parties have proposed to address the OFT's concerns by offering commitments and, on January 31, 2014, the OFT announced that it had formally accepted the commitments offered by the parties, with no finding of fault or liability. The commitments provide the parties to the OFT's case (i.e. IHG, Booking.com and Expedia) with the right to provide non-public discounts on the rate offered for room only hotel accommodation bookings at UK hotels to eligible European Economic Area resident members of the parties' membership programs (which must meet certain minimum criteria). In addition, the commitments require Expedia and Booking.com to modify their most favored nations clauses, as relevant, so as not to apply to any discounting activities described in the preceding sentence. The commitments will be binding on the parties through January 31, 2016. Since July 2012, more than thirty putative class action lawsuits, which refer to the OFT's Statement of Objections, have been initiated in the United States by consumer plaintiffs alleging claims against the online travel companies, including Expedia, and several major hotel chains for alleged resale price maintenance for online hotel room reservations. The cases have been consolidated and are currently pending in federal court.

In addition, a number of competition authorities in other European countries have initiated investigations into competitive practices within the travel industry and in particular in relation to most favored nations clauses

Table of Contents

and other contractual arrangements between hotels and online travel companies, including Expedia. These investigations differ from the OFT investigation and also differ in relation to the parties involved and the precise nature of the concerns. If we are required to significantly modify or eliminate any most favored nation clauses in our arrangements with hotels, we may not be able to offer our consumers with competitive pricing as being offered by other OTA.

We are unable at this time to predict the timing or outcome of these various investigations and lawsuits or similar future investigations or lawsuits, and their impact, if any, on our business and results of operations.

The determination of our worldwide tax provision for income taxes is subject to significant judgment, and a number of factors could have a material effect on our financial results and could increase the volatility of those results.

Due to the global nature of our business, we are subject to income taxes in the United States and numerous foreign jurisdictions. Significant judgment and estimation is required in determining our worldwide provision for income taxes. In the ordinary course of our business, there are various transactions and calculations, including intercompany transactions and cross-jurisdictional transfer pricing, for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain or otherwise subject to interpretation. We are regularly audited by U.S. and foreign tax authorities, which authorities may become more aggressive in their interpretation of applicable laws, rules and regulations over time, whether as a result of economic pressures or otherwise. Tax authorities may disagree with our intercompany charges, cross-jurisdictional transfer pricing or other matters and assess additional taxes. Although we believe our tax estimates are reasonable, the final determination of tax audits could be materially different from our historical income tax provisions and accruals. The final determination of an audit could have a material effect on our financial position, results of operations, or cash flows in the period or periods for which that determination is made.

We earn an increasing portion of our income, and accumulate a greater portion of our cash flow, in foreign jurisdictions. Repatriation of funds currently held by our subsidiaries in foreign jurisdictions may result in a higher effective tax rate and incremental cash tax payments. In addition, there are proposals for tax legislation that have been introduced or that are being considered that could have a significant adverse effect on our tax rate, the carrying value of deferred tax assets, or our deferred tax liabilities. Any of these changes could affect our profitability. Our effective tax rate in the future could also be adversely affected by changes to our operating structure, changes in the mix of earnings in countries with differing statutory tax rates, changes in the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities and the discovery of new information in the course of our tax return preparation process.

We are subject to payments-related risks, including credit card fraud.

We have agreements with companies that process customer credit card transactions, the volume of which are very large and continue to grow, for the facilitation of customer bookings of travel services from our travel suppliers. These agreements allow these processing companies, under certain conditions, to hold an amount of our cash (referred to as a holdback) or require us to post a letter of credit equal to a portion of bookings that have been processed by that company. These processing companies may be entitled to a holdback upon the occurrence of specified events, including material adverse changes in our financial condition, or for certain companies, at their discretion. An imposition of a holdback by one or more of our processing companies could materially reduce our liquidity.

Our results of operations and financial positions have been negatively affected by purchases made using fraudulent credit cards. We may be held liable for accepting fraudulent credit cards on our websites or other payment disputes with our customers, or otherwise experience increased levels of disputed credit card payments. Accordingly, we calculate and record an allowance for the resulting credit card charge backs. Our ability to detect and combat fraudulent schemes, which have become increasingly common and sophisticated, may be

Table of Contents

negatively impacted by the adoption of new payment methods, the emergence and innovation of new technology platforms, including smartphones and tablet computers, and our global expansion, including into markets with a history of elevated fraudulent activity. If we are unable to effectively combat the use of fraudulent credit cards on our websites or if we otherwise experience increased levels of disputed credit card payments, our results of operations and financial positions could be materially adversely affected.

Our stock price is highly volatile.

The market price of our common stock is highly volatile and could continue to be subject to wide fluctuations in response to factors such as the following, some of which are beyond our control:

Quarterly variations in our operating and financial results;

Operating and financial results that vary from the expectations of securities analysts and investors, including failure to deliver returns on technology or emerging market marketing investments;

Changes in expectations as to our future financial performance, including financial estimates by securities analysts and investors;

Rating agency credit rating actions or pronouncements;

Reaction to our earnings releases and conference calls, or presentations by executives at investor and industry conferences;

Changes in our capital structure;

Changes in market valuations of other internet or online service companies;

Changes in search industry dynamics, such as key word pricing and traffic, or other changes that negatively affect our ability to generate traffic to our websites;

Announcements of dividends or changes in the amount or frequency of our dividends;

Announcements of technological innovations or new services by us or our competitors;

Announcements by us or our competitors of significant contracts, acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments;

Loss of a major travel supplier, such as an airline or hotel chain;

Changes in the status of our intellectual property rights;

Lack of success in the expansion of our business model geographically;

Significant claims or proceedings against us or adverse developments or decisions in pending proceedings;

Additions or departures of key personnel;

Rumors or public speculation about any of the above factors; and

Price and volume fluctuations in the stock markets in general.

Volatility in our stock price could also make us less attractive to certain investors, and/or invite speculative trading in our common stock or debt instruments.

We may experience constraints in our liquidity and may be unable to access capital when necessary or desirable, either of which could harm our financial position.

We are accumulating a greater portion of our cash flows in foreign jurisdictions than previously and any repatriation of such funds for use in the United States, including for corporate purposes such as acquisitions, stock repurchases, dividends or debt refinancings, would likely result in additional U.S. income tax expense. In

Table of Contents

addition, we have experienced, and may experience in the future, declines in seasonal liquidity and capital provided by our merchant hotel business, which has historically provided a meaningful portion of our operating cash flow and is dependent on several factors, including the rate of growth of our merchant hotel business and the relative growth of businesses which consume rather than generate working capital, such as our agency hotel, advertising and managed corporate travel businesses and payment terms with suppliers. We also continued to see positive momentum in our global roll out of the ETP program launched in 2012. As this program continues to expand, and depending on relative traveler and supplier and traveler adoption rates and customer payment preferences, among other things, the scaling of ETP has and will continue to negatively impact near term working capital cash balances, cash flow over time and liquidity.

The availability of funds depends in significant measure on capital markets and liquidity factors over which we exert no control. In light of periodic uncertainty in the capital and credit markets, we can provide no assurance that sufficient financing will be available on desirable or even any terms to fund investments, acquisitions, stock repurchases, dividends, debt refinancing or extraordinary actions or that our counterparties in any such financings would honor their contractual commitments. In addition, any downgrade of our debt ratings by Standard & Poor's, Moody's Investor Service or similar ratings agencies, increases in general interest rate levels and credit spreads or overall weakening in the credit markets could increase our cost of capital.

System interruption and the lack of redundancy in our information systems may harm our businesses.

We rely on computer systems to facilitate and process transactions. We have experienced and may in the future experience system interruptions that make some or all of these systems unavailable or prevent us from efficiently fulfilling orders or providing services to third parties. Significant interruptions, outages or delays in our internal systems, or systems of third parties that we rely upon including multiple co-location providers for data centers, cloud computing providers for application hosting, and network access providers and network access, or deterioration in the performance of such systems, would impair our ability to process transactions and decrease our quality of service that we can offer to our travelers. These interruptions could include security intrusions and attacks on our systems for fraud or service interruption (called denial of service or bot attacks). If we were to experience frequent or persistent system failures, our reputation and brands could be harmed.

In addition, we do not have backup systems or contingency plans for certain critical aspects of our operations or business processes, many other systems are not fully redundant and our disaster recovery or business continuity planning may not be sufficient. Fire, flood, power loss, telecommunications failure, break-ins, earthquakes, acts of war or terrorism, acts of God, computer viruses, electronic intrusion attempts from both external and internal sources and similar events or disruptions may damage or impact or interrupt computer or communications systems or business processes at any time. Although we have put measures in place to protect certain portions of our facilities and assets, any of these events could cause system interruption, delays and loss of critical data, and could prevent us from providing services to our travelers and/or third parties for a significant period of time. Remediation may be costly and we may not have adequate insurance to cover such costs. Moreover, the costs of enhancing infrastructure to attain improved stability and redundancy may be time consuming and expensive and may require resources and expertise that are difficult to obtain.

We rely on the performance of highly skilled personnel and, if we are unable to retain or motivate key personnel or hire, retain and motivate qualified personnel, our business would be harmed.

Our performance is largely dependent on the talents and efforts of highly skilled individuals. Our future success depends on our continuing ability to identify, hire, develop, motivate and retain highly skilled personnel for all areas of our organization. In particular, the contributions of Barry Diller, our Chairman and Senior Executive, and Dara Khosrowshahi, our Chief Executive Officer, are critical to the overall management of the company. Our future success will depend on the performance of our senior management and key employees. Expedia cannot ensure that it will be able to retain the services of Mr. Diller, Mr. Khosrowshahi or any other

Table of Contents

member of our senior management or key employees, the loss of whom could seriously harm our business. Competition for well-qualified employees in certain aspects of our business, including software engineers, developers, product management personnel, development personnel, and other technology professionals, also remains intense.

Our continued ability to compete effectively depends on our ability to attract new employees and to retain and motivate our existing employees. If we do not succeed in attracting well-qualified employees or retaining or motivating existing employees, our business would be adversely affected. We do not maintain any key person life insurance policies.

We have in the past and may again in the future, restructure portions of our global workforce to simplify and streamline our organization, improve our cost structure and strengthen our overall businesses. These changes could affect employee morale and productivity and be disruptive to our business and financial performance.

Mr. Diller currently controls Expedia. If Mr. Diller ceases to control the company, Liberty Interactive Corporation may effectively control the company.

Subject to the terms of a Stockholders Agreement between Mr. Diller and Liberty Interactive Corporation, Mr. Diller holds an irrevocable proxy to vote shares of Expedia stock held by Liberty. Accordingly, Mr. Diller effectively controls the outcome of all matters submitted to a vote or for the consent of our stockholders (other than with respect to the election by the holders of common stock of 25% of the members of our Board of Directors and matters as to which Delaware law requires a separate class vote). Upon Mr. Diller's permanent departure from Expedia, the irrevocable proxy would terminate and depending on the capitalization of Expedia at such time, Liberty could effectively control the voting power of our capital stock. Mr. Diller, through shares he owns beneficially as well as those subject to the irrevocable proxy, controlled approximately 58% of the combined voting power of the outstanding Expedia capital stock as of December 31, 2013.

In addition, under a Governance Agreement among Mr. Diller, Liberty Interactive Corporation and Expedia, Inc., as amended, each of Mr. Diller and Liberty generally has the right to consent to limited matters in the event that we incur debt such that our ratio of total debt to EBITDA, as defined in the Governance Agreement, equals or exceeds 8:1 over a continuous 12-month period. We cannot assure you that Mr. Diller and Liberty will consent to any such matter at a time when we are highly leveraged, in which case we would not be able to engage in such transactions or take such actions.

As a result of Mr. Diller's ownership interests and voting power, and Liberty's ownership interests and voting power upon Mr. Diller's permanent departure from Expedia, Mr. Diller is currently, and in the future Liberty may be, in a position to control or influence significant corporate actions, including, corporate transactions such as mergers, business combinations or dispositions of assets and determinations with respect to our significant business direction and policies. This concentrated control could discourage others from initiating any potential merger, takeover or other change of control transaction that may otherwise be beneficial to us.

Actual or potential conflicts of interest may develop between Expedia management and directors, on the one hand, and the management and directors of IAC, on the other.

Mr. Diller serves as our Chairman of the Board of Directors and Senior Executive, while retaining his role as Chairman of the Board of Directors and Senior Executive of IAC, and Mr. Kaufman serves as Vice Chairman of both Expedia and IAC. The fact that Mr. Diller and Mr. Kaufman hold positions with and securities of both companies could create, or appear to create, potential conflicts of interest for them when facing decisions that may affect both IAC and Expedia. They may also face conflicts of interest with regard to the allocation of their time between the companies.

Our certificate of incorporation provides that no officer or director of Expedia who is also an officer or director of IAC be liable to Expedia or its stockholders for breach of any fiduciary duty by reason of the fact that

Table of Contents

any such individual directs a corporate opportunity to IAC instead of Expedia, or does not communicate information regarding a corporate opportunity to Expedia because the officer or director has directed the corporate opportunity to IAC. This corporate opportunity provision may have the effect of exacerbating the risk of conflicts of interest between the companies because the provision effectively shields an overlapping director/executive officer from liability for breach of fiduciary duty in the event that such director or officer chooses to direct a corporate opportunity to IAC instead of Expedia.

We work closely with various business partners and rely on third-parties for many systems and services, and therefore could be harmed by their activities.

We could be harmed by the activities of third parties that we do not control. We work closely with business partners, including in connection with significant commercial arrangements and joint ventures, and through our Expedia Affiliate Network business. We also rely on third-party service providers for certain customer care, fulfillment, processing, systems development, technology and other services, including, increasingly, travel care and information technology services. If these partners or third-party service providers experience difficulty or fail to meet our requirements or standards or the requirements or standards of governmental authorities, it could damage our reputation, make it difficult for us to operate some aspects of our business, or expose us to liability for their actions which could have an adverse impact on our business and financial performance. Likewise, if the third-party service providers on which we rely were to cease operations, temporarily or permanently, face financial distress or other business disruption, we could suffer increased costs and delays in our ability to provide similar services until an equivalent service provider could be found or we could develop replacement technology or operations, any of which could also have an adverse impact on our business and financial performance.

We are exposed to various counterparty risks.

We are exposed to the risk that various counterparties, including financial entities, will fail to perform. This creates risk in a number of areas, including with respect to our bank deposits and investments, foreign exchange risk management, insurance coverages, and letters of credit. As it relates to deposits, as of December 31, 2013, we held cash in bank depository accounts of \$616 million (primarily in Bank of America, HSBC and JPMorgan Chase) and held time deposits of approximately \$131 million at financial institutions including, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group, Nordea, and Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation. Additionally, majority-owned subsidiaries held cash of \$45 million (primarily in Deutsche Bank, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, China Construction Bank, China Merchants Bank, and Bank of China) and held time deposits of approximately \$283 million at financial institutions including, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China, China Merchants Bank, Bank of China, and Bank of Communications. As it relates to foreign exchange, as of December 31, 2013, we were party to forward contracts with a notional value of approximately \$282 million, the fair value of which was approximately \$2 million. The counterparties to these contracts were Credit Suisse International, Standard Chartered Bank, Goldman Sachs Bank, JPMorgan Chase, Bank of America, US Bank, Barclays Bank PLC, BNP Paribas, and HSBC. We employ forward contracts to hedge a portion of our exposure to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. At the end of the deposit term or upon the maturity of the forward contracts, the counterparties are obligated, or potentially obligated in the case of forward contracts, to return our funds or pay us net settlement values. If any of these counterparties were to liquidate, declare bankruptcy or otherwise cease operations, it may not be able to satisfy its obligations under these time deposits or forward contracts.

In addition, due to instability in the economy we also face increased credit risk and payment delays from our non-financial contract counterparties.

We have foreign exchange risk.

We conduct a significant and growing portion of our business outside the United States. As a result, we face exposure to movements in currency exchange rates, particularly those related to the euro, British pound sterling, Canadian dollar, Australian dollar, Japanese yen, Nordic currencies and Brazilian real.

Table of Contents

These exposures include but are not limited to re-measurement gains and losses from changes in the value of foreign denominated assets and liabilities; translation gains and losses on foreign subsidiary financial results that are translated into U.S. dollars upon consolidation; fluctuations in hotel revenue due to relative currency movements from the time of booking to the time of stay; planning risk related to changes in exchange rates between the time we prepare our annual and quarterly forecasts and when actual results occur; and the impact of relative exchange rate movements on cross-border travel such as from Europe to the United States and the United States to Europe.

Depending on the size of the exposures and the relative movements of exchange rates, if we choose not to hedge or fail to hedge effectively our exposure, we could experience a material adverse effect on our financial statements and financial condition. As we have seen in some recent periods, in the event of severe volatility in exchange rates these exposures can increase, and the impact on our results of operations can be more pronounced. In addition, the current environment and the increasingly global nature of our business have made hedging these exposures both more complex and costly. We have increased and plan to continue increasing the scope, complexity and duration of our foreign exchange risk management, and also plan to change data sources and execution methods. We make a number of estimates in conducting hedging activities including in some cases the level of future bookings, cancellations, refunds, customer stay patterns and payments in foreign currencies. In addition, an effective exchange rate hedging program is dependent upon effective systems, accurate and reliable data sources, controls and change management procedures. In the event our estimates differ significantly from actual results or if we fail to adopt effective hedging processes, we could experience greater volatility as a result of our hedging activities.

We process, store and use personal information and other data, which subjects us to risks stemming from possible failure to comply with governmental regulation and other legal obligations and potential liability related to security breaches.

We may acquire personal or confidential information from users of our websites and mobile applications. There are numerous laws regarding privacy and the storing, sharing, use, processing, disclosure and protection of personal information and other consumer data, the scope of which are changing, subject to differing interpretations, and may be inconsistent between countries or conflict with other rules. We strive to comply with all applicable laws, policies, legal obligations and industry codes of conduct relating to privacy and data protection. It is possible, however, that these obligations may be interpreted and applied in a manner that is inconsistent from one jurisdiction to another and may conflict with other rules or the practices of the companies. Any failure or perceived failure by us, or our service providers, to comply with the privacy policies, privacy-related obligations to users or other third parties, or privacy related legal obligations, or any compromise of security that results in the unauthorized release or transfer of personally identifiable information or other user data, may result in governmental enforcement actions, litigation or public statements against the company by consumer advocacy groups or others and could cause our customers and members to lose trust in the company, which could have an adverse effect on our business.

The regulatory framework for privacy issues worldwide is currently in flux and is likely to remain so for the foreseeable future. Practices regarding the collection, use, storage, transmission and security of personal information by companies operating over the internet have recently come under increased public scrutiny. The U.S. Congress and federal agencies, including the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Commerce, are reviewing the need for greater regulation for the collection and use of information concerning consumer behavior on the internet, including regulation aimed at restricting certain targeted advertising practices. U.S. courts are also considering the applicability of existing federal and state statutes, including computer trespass and wiretapping laws, to the collection and exchange of information online. In addition, the European Union is in the process of proposing reforms to its existing data protection legal framework, which may result in a greater compliance burden for companies, including Expedia, with users in Europe and increased costs of compliance.

Potential security breaches to our systems or the systems of our service providers, whether resulting from internal or external sources, could significantly harm our business. There can be no guarantee that our existing

Table of Contents

security measures will prevent all possible security breaches or attacks. A party, whether internal or external, that is able to circumvent our security systems could misappropriate user information or proprietary information or cause significant interruptions in our operations. In the past, we have experienced denial-of-service type attacks on our systems that have made portions of our websites unavailable for short periods of time as well as unauthorized access of our systems and data. We may need to expend significant resources to protect against security breaches or to address problems caused by breaches, and reductions in website availability could cause a loss of substantial business volume during the occurrence of any such incident. Because the techniques used to sabotage security change frequently, often are not recognized until launched against a target and may originate from less regulated and remote areas around the world, we may be unable to proactively address these techniques or to implement adequate preventive measures. Security breaches could result in negative publicity, damage to reputation, exposure to risk of loss or litigation and possible liability due to regulatory penalties and sanctions. Security breaches could also cause travelers and potential users to lose confidence in our security, which would have a negative effect on the value of our brands. Failure to adequately protect against attacks or intrusions, whether for their own systems or systems of vendors, could expose us to security breaches that could have an adverse impact on financial performance. Finally, countries in other regions, most notably Asia and Latin America, are increasingly implementing new privacy regulations, resulting in additional compliance burdens and uncertainty as to how some of these laws will be interpreted.

Acquisitions, investments or significant commercial arrangements could result in operating and financial difficulties.

We have acquired, invested in or entered into significant commercial arrangements with a number of businesses in the past, and our future growth may depend, in part, on future acquisitions, investments or significant commercial arrangements, any of which could be material to our financial condition and results of operations. Certain financial and operational risks related to acquisitions, investments or significant commercial arrangements that may have a material impact on our business are:

Use of cash resources and incurrence of debt and contingent liabilities in funding acquisitions, including with regard to future payment obligations in connection with put/call rights, may limit other potential uses of our cash, including stock repurchases, dividend payments and retirement of outstanding indebtedness;

Amortization expenses related to acquired intangible assets and other adverse accounting consequences, including changes in fair value of contingent consideration;

Expected and unexpected costs incurred in pursuing acquisitions, including identifying and performing due diligence on potential acquisition targets that may or may not be successful;

Diversion of management's attention or other resources from our existing businesses;

Difficulties and expenses in assimilating the operations, products, technology, privacy protection systems, information systems or personnel of the acquired company;

Impairment of relationships with employees, suppliers and affiliates of our business and the acquired business;

The assumption of known and unknown debt and liabilities of the acquired company;

Failure of the acquired company to achieve anticipated traffic, transactions, revenues, earnings or cash flows or to retain key management or employees;

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Failure to generate adequate returns on our acquisitions and investments, or returns in excess of alternative uses of capital;

Entrance into markets in which we have no direct prior experience and increased complexity in our business;

Challenges relating to the structure of an investment, such as governance, accountability and decision-making conflicts that may arise in the context of a joint venture or majority ownership investment;

Table of Contents

Impairment of goodwill or other intangible assets such as trademarks or other intellectual property arising from our acquisitions;

Costs associated with litigation or other claims arising in connection with the acquired company;

Increased or unexpected costs to obtain governmental approvals for acquisitions;

Increased competition amongst potential acquirers for acquisition targets could result in a material increase in the purchase price for such targets or otherwise limit our ability to consummate acquisitions; and

Adverse market reaction to acquisitions or investments or failure to consummate such transactions.

Moreover, we rely heavily on the representations and warranties and related indemnities provided to us by the sellers of acquired companies, including as they relate to creation, ownership and rights in intellectual property and compliance with laws and contractual requirements. Our failure to address these risks or other problems encountered in connection with past or future acquisitions and investments could cause us to fail to realize the anticipated benefits of such acquisitions or investments, incur unanticipated liabilities and harm our business generally.

We have significant long-term indebtedness, which could adversely affect our business and financial condition.

As of December 31, 2013, the face value of our long-term indebtedness totaled \$1.2 billion. Risks relating to our long-term indebtedness include:

Increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;

Requiring us to dedicate a portion of our cash flow from operations to payments on our indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and investments and other general corporate purposes;

Making it difficult for us to optimally capitalize and manage the cash flow for our businesses;

Limiting our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our businesses and the markets in which we operate;

Placing us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt; and

Limiting our ability to borrow additional funds or to borrow funds at rates or on other terms we find acceptable.

In addition, it is possible that we may need to incur additional indebtedness in the future in the ordinary course of business. The terms of our credit facility and the indentures governing our outstanding senior notes allow us to incur additional debt subject to certain limitations. If new debt is added to current debt levels, the risks described above could intensify.

Our discretion in the operation of our business is limited by certain factors, including various covenants contained in the agreements governing our indebtedness; these covenants also require us to meet financial maintenance tests and other covenants. The failure to comply with such tests and covenants could have a material adverse effect on us.

The agreements governing our indebtedness contain various covenants, including those that restrict our ability to, among other things:

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Borrow money, and guarantee or provide other support for indebtedness of third parties including guarantees;

Pay dividends on, redeem or repurchase our capital stock;

27

Table of Contents

Enter into certain asset sale transactions, including partial or full spin-off transactions;

Enter into secured financing arrangements;

Enter into sale and leaseback transactions; and

Enter into unrelated businesses.

These covenants may limit our ability to effectively operate our businesses.

In addition, our credit facility requires that we meet certain financial tests, including an interest coverage test and a leverage ratio test.

Any failure to comply with the restrictions of our credit facility or any agreement governing our other indebtedness may result in an event of default under those agreements. Such default may allow the creditors to accelerate the related debt, which acceleration may trigger cross-acceleration or cross-default provisions in other debt. In addition, lenders may be able to terminate any commitments they had made to supply us with further funds (including periodic rollovers of existing borrowings).

We cannot be sure that our intellectual property is protected from copying or use by others, including potential competitors.

Our websites rely on content, brands and technology, much of which is proprietary. We protect our intellectual property by relying on a combination of trademarks, copyrights, trade secret laws, patents and confidentiality agreements. In connection with our license agreements with third parties, we seek to control access to, and the use and distribution of, our proprietary information. Even with these precautions, it may be possible for another party to copy or otherwise obtain and use our intellectual property without our authorization or to develop similar intellectual property independently. Effective trademark, copyright, patent and trade secret protection may not be available in every jurisdiction in which our services are made available, and policing unauthorized use of our intellectual property is difficult and expensive. We cannot be sure that the steps we have taken will prevent misappropriation or infringement of intellectual property. Any misappropriation or violation of our rights could have a material adverse effect on our business. Furthermore, we may need to go to court or other tribunals to enforce our intellectual property rights, to protect our trade secrets or to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. These proceedings might result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and management attention.

We currently license from third parties some of the technologies, content and brands incorporated into our websites. As we continue to introduce new services that incorporate new technologies, content and brands, we may be required to license additional technology, content or brands. We cannot be sure that such technology, content and brand licenses will be available on commercially reasonable terms, if at all.

Part I. Item 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments*

None.

Part I. Item 2. *Properties*

We lease approximately 1.8 million square feet of office space worldwide, pursuant to leases with expiration dates through May 2023.

We lease approximately 477,000 square feet for our headquarters in Bellevue, Washington, pursuant to leases with expiration dates through October 2018. We also lease approximately 412,000 square feet of office space for our domestic operations in various cities and locations in Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New York, Texas and Washington DC, pursuant to leases with expiration dates through September 2018.

Table of Contents

We also lease approximately 945,000 square feet of office space for our international operations in various cities and locations, including Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom and Vietnam, pursuant to leases with expiration dates through May 2023.

Part I. Item 3. *Legal Proceedings*

In the ordinary course of business, Expedia and its subsidiaries are parties to legal proceedings and claims involving property, personal injury, contract, alleged infringement of third-party intellectual property rights and other claims. The amounts that may be recovered in such matters may be subject to insurance coverage.

Rules of the SEC require the description of material pending legal proceedings, other than ordinary, routine litigation incident to the registrant's business, and advise that proceedings ordinarily need not be described if they primarily involve damages claims for amounts (exclusive of interest and costs) not individually exceeding 10% of the current assets of the registrant and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. In the judgment of management, none of the pending litigation matters that the Company and its subsidiaries are defending, including those described below, involves or is likely to involve amounts of that magnitude. The litigation matters described below involve issues or claims that may be of particular interest to our stockholders, regardless of whether any of these matters may be material to our financial position or results of operations based upon the standard set forth in the SEC's rules.

Litigation Relating to Hotel Occupancy Taxes

Actions Filed by Individual States, Cities and Counties

City of Los Angeles Litigation. On December 30, 2004, the city of Los Angeles filed a purported class action in California state court against a number of online travel companies, including Hotels.com, Expedia and Hotwire. *City of Los Angeles, California, on Behalf of Itself and All Others Similarly Situated v. Hotels.com, L.P. et al.*, No. BC326693 (Superior Court, Los Angeles County). The complaint alleges that the defendants are improperly charging and/or failing to pay hotel occupancy taxes. The complaint seeks certification of a statewide class of all California cities and counties that have enacted uniform transient occupancy-tax ordinances effective on or after December 30, 1990. The complaint alleges violation of those ordinances, violation of Section 17200 of the California Business and Professions Code, and common-law conversion. The complaint also seeks a declaratory judgment that the defendants are subject to hotel occupancy taxes on the hotel rate charged to consumers and imposition of a constructive trust on all monies owed by the defendants to the government, as well as disgorgement, restitution, interest and penalties. On April 18, 2013, the trial court held that the online travel companies are not liable to remit hotel occupancy taxes to the city of Los Angeles. On January 8, 2014, the court entered final judgment in favor of the online travel companies.

City of Chicago Litigation. On November 1, 2005, the city of Chicago, Illinois filed an action in state court against a number of online travel companies, including Hotels.com, Hotwire and Expedia. *City of Chicago, Illinois v. Hotels.com, L.P., et al.*, No. 2005 L051003 (Circuit Court of Cook County). The complaint alleges that the defendants have failed to pay to the city the hotel accommodations taxes as required by municipal ordinance. The complaint asserts claims for violation of that ordinance, conversion, imposition of a constructive trust and demand for a legal accounting. The complaint seeks damages, restitution, disgorgement, fines, penalties and other relief in an unspecified amount. On June 21, 2013 and subsequently on June 28, 2013, the court entered an order and a supplemental order resolving the parties pending cross motions for summary judgment. The court denied the defendant online travel companies' motion for summary judgment and granted in part and denied in part the city of Chicago's motion for summary judgment holding the online travel companies liable for hotel occupancy taxes.

Table of Contents

City of Rome, Georgia Litigation. On November 18, 2005, the city of Rome, Georgia, Hart County, Georgia, and the city of Cartersville, Georgia filed a purported statewide class action in federal court against a number of online travel companies, including Hotels.com, Hotwire and Expedia. *City of Rome, Georgia, et al. v. Hotels.com, L.P., et al.*, No. 4:05-CV-249 (U.S. District Court, Northern District of Georgia, Rome Division). The complaint alleges that the defendants have failed to pay to the counties and cities the hotel accommodations taxes as required by municipal ordinances. The complaint asserts claims for violation of excise and sales and use tax ordinances, conversion, unjust enrichment, imposition of a constructive trust, declaratory relief and injunctive relief. The complaint seeks damages and other relief in an unspecified amount. On May 9, 2006, the court granted in part and denied in part defendants' motion to dismiss. On May 10, 2007, the court stayed the litigation, concluding that the plaintiffs must exhaust their administrative remedies before continuing to litigate their tax claims. On July 10, 2009, the court lifted the stay of the litigation. The court granted in part plaintiffs' motion for class certification. On July 9, 2012, the court held that past taxes are not due to counties and cities in the State of Georgia. Based on prior Georgia Supreme Court precedent, the parties entered a settlement for remittance of taxes going forward, and on August 16, 2012 the court approved the settlement. On December 13, 2013, the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals ruled in favor of the online travel companies and upheld the trial court ruling that back taxes are not due. On January 3, 2013, plaintiffs filed a Petition for Rehearing and Petition for Rehearing en Banc.

City of San Diego, California Litigation. On February 9, 2006, the city of San Diego, California filed an action in state court against a number of online travel companies, including Hotels.com, Hotwire and Expedia. *City of San Diego v. Hotels.com, L.P. et al.*, Judicial Council Coordination Proceeding No. 4472 (Superior Court for the County of San Diego). The complaint alleges that the defendants have failed to pay to the city hotel accommodations taxes as required by municipal ordinance. The complaint asserts claims for violation of that ordinance, for violation of Section 17200 of the California Business and Professions Code, conversion, imposition of a constructive trust and declaratory judgment. The complaint seeks damages and other relief in an unspecified amount. On September 6, 2011, the court granted the online travel companies' motion for judgment granting writ of mandate, denied the city's motion for judgment, and held that the online travel companies are not liable for hotel occupancy taxes. The city has appealed.

City of Atlanta, Georgia Litigation. On March 29, 2006, the city of Atlanta, Georgia filed suit against a number of online travel companies, including Hotels.com, Hotwire and Expedia. *City of Atlanta, Georgia v. Hotels.com, L.P., et al.*, 2006-CV-114732 (Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia). The complaint alleges that the defendants have failed to pay to the city hotel accommodations taxes as required by municipal ordinances. The complaint asserts claims for violation of the ordinance, conversion, unjust enrichment, imposition of a constructive trust, declaratory judgment and an equitable accounting. The complaint seeks damages and other relief in an unspecified amount. Plaintiff's first amended complaint was filed on October 23, 2009. On July 22, 2010, the court ruled on the parties' cross-motions for summary judgment and held that online travel companies are not innkeepers required to collect and remit taxes under the Atlanta ordinance. In addition, the court issued an injunction requiring the payment of taxes going forward on the grounds that the online travel companies are third-party tax collectors. Both parties appealed. On May 16, 2011, the Georgia Supreme Court affirmed the trial court decision. On September 30, 2013, the court granted summary judgment in favor of the online travel companies on the city's remaining common law claims for recovery of taxes, and maintained its ruling that online travel companies are not liable for past occupancy taxes. On November 25, 2013, the city filed a notice of appeal.

City of San Antonio, Texas Litigation. On May 8, 2006, the city of San Antonio filed a putative statewide class action in federal court against a number of online travel companies, including Hotels.com, Hotwire, and Expedia. See *City of San Antonio, et al. v. Hotels.com, L.P., et al.*, SA06CA0381 (United States District Court, Western District of Texas, San Antonio Division). The complaint alleges that the defendants have failed to pay to the city hotel accommodations taxes as required by municipal ordinance. The complaint asserts claims for violation of that ordinance, common-law conversion, and declaratory judgment. The complaint seeks damages in

Table of Contents

an unspecified amount, restitution and disgorgement. On October 30, 2009, a jury verdict was entered finding that defendant online travel companies control hotels, and awarding approximately \$15 million for historical damages against the Expedia companies. The jury also found that defendants were not liable for conversion or punitive damages. On April 4, 2013, the court entered a final judgment holding the online travel companies liable for hotel occupancy taxes to counties and cities in the statewide class. The online travel companies have filed a motion for judgment as a matter of law or, in the alternative, for a new trial. The cities have filed a motion to amend the judgment regarding calculation of penalties. These motions remain pending.

City of Gallup, New Mexico Litigation. On May 17, 2006, the city of Gallup, New Mexico filed a putative statewide class action in state court against a number of online travel companies, including Hotels.com, Hotwire and Expedia. *City of Gallup, New Mexico, et al. v. Hotels.com, L.P., et al.*, CIV-06-0549 JC/RLP (United States District Court, District of New Mexico). The case was removed to federal court on June 23, 2006. The complaint alleges that the defendants have failed to pay to the city hotel accommodations taxes as required by municipal ordinances. The complaint asserts claims for violation of those ordinances, conversion, and declaratory judgment. The complaint seeks damages in an unspecified amount, restitution and disgorgement. The court certified the class on July 7, 2009. On March 29, 2013, the court denied the city of Gallup's claim that the online travel companies collected taxes that have not been remitted to the city and dismissed the city's remaining claims in the case and entered final judgment on April 2, 2013. The parties reached a settlement in principle, which, on October 4, 2013, the court preliminarily approved. A hearing before the court for final approval of the settlement took place on November 19, 2013.

Nassau County, New York Litigation. On October 24, 2006, the county of Nassau, New York filed a putative statewide class action in federal court against a number of online travel companies, including Hotels.com, Hotwire, and Expedia. *Nassau County, New York, et al. v. Hotels.com, L.P., et al.*, (United States District Court, Eastern District of New York). The complaint alleges that the defendants have failed to pay hotel accommodation taxes as required by local ordinances to certain New York cities, counties and local governments in New York. The complaint asserts claims for violations of those ordinances, as well as claims for conversion, unjust enrichment, and imposition of a constructive trust, and seeks unspecified damages. The county subsequently dismissed its case on May 13, 2011 on the basis that the court lacked jurisdiction and re-filed in state court. *County of Nassau v. Expedia, Inc., et al.*, (In the Supreme Court of the State of New York, County of Nassau). The defendants filed a motion to dismiss the refiled state court case. On June 13, 2012, the court denied the online travel companies' motion to dismiss. On November 27, 2012, plaintiff filed a motion for class certification. On April 11, 2013, the court granted plaintiff's motion for class certification. The online travel company defendants have appealed both the court's certification order and its prior order denying their motion to dismiss. Defendants sought a stay of proceedings in the trial court pending resolution of their appeals to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, Second Judicial Department. The Appellate Division denied that request on June 3, 2013. Defendants' appeal remains pending.

Wake County, Buncombe County, Dare County, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina Litigation. On November 3, 2006, Wake County, North Carolina filed a lawsuit in state court against a number of online travel companies, including Hotels.com, Hotwire, and Expedia. *Wake County v. Hotels.com, L.P., et al.*, 06 CV 016256 (General Court of Justice, Superior Court Division, Wake County). On February 1, 2007, Buncombe County, North Carolina filed a lawsuit in state court against a number of online travel companies, including Hotels.com, Hotwire, and Expedia. *Buncombe County v. Hotels.com, et al.*, 7 CV 00585 (General Court of Justice, Superior Court Division, Buncombe County, North Carolina). On January 26, 2007, Dare County, North Carolina filed a lawsuit in state court against a number of online travel companies, including Hotels.com, Hotwire and Expedia. *Dare County v. Hotels.com, L.P., et al.*, 07 CVS 56 (General Court of Justice, Superior Court Division, Dare County, North Carolina). On January 10, 2008, the county of Mecklenburg, North Carolina filed an individual lawsuit in state court against a number of online travel companies, including Expedia, Hotels.com, and Hotwire. *County of Mecklenburg v. Hotels.com L.P., et al.*, (General Court of Justice, Superior Court Division, Mecklenburg County, North Carolina). The complaints allege that the defendants have failed to remit hotel accommodations taxes as required by municipal ordinance to the counties, and include claims for violation of the

Table of Contents

local ordinance, as well as claims for declaratory judgment, injunction, conversion, constructive trust, accounting, unfair and deceptive trade practices and agency. On April 4, 2007, the court consolidated the Wake County, Dare County, Buncombe County, and Mecklenburg County lawsuits. On May 9, 2007, the defendants moved to dismiss the lawsuits. On November 19, 2007, the court granted in part and denied in part defendants' motion to dismiss. On November 1, 2010, the parties filed cross-motions for summary judgment. On December 19, 2012, the court granted defendants' motion for summary judgment and denied plaintiffs' motion for summary judgment. The court concluded that defendants could not properly be classified as operators of taxable establishments or business[es] subject to a room occupancy tax under any of plaintiffs' occupancy tax ordinances or resolutions and are thus not subject to plaintiffs' occupancy taxes. Plaintiffs have appealed. The North Carolina Court of Appeals heard arguments on the plaintiffs' appeal on November 19, 2013.

City and County of San Francisco, California Litigation. On May 13, 2008, San Francisco instituted an audit of a number of online travel companies, including Expedia, Hotels.com, and Hotwire, for hotel occupancy taxes claimed to be due from 2000 through the third quarter of 2007. The city completed its audit and issued assessments against the online travel companies. The online travel companies challenged those assessments through an administrative process. The hearing examiner upheld those assessments. On May 9, 2009, the online travel companies, including the Expedia companies, filed a petition for writ of mandate in the California Superior Court seeking to vacate the decision of the hearing examiner and asking for declaratory relief that the online travel companies are not subject to San Francisco's hotel occupancy tax. *Expedia, Inc. v. City and County of San Francisco, et. al.; Hotels.com, Inc. v. City and County of San Francisco, et. al.; Hotwire, Inc. v. City and County of San Francisco, et. al.*, (Superior Court of the State of California, County of San Francisco). On June 19, 2009, the court granted the city's demurrer on the "pay first" issue relating to pay-to-play provisions. Expedia and Hotwire's appeal of the "pay first" decision was denied, as was Hotels.com's appeal. The total assessed amount paid by the Expedia companies was approximately \$48 million. On February 6, 2013, the court held that the online travel companies are not liable to remit hotel occupancy taxes to San Francisco. On October 10, 2013, the court entered judgment in favor of the online travel companies. On December 9, 2013, San Francisco filed a notice of appeal. San Francisco also has issued additional tax assessments against the Expedia companies in the amount of \$24 million for the time period from the fourth quarter of 2007 through the fourth quarter of 2011. On January 21, 2014, the city notified the Expedia companies that despite proceeding in court on these assessments and the court order that taxes are not due to the city it now intends to proceed against the Expedia companies in the administrative process to recover the additional assessment amount. The Expedia companies intend to seek injunctive and other relief against any continuation of the administrative process.

Pine Bluff, Arkansas Litigation. On September 25, 2009, Pine Bluff Advertising and Promotion Commission and Jefferson County filed a class action against a number of online travel companies, including Expedia, Inc., Hotels.com, and Hotwire. Pine Bluff Advertising and Promotion Commission, Jefferson County, Arkansas, and others similarly situated v. Hotels.com LP, et. al. CV-2009-946-5 (In the Circuit Court of Jefferson, Arkansas). The complaint alleges that defendants have failed to collect and/or pay taxes under hotel tax occupancy ordinances. The court denied defendants' motion to dismiss. Plaintiffs filed a motion for class certification. On February 19, 2013, the court granted plaintiffs' motion for class certification. Defendants appealed the class certification decision, and on October 10, 2013 the Arkansas Supreme Court affirmed that decision.

Leon County, Florida et. al. Litigation. On November 3, 2009, Leon County and a number of other counties in Florida filed an action against a number of online travel companies, including Expedia, Inc., Hotels.com and Hotwire. *Leon County, et. al. v. Expedia, Inc., et. al.* Case No: 2009CA4319 (Circuit Court of the Second Judicial Circuit, Leon County, Florida). The complaint alleges that defendants have failed to collect and/or pay taxes under the county's tourist development tax ordinances. Flagler, Alachua, Nassau, Okaloosa, Seminole, Pasco, Pinellas, Hillsborough, Lee, Charlotte, Escambia, Manatee, Saint Johns, Polk, Walton and Wakulla counties were added as plaintiffs. On April 19, 2012, the court granted the defendant online travel companies' motion for summary judgment, denied the plaintiffs' motion and held that online travel companies have no obligation to remit hotel occupancy taxes. On February 23, 2013, the court of appeals affirmed the trial court decision in the Leon County, Florida litigation that online travel companies are not liable for hotel occupancy taxes. Thereafter,

Table of Contents

on April 16, 2013, the court of appeals denied the counties' request for rehearing en banc, but granted its petition for certification to the Florida Supreme Court. On September 10, 2013, the Florida Supreme Court informed the parties that it will review the decision of the court of appeals. The appeal remains pending before the Florida Supreme Court. Oral argument before the Florida Supreme Court is scheduled for April 30, 2014.

Leon County v. Expedia, Inc., Florida Department of Revenue Litigation, et al. Litigation. On December 14, 2009, Leon County filed an action against a number of online travel companies and the State of Florida Department of Revenue for recovery of state taxes for hotel occupancy. *Leon County v. Expedia, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 2009CA4882 (Circuit Court of the Second Judicial Circuit, Leon County, Florida). Leon County has sued the online travel companies and the Florida State Department of Revenue for failure to collect state hotel occupancy taxes. The court denied defendants' motion to dismiss. On December 21, 2011, the Florida Department of Revenue filed a motion for summary judgment. The online travel companies also moved for summary judgment. On September 19, 2012, the court granted the online travel companies and the Florida Department of Revenue's motions for summary judgment dismissing all claims in the case on the basis that Leon County does not have the right to seek recovery of state sales taxes. On August 16, 2013, the court of appeals affirmed the trial court's dismissal of all claims on the basis that Leon County does not have the right to seek recovery of state taxes for hotel occupancy. On October 9, 2013, plaintiff's motion for rehearing en banc, for certified question of great public importance and for written opinion was denied. On October 21, 2013, plaintiffs filed a petition to invoke discretionary review of the Florida Supreme Court. On December 31, 2013, the Florida Supreme Court stayed this case pending review and decision in the case previously brought by Leon County and a number of other counties in the state of Florida currently pending before the court.

State of Montana Litigation. On November 8, 2010, the state of Montana filed suit against a number of online travel companies, including Hotels.com, Expedia and Hotwire. *State of Montana Department of Revenue v. Priceline.com, Inc., et al.* Case No. CD-2010-1056 (Montana First Judicial District, Lewis and Clark County). The complaint includes claims for declaratory relief, injunctive relief, violation of the Lodging Facility Use Tax Statute, violation of the Lodging Facility Sales and Use Tax Statute, violation of the Rental Vehicle Sales and Use Tax, conversion, unjust enrichment, imposition of a constructive trust, and damages. The complaint seeks unspecified damages. On December 1, 2011, the court denied defendants' motion to dismiss. The parties have filed cross-motions for summary judgment on both lodging and car rental taxes. The court held a hearing on those motions on December 5, 2013. The case is currently set for trial beginning July 14, 2014.

Montgomery County, Maryland Litigation. On December 21, 2010, Montgomery County filed suit against a number of online travel companies, including Hotels.com, Expedia and Hotwire. *Montgomery County, Maryland v. Priceline.com, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 8:10-cv-03558-AW (United States District Court for the Northern District of Maryland, Northern Division). The complaint included claims for declaratory judgment, injunctive relief, violation of Montgomery County's Transient Occupancy Tax Code, conversion, unjust enrichment/assumpsit, imposition of a constructive trust, and damages. The complaint sought recovery of unspecified damages. On March 11, 2011, the online travel companies brought a motion to dismiss the complaint. The court denied that motion on July 20, 2011. The Expedia companies and the county reached a settlement and, on November 21, 2013, the court entered an order dismissing the case.

McAllister Arkansas Citizen-Taxpayer Litigation. On February 22, 2011, two citizens representing a proposed class of all citizen-taxpayers in the State of Arkansas brought suit against a number of online travel companies, including Hotels.com, Expedia and Hotwire. *McAllister v. Hotels.com, et al.*, Case No. CV 2011-125-2 (Circuit Court of Saline County Arkansas). The complaint includes claims for declaratory and injunctive relief. On May 22, 2013, the court granted the online travel companies' motion for reconsideration of the court's February 6, 2012 denial of their motion to dismiss or, in the alternative, for judgment on the pleadings and dismissal of the lawsuit. On June 19, 2013, plaintiffs filed a notice of appeal to the Arkansas Supreme Court. Thereafter, the plaintiffs later moved to voluntarily dismiss their appeal and, on January 9, 2014, the Arkansas Supreme Court granted that motion and dismissed the appeal, thereby terminating the case.

Table of Contents

District of Columbia Litigation. On March 22, 2011, the District of Columbia brought suit against a number of online travel companies, including Hotels.com, Expedia and Hotwire. *District of Columbia v. Expedia, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 2011 CA 002117B (Superior Court of the District of Columbia). The complaint includes claims for failure to pay taxes, tax penalties, failure to file monthly returns, failure to file annual returns, and failure to state tax separately. On September 24, 2012, the court granted in part the District of Columbia's motion for summary judgment and denied the online travel companies' motion for summary judgment. On December 11, 2012, the court denied the online travel companies' motion to amend the court's order to permit immediate appeal and for a stay pending appeal. On May 14, 2013, the District of Columbia filed a motion for partial summary judgment on damages. On May 31, 2013, the defendant online travel companies filed a cross-motion for summary judgment on damages. On December 9, 2013, the court granted the online travel companies' motion and denied the motion filed by the District of Columbia.

Volusia County, Florida Litigation. On April 28, 2011, Volusia County brought suit against a number of online travel companies, including Hotels.com, Expedia and Hotwire. *Volusia County v. Expedia, et al.*, Case No. 2011-10834-CIDL (In the Circuit Court, Seventh Judicial Circuit, in and for Volusia County, Florida). The complaint includes claims for tourist development tax, convention development tax, transient rentals tax, and school capital outlay surtax. On September 31, 2011, the court denied the online travel companies' motion to dismiss the county's claim for recovery of state hotel occupancy taxes.

Town of Breckenridge, Colorado Litigation. On July 25, 2011, the Town of Breckenridge, Colorado brought suit on behalf of itself and other home rule municipalities against a number of online travel companies, including Hotels.com, Expedia and Hotwire. *Town of Breckenridge, Colorado v. Colorado Travel Company, LLC*, Case No. 2011CV420 (District Court, Summit County, Colorado). The complaint includes claims for declaratory judgment, violations of municipal ordinances, conversion, civil conspiracy and unjust enrichment. The online travel companies have filed a motion to dismiss. On June 8, 2012, the court granted in part and denied in part the online travel companies' motion to dismiss. On December 12, 2012, plaintiff moved for class certification. That motion remains pending.

State of Mississippi Litigation. On December 29, 2011, the State of Mississippi brought suit against a number of online travel companies, including Hotels.com, Expedia and Hotwire. *State of Mississippi v. Priceline.com, et al.*, Case No. G-2011-002211 (Chancery Court, Hinds County, Mississippi). The complaint includes claims for declaratory judgment, injunctive relief, violations of state sales tax statute and local ordinances, violation of Consumer Protection Act, conversion, unjust enrichment, constructive trust, money had and received and joint venture liability. On March 23, 2012, the defendant online travel companies filed a motion to dismiss. On September 20, 2012, the court denied the online travel companies' motion to dismiss.

Kalamazoo County, Michigan Litigation. On August 23, 2012, Kalamazoo County, Michigan brought suit against a number of online travel companies, including Expedia and Hotels.com. *County of Kalamazoo, Michigan v. Hotels.com L.P., et al.*, Case No. 2012-0450-CZ (Ninth Judicial Circuit Court, County of Kalamazoo, Michigan). The complaint includes claims for declaratory judgment, injunctive relief, violation of local tax ordinance, conversion, unjust enrichment, constructive trust, money had and received and joint venture liability. On November 12, 2012, the defendant online travel companies filed a motion for summary disposition. The court denied the motion on December 18, 2012.

City of Fargo, North Dakota Litigation. On February 25, 2013, the city of Fargo, North Dakota brought a lawsuit against a number of online travel companies, including Expedia, Hotels.com and Hotwire, for hotel occupancy taxes. *City of Fargo v. Expedia, Inc., et al.* (District Court, County of Cass, North Dakota). The complaint alleges claims for failure to pay taxes in violation of municipal ordinance, conversion, unjust enrichment, and injunctive relief. On July 1, 2013, the online travel company defendants filed a motion to dismiss. On November 8, 2013, the court denied defendants' motion to dismiss.

State of Kentucky Litigation. On July 15, 2013, the Department of Revenue, Finance and Administration Cabinet, Commonwealth of Kentucky, filed a lawsuit in Kentucky state court against a number of online travel

Table of Contents

companies, including Expedia, Hotels.com and Hotwire. *Department of Revenue, Finance and Administration Cabinet, Commonwealth of Kentucky, v. Expedia, Inc. et al.*, Case No. 13-CI-912 (Franklin Circuit Court, Commonwealth of Kentucky). The complaint alleges claims for declaratory judgment, injunctive relief, violations of state sales tax laws, breach of fiduciary duty requiring an accounting, conversion, assumpsit for money had and received, imposition of a constructive trust, damages and punitive damages. On September 23, 2013, the defendant online travel companies filed a motion to dismiss. On January 15, 2014, the court denied the defendants' motion to dismiss.

City of Bedford Park Litigation. On April 5, 2013, a group of Illinois municipalities (City of Warrenville, Village of Bedford Park, City of Oakbrook Terrace, Village of Oak Lawn, Village of Orland Hills, City of Rockford and Village of Willowbrook) filed a putative class action in Illinois federal court against a number of online travel companies, including Expedia, Hotels.com and Hotwire. *City of Warrenville, et al. v. Priceline.com, Incorporated, et al.*, Case No. 1:13-cv-02586 (USDC, N. D. Ill., Eastern Division). The complaint seeks certification of a class of all Illinois municipalities (broken into four alleged subclasses) that have enacted and collect a tax on the percentage of the retail rate that each consumer occupant pays for lodging, including service costs, denominated in any manner, including but not limited to occupancy tax, a hotel or motel room tax, a use tax, a privilege tax, a hotel or motel tax, a licensing tax, an accommodations tax, a rental receipts tax, a hotel operator's tax, a hotel operator's occupation tax, or a room rental, lease or letting tax. The complaint alleges claims for relief for declaratory judgment, violations of municipal ordinances, conversion, civil conspiracy, unjust enrichment, imposition of a constructive trust, damages and punitive damages. On July 8, 2013, the plaintiff municipalities voluntarily dismissed their federal court lawsuit and filed a similar putative class action lawsuit in Illinois state court. *City of Bedford Park, et al. v. Expedia, Inc., et al.* (Circuit Court of Cook County, Illinois, Chancery Division). The online travel companies removed the case to federal district court. On September 13, 2013, the online travel companies filed a motion to dismiss plaintiffs' common law claims.

City of Columbia, South Carolina, et al. Litigation. On July 26, 2013, the City of Columbia, South Carolina on behalf of itself and other local governments in the state of South Carolina filed a lawsuit in state court against a number of online travel companies, including the Expedia companies. *City of South Carolina, et al. v. Hotelguides, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 2013-CP-10-4368 (In the Court of Common Pleas Ninth Judicial Circuit). The complaint alleges claims for conversion, voluntary undertaking to collect tax pursuant to hotel tax ordinances, contractual undertaking to collect taxes pursuant to hotel tax ordinances, existence or imposition of trust and/or constructive trust, unjust enrichment, demand for legal accounting, and civil conspiracy.

State of New Hampshire Litigation. On October 16, 2013, the State of New Hampshire filed a lawsuit against a number of online travel companies, including Hotels.com, Expedia, Hotwire and Egencia. *State of New Hampshire v. Priceline.com, et al.*, Case No. 217-2013-CV-00613 (Merrimack Superior Court, New Hampshire). The complaint alleges claims for declaratory judgment, injunctive relief, violation of state meals and rooms tax law, violation of Consumer Protection Act, breach of fiduciary duty, accounting, conversion, unjust enrichment, assumpsit for money had and received, civil conspiracy, and constructive trust. On December 23, 2013, the defendant online travel companies filed a motion to dismiss.

Notices of Audit or Tax Assessments

At various times, the Company has also received notices of audit, or tax assessments from municipalities and other taxing jurisdictions concerning our possible obligations with respect to state and local hotel occupancy or related taxes. The states of Texas, New York, West Virginia, Colorado, Montana, Hawaii, Maryland, Arkansas, Kentucky and Maine; the counties of Miami-Dade and Broward, Florida; the cities of Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, West Hollywood, South Lake Tahoe, Palm Springs, Monterey, Sacramento, Long Beach, Napa, Newport Beach, Oakland, Irvine, Fresno, La Quinta, Dana Point, Laguna Beach, Riverside, Eureka, La Palma, Twenty-nine Palms, Laguna Hills, Garden Grove, Corte Madera, Santa Rosa, Manhattan Beach, Huntington Beach, Ojai, Orange, Sacramento, Sunnyvale, Truckee, Walnut Creek, Bakersfield, Carlsbad, Carson, Cypress, San Bruno, Lompoc, Mammoth Lakes, Palm Springs, San Jose, Santa Barbara, Bishop, Buena Park,

Table of Contents

Milpitas, Palmdale, Santa Rosa, and Pasadena, California; the county of Monterey, California; the cities of Phoenix, Scottsdale, Tucson, Peoria, Apache Junction, Avondale, Chandler, Glendale, Flagstaff, Mesa, Nogales, Prescott and Tempe, Arizona; Santa Fe, New Mexico; Jefferson County, Arkansas; the city of North Little Rock, Arkansas; the city of Chicago, Illinois; the cities of New Orleans and Lafayette Parish, Louisiana; the city of Baltimore, Maryland; New York City, New York; Greenwood Village, Broomfield, Durango, Frisco, Glendale, Glenwood Springs, Golden, Greeley, Lafayette, Littleton, Longmont, Loveland, Silverthorne, Breckenridge, and Denver Colorado; Multnomah County and Portland, Oregon; Lake County, Indiana; and Arlington, Texas, among others, have begun or attempted to pursue formal or informal audits or administrative procedures, or stated that they may assert claims against us relating to allegedly unpaid state or local hotel occupancy or related taxes.

Actions Filed by Expedia

New York City Litigation. On December 21, 2009, Expedia, Hotels.com, Hotwire and other online travel companies brought suit against the city of New York Department of Finance and the city of New York. The complaint asserts two claims for declaratory judgment challenging the constitutionality and legality of the law relating to New York City hotel room occupancy taxes passed on June 29, 2009. The trial court granted the City of New York's motion to dismiss the online travel companies' claim that the city's ordinance exceeded the scope of its taxing authority. The online travel companies appealed that decision. On November 29, 2011, the Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division, reversed the trial court's decision and ruled in favor of the online travel companies, holding that the ordinance exceeded the scope of the city's taxing authority. On November 20, 2012, the New York Court of Appeals granted the city's motion for leave to appeal directly to the New York Court of Appeals. On November 21, 2013, the Court of Appeals reversed the intermediate appellate court's decision and reinstated the trial court's decision that the ordinance did not exceed the city's taxing authority.

Broward County, Florida Litigation. On January 12, 2009, Expedia, Hotels.com, and Hotwire filed separate actions against Broward County, Florida and the Florida Department of Revenue. *Expedia, Inc. et al. v. Broward County Florida, et. al.*, Case Nos., 37 2009 CA 000131, 37 2009 CA 000129, and 37 2009 000128 (Second Judicial Circuit Court, State of Florida, Leon County). The complaints contest the assessments against plaintiffs on the grounds that plaintiffs are not subject to the tourist development tax, among other claims. On May 13, 2009, the court consolidated all cases brought by the online travel companies for all purposes except trial on any of Broward County's counterclaims. On July 13, 2012, the court granted the online travel companies' motion for partial summary judgment and motion for summary judgment as to Broward County's counterclaims and held that the online travel companies have no obligation to collect and remit hotel occupancy taxes. The court denied Broward County's cross motion for summary judgment. On February 5, 2013, Broward County filed a notice of appeal of the trial court's decision in favor of the online travel companies.

Indiana State Sales Tax and County Innkeeper Tax Assessments. On March 2, 2009, Travelscape, LLC, Hotels.com and Hotwire filed petitions in Indiana Tax Court appealing the final determination of the Indiana State Department of Revenue and seeking to enjoin the collection of the tax. *Travelscape, LLC v. Indiana State Department of Revenue, Cause No. 49T10-0903-TA-11*; *Hotels.com LP v. Indiana State Department of Revenue, Cause No. 49T10-0903-TA-13*; *Hotwire, Inc. v. Indiana State Department of Revenue, Cause No. 49T10-0903-TA-12*.

Miami-Dade County, Florida Litigation. On December 18, 2009, Expedia, Inc., Hotwire and Hotels.com brought suit against Miami-Dade for refund of hotel occupancy taxes assessed against the companies. *Expedia, Inc. v. Miami-Dade County, Florida and Florida Department of Revenue*, Cause No. 09CA4978 (In the Circuit Court of the Second Judicial Circuit in and for Leon County); *Hotwire, Inc. v. Miami-Dade County*, Cause No. 09CA4977 (In the Circuit Court of the Second Judicial Circuit in and for Leon County); *Hotels.com, L.P. v. Miami-Dade County, Florida and Florida Department of Revenue*, Cause No. 09CA4979 (In the Circuit Court of the Second Judicial Circuit in and for Leon County). The companies moved to dismiss Miami-Dade's counterclaims. These cases have been consolidated with the cases brought by other online travel companies for refund of hotel occupancy taxes. Miami-Dade County's claims were settled as a part of the Monroe class action

Table of Contents

settlement. The claims relating to tourist development tax have been dismissed. The claims relating to convention development tax remain. On September 25, 2012, the court issued an order staying all further proceedings in the case pending a final appellate determination in the Leon County litigation.

State of Oregon Litigation. On September 27, 2013, Expedia, Hotels.com, Hotwire and other online travel companies filed a lawsuit in the Oregon Tax Court against the Oregon Department of Revenue. *Expedia, Inc. et al. v. Oregon Department of Revenue*, Case No. TC 5196 (Oregon Tax Court, September 27, 2013). The complaint asserts claims for declaratory judgment challenging the constitutionality of HB 2656, signed into law on July 2, 2013, which amended the state transient lodging tax statute, and the applicability of that law to amounts charged by the online travel companies for their services.

Osceola, Florida Litigation. On January 24, 2011, Expedia, Hotels.com and Hotwire, along with other online travel companies, filed complaints against Osceola County, Florida and the Florida Department of Revenue challenging the county's assessment of taxes. *Expedia, Inc. v. Osceola, Florida and Florida Department of Revenue*, Case No. 2011 CA 000206 (In the Circuit Court of the Second Judicial Circuit, Leon County); *Hotels.com, L.P. v. Osceola, Florida and Florida Department of Revenue*, Case No. 2011 CA 000196 (In the Circuit Court of the Second Judicial Circuit, Leon County); *Hotwire, Inc. v. Osceola, Florida and Florida Department of Revenue*, Case No. 2011 CA 000202 (In the Circuit Court of the Second Judicial Circuit, Leon County). The online travel companies have asserted claims that they are not subject to the county tax ordinance, Commerce Clause violation, due process, breach of confidentiality, fundamental bias of assessment, and Internet Tax Freedom Act and Supremacy Clause violation. Defendant online travel companies have moved to dismiss the County's counterclaims and to strike certain affirmative defenses. On August 19, 2013 the court administratively closed the case pending appellate review in the case brought by Leon County and other counties in the state of Florida.

State of North Carolina Litigation. In February 2011, Travelscape, Hotels.com and Hotwire, along with other online travel companies, brought suit in state court in North Carolina challenging the state of North Carolina's amended sales tax statute that seeks to tax the revenue generated from the services provided by the online travel companies. *Orbitz, LLC, et al. v. State of North Carolina*, Case No. 11CV001857 (In the General Court of Justice, Superior Court Division). The complaint includes claims for violation of the Internet Tax Freedom Act, unconstitutional impairment of contracts, violation of the Commerce Clause, violation of state uniformity clause and federal equal protection, and void for vagueness. On May 28, 2013, the court denied in part and granted in part the defendants State of North Carolina and Durham County's motions to dismiss the online travel companies' claims; specifically, the court denied the motion to dismiss as to the online travel company plaintiffs' state law claims but granted the motion as to plaintiffs' federal claims. On June 21, 2013, the court denied the online travel companies' motion to reconsider but granted their motion to certify for immediate appeal to the North Carolina Court of Appeals. On November 22, 2013, the parties entered a settlement. On December 3, 2013, the online travel companies filed a notice of dismissal of the lawsuit.

Hawaii Tax Court Litigation (Transient Accommodations Tax). On March 1, 2011, Expedia, Hotels.com, Hotwire and other online travel companies filed notices of appeal to the Hawaii Tax Appeal Court from notices of assessments dated February 3, 2011 for Transient Accommodation Taxes and General Excise Taxes claimed for the time period 2000 to 2011 for non-commissioned hotel room reservations. (See discussion of Other Tax Litigation below for information relating to General Excise Tax). *In the Matter of the Appeal of Expedia, Inc.*, Case No. 11-1-0023; *In the Matter of the Appeal of Hotels.com, LP*, Case No. 11-1-0027 and *In the Matter of the Appeal of Hotwire, Inc.*, Case No. 11-1-0026. The appeals filed by other online travel companies of their assessments were consolidated in one proceeding along with the appeals filed by the Expedia companies. On October 22, 2012, the court held that Transient Accommodation Taxes are not due on the online travel companies' services. The court denied the Department of Taxation's motion to reconsider on January 11, 2013. The Department of Taxation dismissed without prejudice its common law claims for the recovery of taxes. On August 19, 2013, the Department filed a notice of appeal challenging the tax court decision that online travel companies do not owe transient accommodation taxes. On December 24, 2013, the Hawaii Supreme Court

Table of Contents

agreed to accept transfer and review of the case. On May 20, 2013, the Department issued final assessments against the Expedia subsidiaries, for transient accommodations tax that the state claims are due for the year 2012 totaling \$41.7 million. The Department's claim for these subsequent tax amounts has been stayed by the tax court pending appellate review.

City of Portland Litigation. On February 17, 2012, the online travel companies brought suit seeking a declaration that taxes are not due to the city of Portland or Multnomah County. *Expedia, Inc. v. City of Portland*, Case No. 1202-02223 (In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon for the County of Multnomah). On March 30, 2012, the city and county filed a motion to dismiss on the basis that the online travel companies should be required to exhaust their administrative remedies including the payment of any taxes allegedly owed before proceeding in a lawsuit. On June 15, 2012, the court denied the city and county's motion to dismiss and the case will proceed in court without the prepayment of the city and county's claims for taxes. After the court granted their motion for leave to amend, the city and county filed their amended answer, affirmative defenses and counterclaims on June 11, 2013. The trial date of October 14, 2013 has been stricken and no new court date has been set.

Denver, Colorado Litigation. On February 3, 2012, the City and County of Denver's Hearing Officer issued a final decision on tax assessments against the online travel companies. On March 7, 2012, the online travel companies filed a timely notice of appeal and complaint in state court seeking relief under two separate procedural bases of appeal. *Expedia, Inc., et al. v. City and County of Denver, Colorado, et al.* (Case No. 2012cv1446, District Court for the City and County of Denver, Colorado). On March 12, 2013, the trial court held that the online travel companies are liable for hotel occupancy taxes to the city and county of Denver, but held that taxes may not be collected for periods prior to April 2007 due to the bar of the statute of limitations. Both the city and county of Denver and the online travel companies have appealed from the trial court's decision. These appeals remain pending.

State of Wyoming Litigation. On February 28, 2013, the Wyoming Board of Equalization ruled that the online travel companies are liable for sales tax on their online services to the State of Wyoming. The online travel companies have appealed. The Wyoming District Court certified the appeal to the Wyoming Supreme Court and on April 23, 2013, the Wyoming Supreme Court accepted review of the online travel companies appeal. The Wyoming Supreme Court heard oral argument regarding the online travel companies' appeal of the Wyoming Board of Equalization ruling that online travel companies are liable for hotel occupancy taxes on November 21, 2013.

Other Tax Litigation

Hawaii Tax Court Litigation (General Excise Tax). On January 31, 2011, the online travel companies received final notices of assessment for general excise taxes for the tax years 2000 to 2011 on their services relating to non-commissioned hotel room reservations. The companies appealed these assessments to the Hawaii tax court. On January 11, 2013, the Hawaii tax court ruled that the online travel companies are obligated to remit past Hawaii general excise taxes with interest on both the amount paid to the online travel companies for their services and the amount paid to the hotel for the room; thus subjecting the hotel's charge for the room to double taxation because general excise taxes on the hotel room had already been paid for all of the years at issue. On March 15, 2013, the Hawaii tax court issued penalties against the online travel companies for their failure to file returns and pay general excise taxes. On August 12, 2013, the court further held that interest is due on such penalties. During the pendency of the tax court proceeding, the online travel companies petitioned the Hawaii Supreme Court for immediate review of the tax court's January 11, 2013 ruling holding the companies liable for general excise tax. The Hawaii Supreme Court denied the online travel companies' petition on April 22, 2013. The tax court proceeding subsequently concluded and on September 11, 2013, the online travel companies filed their notice of appeal. On December 24, 2013, the Hawaii Supreme Court agreed to accept transfer and review of the case. The case will now proceed in front of the Hawaii Supreme Court for review and will not be considered by the Hawaii Court of Appeals. We strongly believe that the tax court ruling regarding the general excise tax is

Table of Contents

contrary to the plain language of the ordinances at issue as well as prior Hawaiian Supreme Court decisions, previous positions taken by the Hawaii Director of Taxation, and an opinion by the Attorney General of the State of Hawaii. We intend to vigorously pursue our rights on appeal. The Department of Taxation has dismissed without prejudice its common law claims for the recovery of general excise taxes.

As a pre-condition to appealing the tax court rulings, the Expedia companies were required to pay an amount equal to taxes, penalties and interest. This requirement is commonly referred to as pay-to-play. Payment of these amounts, if any, is not an admission that we believe we are subject to the taxes in question. To the extent our appeal is successful in reducing or eliminating the assessed amounts, the state of Hawaii would be required to repay such amounts, plus interest. The total amount that the Expedia companies paid in 2013 to appeal the tax court ruling was \$171 million; comprised of \$78 million in taxes, \$41 million in penalties and \$52 million in interest. The ultimate resolution of these contingencies may be greater or less than the liabilities recorded and our estimates of possible penalties and additional assessments.

In addition, on May 20, 2013, the Department of Taxation issued final assessments for general excise taxes against the Expedia companies for non-commissioned hotel reservations totaling \$20.5 million for the tax year 2012. On June 17, 2013, the online travel companies appealed these assessments to the Hawaii tax court. On December 13, 2013, the tax court held proceedings in abeyance pending review and decision by the Hawaii Supreme Court on the prior assessments.

On December 9, 2013, the Department of Taxation also issued final assessments for general excise taxes against the online travel companies for non-commissioned travel agency services relating to rental cars totaling \$29.2 million for the years 2000 to 2012. These assessments include a duplicative assessment for Expedia and Hotels.com totaling \$9.3 million and thus are overstated. On January 7, 2013, the online travel companies appealed the assessments to the Hawaii tax court.

Non-Tax Litigation and Other Legal Proceedings

Consumer Class Action Litigation

Consumer Case against Expedia Canada. On June 26, 2009, a class action suit against Expedia Canada Corporation was filed in Ontario, Canada, alleging that disclosures related to taxes and service fees were deceptive. See *Magill v. Expedia Canada Corporation and Expedia.ca*, CV-09-381919-00LP (Ontario Superior Court of Justice). The complaint asserts claims under the Competition Act and Consumer Protection Act as well as claims of unjust enrichment, restitution, constructive trust, accounting and disgorgement and breach of contract. It seeks damages in the amount of CA\$50 million for the class as well as interest, fees and alternate damages measures. On September 24, 2010, the court added Expedia, Inc. as a defendant and dismissed many of the plaintiff's claims with leave to amend. The class period was also limited. The plaintiff filed an amended statement of claim on January 7, 2011. A class certification hearing took place from January 15-17, 2013 and the court granted in part and denied in part plaintiff's motion for class certification. On May 8, 2013, the court dismissed Expedia Canada Corporation from the lawsuit. On June 7, 2013, Expedia, Inc. filed a notice of motion for summary judgment on the remaining claims in the case. The court has scheduled a hearing on that motion for March 26, 2014.

Consumer Cases against Hotwire. On September 12, 2012, a putative class action suit was filed in federal district court in Connecticut against a number of credit card companies and e-commerce companies, including Hotwire. *Miller, et al. v. 1-800-Flowers.com, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 3:12-CV-00396-VLB (U.S. District Court, District of Connecticut). The complaint generally alleges that the defendants failed to adequately apprise consumers that they were providing their credit card information to Trilegiant Corporation, which offered membership in discount or other services programs through promotions appearing on the e-commerce defendants' websites. The complaint asserts claims against Hotwire for violation of RICO, the Electronic Communications Privacy Act, state consumer protection statutes and for unjust enrichment. On December 7, 2012, Hotwire filed a motion to dismiss the complaint. The court held a hearing on that motion on September 25,

Table of Contents

2013 and took the matter under advisement. On December 5, 2012, a similar putative class action suit was filed in federal district court in Connecticut against a number of credit card companies and e-commerce companies, including Hotwire. *Frank, et al. v. Trilegiant Corporation, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 3:12-CV-01721-SRU (U.S. District Court, District of Connecticut). The court has yet to determine whether the *Frank* action may be separately maintained, consolidated with *Miller*, or dismissed.

Securities Class Action Litigation

Manriquez v. Expedia. On August 27, 2013, a purported shareholder class action, *Manriquez v. Expedia, et al.*, Case No. 2:13-cv-01535, was commenced in the United States District Court for the Western District of Washington against Expedia, Inc., and certain of its officers, alleging violations of the federal securities laws. Since then, a second lawsuit containing substantially similar allegations has been filed, *Thomas v. Expedia, et al.*, Case No. 2:13-cv-01735 (Western District Washington). The complaints generally allege that the Company misrepresented or failed to disclose adverse information relating to its commercial relationship with TripAdvisor and the financial performance of Hotwire. The complaints assert claims under Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder and seek damages in an unspecified amount. The plaintiffs seek to bring the actions on behalf of a class of shareholders who, in the aggregate, purchased Expedia common stock between July 27, 2012 and July 25, 2013. On October 28, 2013, the Policeman's Annuity and Benefit Fund of Chicago filed a motion for consolidation, appointment as lead plaintiff and approval of selection of counsel. On January 3, 2014, the court granted the motion. The two filed cases will proceed as one case, and the Policeman's Annuity and Benefit Fund of Chicago will serve as the lead plaintiff.

Derivative Litigation

Friedman v. Expedia, Inc. et al. On December 13, 2013, a putative derivative class action was filed by a purported shareholder in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware. *Friedman v. Expedia, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 9161-CS. The complaint asserts claims for breach of fiduciary duties on behalf of Expedia, and against certain current and former members of the board of directors for allegedly exceeding their authority under the Company's shareholder-approved 2005 Stock and Annual Incentive Plan. Plaintiff seeks declaratory and equitable relief and damages.

Hotel Booking Practices Proceedings and Litigation

Matters Relating to Hotel Booking Practices. On July 31, 2012, the United Kingdom Office of Fair Trading (OFT) issued a Statement of Objections alleging that Expedia, Booking.com B.V. and InterContinental Hotels Group PLC (IHG) have infringed European Union and United Kingdom competition law in relation to the online supply of hotel room accommodations. The Statement of Objections alleges that Expedia and Booking.com entered into separate agreements with IHG that restricted each online travel company's ability to discount the price of IHG hotel rooms. The OFT limited its investigation to a small number of companies, but stated that the investigation was likely to have wider implications for the industry within the United Kingdom. The Statement of Objections does not constitute a finding of infringement and all parties have the opportunity to respond. If the OFT were to maintain its objections after the companies' responses, the OFT could issue a final decision. An appeal of an adverse OFT decision is to the English courts but may involve a reference on matters of European Union law to the European Court of Justice.

The parties have not formally responded to the Statement of Objections, but have instead voluntarily proposed to address the OFT's investigation by offering formal commitments. On August 9, 2013, the OFT opened a consultation on the companies' proposed commitments. The public consultation period ended on September 13, 2013. After further revision to the formal commitments, a second public consultation was held and concluded on January 17, 2014. On January 31, 2014, the OFT announced that it had formally accepted the commitments offered by the parties, with no finding of fault or liability. The commitments provide online travel

Table of Contents

companies with the right to provide non-public discounts on the rate offered for room only hotel accommodation bookings at UK hotels to eligible European Economic Area resident members of the online travel companies' closed groups. The commitments also clarify the hotels' rights to offer discounts under the same conditions to members of their closed groups. In addition, the commitments require online travel agencies to modify their most favored nation clauses, as relevant, so as not to apply to any discounting activities covered by the commitments. The commitments are binding on the parties through January 31, 2016.

In addition, a number of competition authorities in other European countries have initiated investigations into competitive practices within the travel industry and, in particular, in relation to most favored nation clauses and other contractual arrangements between hotels and online travel companies, including Expedia. These investigations differ from the OFT investigation, in relation to the parties involved and the precise nature of the concerns. We are unable at this time to predict the outcome of these investigations and their impact, if any, on our business and results of operations.

Since August 20, 2012, more than thirty putative class action lawsuits, which refer to the OFT's Statement of Objections, have been initiated in the United States by consumer plaintiffs alleging claims against the online travel companies, including Expedia, and several major hotel chains for alleged resale price maintenance for online hotel room reservations, including but not limited to violation of the Sherman Act, state antitrust laws, state consumer protection statutes and common law tort claims, such as unjust enrichment. The cases have been consolidated and transferred to Judge Boyle in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas. On May 1, 2013, the plaintiffs filed their consolidated amended complaint. On July 1, 2013, the defendants filed motions to dismiss that complaint. A hearing on the defendants' motions to dismiss took place on December 17, 2013.

Table of Contents

Declaration and payment of future dividends, if any, is at the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend on, among other things, our results of operations, cash requirements and surplus, financial condition, share dilution management, legal risks, tax policies, capital requirements relating to research and development, investments and acquisitions, challenges to our business model and other factors that the Board of Directors may deem relevant. In addition, our credit agreement limits our ability to pay cash dividends under certain circumstances.

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

During the quarter ended December 31, 2013, we did not issue or sell any shares of our common stock or other equity securities pursuant to unregistered transactions in reliance upon an exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

A summary of the repurchase activity for the fourth quarter of 2013 is as follows:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under Plans or Programs
		(In thousands, except per share data)		
October 1-31 2013	1,669	\$ 52.06	1,669	10,065
November 1-30, 2013	394	61.72	394	9,671
December 1-31, 2013	865	63.85	865	8,806
Total	2,928	\$ 56.84	2,928	

In 2012, the Executive Committee, acting on behalf of the Board of Directors, authorized a repurchase of up to 20 million outstanding shares of our common stock. As of December 31, 2013, 8.8 million shares remain authorized for repurchase under the April 2012 authorization. There is no fixed termination date for the repurchases.

Table of Contents

Performance Comparison Graph

The graph shows a five-year comparison of cumulative total return, calculated on a dividend reinvested basis, for Expedia common stock, the NASDAQ Composite Index, the RDG (Research Data Group) Internet Composite Index and the S&P 500. The graph assumes an investment of \$100 in each of the above on December 31, 2008. The stock price performance shown in the graph is not necessarily indicative of future price performance.

Table of Contents

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

Overview

Expedia, Inc. is an online travel company, empowering business and leisure travelers with the tools and information they need to efficiently research, plan, book and experience travel. We have created a global travel marketplace used by a broad range of leisure and corporate travelers, offline retail travel agents and travel service providers. We make available, on a stand-alone and package basis, travel products and services provided by numerous airlines, lodging properties, car rental companies, destination service providers, cruise lines and other travel product and service companies. We also offer travel and non-travel advertisers access to a potential source of incremental traffic and transactions through our various media and advertising offerings on our transaction-based websites. For additional information about our portfolio of brands, see the disclosure set forth in Part I, Item 1, Business, under the caption Management Overview.

All percentages within this section are calculated on actual, unrounded numbers.

Summary of the Spin-Off of TripAdvisor

On December 20, 2011, following the close of trading on the Nasdaq Stock Market, we completed the spin-off of TripAdvisor, which consisted of the domestic and international operations previously associated with our TripAdvisor Media Group, to Expedia stockholders. Immediately prior to the spin-off, Expedia effected a one-for-two reverse stock split.

In connection with the spin-off, we entered into various agreements with TripAdvisor, a related party at that time due to common ownership, including, among others, a separation agreement, a tax sharing agreement, an employee matters agreement, a transition services agreement and various commercial agreements. In addition, we have continued to work together with TripAdvisor pursuant to commercial agreements, dated November 1, 2013, between subsidiaries of Expedia, on the one hand, and subsidiaries of TripAdvisor, on the other hand.

Trends

The travel industry, including offline agencies, online agencies and other suppliers of travel products and services, has historically been characterized by intense competition, as well as rapid and significant change. Generally, 2012 and 2013 have represented years of gradual improvement for the travel industry. However, natural disasters, sovereign debt and economic issues in several European countries, the recent shutdown of the U.S. government, worry over extending the debt ceiling in the United States and concern about the impact of the pullback in the U.S. Federal Reserve's quantitative easing program, are all examples of events that contribute to a somewhat uncertain economic environment which could have a negative impact on the travel industry in the future.

Online Travel

Increased usage and familiarity with the internet have driven rapid growth in online penetration of travel expenditures. According to PhoCusWright, an independent travel, tourism and hospitality research firm, in 2013, approximately 61% of U.S. leisure, unmanaged and corporate travel expenditures occur online, compared with approximately 50% of European travel. Online penetration in the emerging markets, such as Asia Pacific and Latin American regions are lagging behind that of Europe, and are estimated to be approximately 27% and 21%, respectively. These penetration rates have increased over the past few years, and are expected to continue growing. This significant growth has attracted many competitors to online travel. This competition has intensified in recent years, and the industry is expected to remain highly competitive for the foreseeable future. In addition to the growth of online travel agencies, airlines and lodging companies have aggressively pursued direct online distribution of their products and services. Competitive entrants such as metasearch companies, including Kayak.com (which Priceline.com acquired in May 2013), trivago.com (in which Expedia acquired a

Table of Contents

We generally base our measurement of fair value of reporting units on a blended analysis of the present value of future discounted cash flows and market valuation approach. The discounted cash flows model indicates the fair value of the reporting units based on the present value of the cash flows that we expect the reporting units to generate in the future. Our significant estimates in the discounted cash flows model include: our weighted average cost of capital; long-term rate of growth and profitability of our business; and working capital effects. The market valuation approach indicates the fair value of the business based on a comparison of the Company to comparable publicly traded firms in similar lines of business. Our significant estimates in the market approach model include identifying similar companies with comparable business factors such as size, growth, profitability, risk and return on investment and assessing comparable revenue and operating income multiples in estimating the fair value of the reporting units.

We believe the weighted use of discounted cash flows and market approach is the best method for determining the fair value of our reporting units because these are the most common valuation methodologies used within the travel and internet industries; and the blended use of both models compensates for the inherent risks associated with either model if used on a stand-alone basis.

In addition to measuring the fair value of our reporting units as described above, we consider the combined carrying and fair values of our reporting units in relation to the Company's total fair value of equity plus debt as of the assessment date. Our equity value assumes our fully diluted market capitalization, using either the stock price on the valuation date or the average stock price over a range of dates around the valuation date, plus an estimated acquisition premium which is based on observable transactions of comparable companies. The debt value is based on the highest value expected to be paid to repurchase the debt, which can be fair value, principal or principal plus a premium depending on the terms of each debt instrument.

Indefinite-Lived Intangible Assets. We base our measurement of fair value of indefinite-lived intangible assets, which primarily consist of trade name and trademarks, using the relief-from-royalty method. This method assumes that the trade name and trademarks have value to the extent that their owner is relieved of the obligation to pay royalties for the benefits received from them. This method requires us to estimate the future revenue for the related brands, the appropriate royalty rate and the weighted average cost of capital.

Definite-Lived Intangible Assets. We review the carrying value of long-lived assets or asset groups to be used in operations whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets might not be recoverable. Factors that would necessitate an impairment assessment include a significant adverse change in the extent or manner in which an asset is used, a significant adverse change in legal factors or the business climate that could affect the value of the asset, or a significant decline in the observable market value of an asset, among others. If such facts indicate a potential impairment, we would assess the recoverability of an asset group by determining if the carrying value of the asset group exceeds the sum of the projected undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the assets over the remaining economic life of the primary asset in the asset group. If the recoverability test indicates that the carrying value of the asset group is not recoverable, we will estimate the fair value of the asset group using appropriate valuation methodologies, which would typically include an estimate of discounted cash flows. Any impairment would be measured as the difference between the asset groups carrying amount and its estimated fair value.

The use of different estimates or assumptions in determining the fair value of our goodwill, indefinite-lived and definite-lived intangible assets may result in different values for these assets, which could result in an impairment or, in period in which an impairment is recognized, could result in a materially different impairment charge.

Income Taxes

We record income taxes under the liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities reflect our estimation of the future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for book and tax purposes. We determine deferred income taxes based on the differences in accounting methods and

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Total other, net	\$ (3)	\$ (20)	\$ (7)	(86%)	188%
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Total ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 2,267	\$ 372	\$ 282	\$ 737	\$ 876
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64

Table of Contents

Interest Rate Risk

In August 2006, we issued \$500 million senior unsecured notes with a fixed rate of 7.456%. In August 2010, we issued \$750 million senior unsecured notes with a fixed rate of 5.95%. As a result, if market interest rates decline, our required payments will exceed those based on market rates. The fair values of our 7.456% Notes and 5.95% Notes were approximately \$587 million and \$816 million as of December 31, 2013 as calculated based on quoted market prices in less active markets at year end. A 50 basis point increase or decrease in interest rates would decrease or increase the fair value of our 7.456% Notes by approximately \$12 million and our 5.95% Notes by approximately \$22 million.

We maintain a \$1 billion revolving credit facility, which bears interest based on market rates plus a spread determined by our credit ratings. Because our interest rate is tied to a market rate, we will be susceptible to fluctuations in interest rates if, consistent with our practice to date, we do not hedge the interest rate exposure arising from any borrowings under our revolving credit facility. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, we had no revolving credit facility borrowings outstanding.

We invest in investment grade corporate debt securities and, as of December 31, 2013, we had \$200 million of available for sale investments. Based on a sensitivity analysis, we have determined that a hypothetical 1.00% (100 basis points) increase in bond prices would have resulted in a decrease in the fair values of our investments of approximately \$2 million as of December 31, 2013. Such losses would only be realized if we sold the investments prior to maturity.

We did not experience any significant impact from changes in interest rates for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 or 2011.

Foreign Exchange Risk

We conduct business in certain international markets, primarily in Australia, Canada, China and the European Union. Because we operate in international markets, we have exposure to different economic climates, political arenas, tax systems and regulations that could affect foreign exchange rates. Our primary exposure to foreign currency risk relates to transacting in foreign currency and recording the activity in U.S. dollars. Changes in exchange rates between the U.S. dollar and these other currencies will result in transaction gains or losses, which we recognize in our consolidated statements of operations.

To the extent practicable, we minimize our foreign currency exposures by maintaining natural hedges between our current assets and current liabilities in similarly denominated foreign currencies. Additionally, we use foreign currency forward contracts to economically hedge certain merchant revenue exposures and in lieu of holding certain foreign currency cash for the purpose of economically hedging our foreign currency-denominated operating liabilities. These instruments are typically short-term and are recorded at fair value with gains and losses recorded in other, net. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, we had a net forward asset of \$2 million included in prepaid expenses and other current assets and a net forward liability of \$3 million included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities. We may enter into additional foreign exchange derivative contracts or other economic hedges in the future. Our goal in managing our foreign exchange risk is to reduce to the extent practicable our potential exposure to the changes that exchange rates might have on our earnings, cash flows and financial position. We make a number of estimates in conducting hedging activities including in some cases the level of future bookings, cancellations, refunds, customer stay patterns and payments in foreign currencies. In the event those estimates differ significantly from actual results, we could experience greater volatility as a result of our hedges.

Future net transaction gains and losses are inherently difficult to predict as they are reliant on how the multiple currencies in which we transact fluctuate in relation to the U.S. dollar, the relative composition and denomination of current assets and liabilities each period, and our effectiveness at forecasting and managing, through balance sheet netting or the use of derivative contracts, such exposures. As an example, if the foreign

Table of Contents

evaluation, management has concluded that, as of December 31, 2012, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective. Management has reviewed its assessment with the Audit Committee. Ernst & Young, LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has audited the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, as stated in their report which is included below.

Limitations on Controls.

Management does not expect that our disclosure controls and procedures or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent or detect all error and fraud. Any control system, no matter how well designed and operated, is based upon certain assumptions and can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that its objectives will be met. Further, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected.

Table of Contents

Exhibit		Incorporated by Reference				
No.	Exhibit Description	Filed Herewith	Form	SEC File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date
4.4	Indenture, dated as of August 5, 2010, among Expedia, Inc., as Issuer, the Guarantors party thereto, and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee, governing Expedia, Inc.'s 5.95% Senior Notes due 2020		8-K	000-51447	4.1	08/10/2010
10.1	Amended and Restated Governance Agreement among Expedia, Inc., Liberty Interactive Corporation and Barry Diller, dated as of December 20, 2011		8-K	000-51447	10.1	12/27/2011
10.2	Tax Sharing Agreement by and between Expedia, Inc. and IAC/InterActiveCorp, dated as of August 9, 2005		10-Q	000-51447	10.10	11/14/2005
10.3	Employee Matters Agreement by and between Expedia, Inc. and IAC/InterActiveCorp, dated as of August 9, 2005		10-Q	000-51447	10.11	11/14/2005
10.4	Tax Sharing Agreement by and between Expedia, Inc. and TripAdvisor, Inc., dated as of December 20, 2011		8-K	000-51447	10.2	12/27/2011
10.5	Employee Matters Agreement by and between Expedia, Inc. and TripAdvisor, Inc., dated as of December 20, 2011		8-K	000-51447	10.3	12/27/2011
10.6	Transition Services Agreement by and between Expedia, Inc. and TripAdvisor, Inc., dated as of December 20, 2011		8-K	000-51447	10.4	12/27/2011
10.7	Credit Agreement dated as of February 8, 2010, among Expedia, Inc., a Delaware corporation, Expedia, Inc., a Washington corporation, Travelescape, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company; TripAdvisor LLC, a Delaware limited liability company; Hotwire, Inc., a Delaware corporation, the Lenders from time to time party hereto, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, and J.P. Morgan Europe Limited, as London Agent.		8-K	000-51447	99.1	02/11/2010

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/s/ CRAIG A. JACOBSON

Director

Craig A. Jacobson

/s/ PETER M. KERN

Director

Peter M. Kern

/s/ PAMELA L. COE

Director

Pamela L. Coe

/s/ JOSÉ A. TAZÓN

Director

José A. Tazón

Shares used in computing earnings per share:			
Basic	134,912	134,203	135,888
Diluted	139,593	139,929	138,702
Dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.56	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.56

(1) Includes stock-based compensation as follows:

Cost of revenue	\$ 3,752	\$ 3,296	\$ 2,971
Selling and marketing	16,190	13,474	13,085
Technology and content	20,465	16,073	13,505
General and administrative	33,123	31,753	34,286
Acquisition-related and other	56,643		

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-3

Table of Contents**EXPEDIA, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME**

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(In thousands)		
Net income	\$ 216,358	\$ 280,440	\$ 474,603
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax			
Currency translation adjustments and other	23,506	17,564	(1,161)
Unrealized gains (losses) on available for sale securities, net of taxes	(1,324)	1,098	(79)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	22,182	18,662	(1,240)
Comprehensive income	238,540	299,102	473,363
Less: Comprehensive (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	12,485	(1,559)	(9,616)
Comprehensive income attributable to Expedia, Inc.	\$ 251,025	\$ 297,543	\$ 463,747

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Retained earnings (deficit)	(209,218)	(442,068)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	18,197	22
Total Expedia, Inc. stockholders' equity	2,145,464	2,280,259
Noncontrolling interest	113,521	109,129
Total stockholders' equity	2,258,985	2,389,388
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 7,739,481	\$ 7,132,746

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-5

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See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-7

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Net cash provided by (used in) continuing operations	(254,829)	596,570	8,775
Net cash provided by (used in) discontinued operations	13,637	(7,607)	76,903
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(30,936)	15,064	(17,743)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(272,128)	604,027	67,935
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	1,293,161	689,134	621,199
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 1,021,033	\$ 1,293,161	\$ 689,134
Supplemental cash flow information			
Cash paid for interest from continuing operations	\$ 84,136	\$ 86,024	\$ 87,094
Income tax payments, net from continuing operations	73,439	9,632	53,772

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

F-8

Table of Contents

We also evaluate the presentation of revenue on a gross versus a net basis. The consensus of the authoritative accounting literature is that the presentation of revenue as the gross amount billed to a customer because it has earned revenue from the sale of goods or services or the net amount retained (that is, the amount billed to a customer less the amount paid to a supplier) because it has earned a commission or fee is a matter of judgment that depends on the relevant facts and circumstances. In making an evaluation of this issue, some of the factors that should be considered are: whether we are the primary obligor in the arrangement (strong indicator); whether we have general supply risk (before customer order is placed or upon customer return) (strong indicator); and whether we have latitude in establishing price. The guidance clearly indicates that the evaluations of these factors, which at times can be contradictory, are subject to significant judgment and subjectivity. If the conclusion drawn is that we perform as an agent or a broker without assuming the risks and rewards of ownership of goods, revenue should be reported on a net basis. For our primary transaction-based revenue models, discussed below, we have determined net presentation is appropriate for the majority of revenue transactions.

We offer travel products and services on a stand-alone and package basis primarily through the following business models: the merchant model, the agency model and the advertising model.

Under the merchant model, we facilitate the booking of hotel rooms, airline seats, car rentals and destination services from our travel suppliers and we are the merchant of record for such bookings. The majority of our merchant transactions relate to hotel bookings.

Under the agency model, we act as the agent in the transaction, passing reservations booked by the traveler to the relevant travel provider. We receive commissions or ticketing fees from the travel supplier and/or traveler. For certain agency airline, hotel and car transactions, we also receive fees from global distribution systems partners that control the computer systems through which these reservations are booked.

Under the advertising model, we offer travel and non-travel advertisers access to a potential source of incremental traffic and transactions through our various media and advertising offerings on trivago and our transaction-based websites.

Merchant Hotel. Our travelers pay us for merchant hotel transactions prior to departing on their trip, generally when they book the reservation. We record the payment in deferred merchant bookings until the stay occurs, at which point we record the revenue. In certain nonrefundable, nonchangeable transactions where we have no significant post-delivery obligations, we record revenue when the traveler completes the transaction on our website, less a reserve for chargebacks and cancellations based on historical experience. Amounts received from customers are presented net of amounts paid to suppliers. In certain instances when a supplier invoices us for less than the cost we accrued, we generally recognize those amounts as revenue six months in arrears, net of an allowance, when we determine it is not probable that we will be required to pay the supplier, based on historical experience and contract terms. We generally contract in advance with lodging providers to obtain access to room allotments at wholesale rates. Certain contracts specifically identify the number of potential rooms and the negotiated rate of the rooms to which we may have access over the terms of the contracts, which generally range from one to three years. Other contracts are not specific with respect to the number of rooms and the rates of the rooms to which we may have access over the terms of the contracts. In either case we may return unbooked hotel room allotments with no obligation to the lodging providers within a period specified in each contract. For hotel rooms that are cancelled by the traveler after the specified period of time, we charge the traveler a cancellation fee or penalty that approximates the amount a hotel may invoice us for the cancellation.

Agency and Merchant Air. We record revenue on air transactions when the traveler books the transaction, as we have no significant post-delivery obligations. We record a reserve for chargebacks and cancellations at the time of the transaction based on historical experience.

- (1) Reflects the one-for-two reverse stock split on December 20, 2011.
- (2) Reflects the equitable adjustment to the exercise prices and number of outstanding stock options necessary to maintain the intrinsic value of those awards immediately prior to and following the spin-off.
- (3) Outstanding options as of December 31, 2011 represent options outstanding after giving effect to the one-for-two reverse stock split and spin-off adjustments made in order to maintain the intrinsic value of those awards immediately prior to and immediately following the transaction.

F-27

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- (3) Outstanding RSUs as of December 31, 2011 represent RSUs outstanding after giving effect to one-for-two reverse stock split and spin-off adjustments made in order to maintain the fair value of those awards immediately prior to and immediately following the transaction.

F-28

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Unrealized gains	(8,999)	(15,396)
Property and equipment	(63,379)	(93,867)
Other	(635)	(1,276)
Total deferred tax liabilities	\$ (535,010)	\$ (450,977)
Net deferred tax liability	\$ (353,251)	\$ (240,732)

F-30

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(269)
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Net income attributable to Expedia, Inc.	\$ 280,171
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F-43

Table of Contents**NOTE 19 Valuation and Qualifying Accounts**

The following table presents the changes in our valuation and qualifying accounts. Other reserves primarily include our accrual of the cost associated with purchases made on our website related to the use of fraudulent credit cards charged-back due to payment disputes and cancellation fees.

Description	Balance of Beginning of Period	Charges to Earnings	Charges to Other Accounts ⁽¹⁾ (In thousands)	Deductions	Balance at End of Period
2013					
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 10,771	\$ 6,706	\$ 3,410	\$ (9,332)	\$ 11,555
Other reserves	11,195				15,891
2012					
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 7,959	\$ 3,479	\$ 585	\$ (1,252)	\$ 10,771
Other reserves	11,114				11,195
2011					
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 6,930	\$ 4,095	\$ 120	\$ (3,186)	\$ 7,959
Other reserves	7,797				11,114

(1) Charges to other accounts primarily relates to amounts acquired through acquisitions and net translation adjustments.

Table of Contents

NOTE 20 Quarterly Financial Information (Unaudited)

	December 31	Three Months Ended		March 31
		September 30	June 30	
(In thousands, except per share data)				
Year ended December 31, 2013				
Revenue	\$ 1,152,015	\$ 1,401,860	\$ 1,205,017	\$ 1,012,367
Operating income (loss)	138,711	238,691	94,286	(105,628)
Net income (loss) from continuing operations	93,987	166,724	63,015	(107,368)
Net income (loss) attributable to Expedia, Inc.	94,717	170,859	71,500	(104,226)
Earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations attributable to Expedia, Inc. available to common stockholders:				
Basic earnings (loss) per share ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.72	\$ 1.25	\$ 0.52	\$ (0.77)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share ⁽¹⁾	0.70	1.22	0.51	(0.77)
Earnings (loss) per share attributable to Expedia, Inc. available to common stockholders:				
Basic earnings (loss) per share ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.72	\$ 1.25	\$ 0.52	\$ (0.77)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share ⁽¹⁾	0.70	1.22	0.51	(0.77)
Year ended December 31, 2012				
Revenue	\$ 974,859	\$ 1,199,020	\$ 1,039,980	\$ 816,488
Operating income ⁽²⁾	1,510	227,090	154,441	48,683
Net income from continuing operations ⁽³⁾	7,095	168,188	106,109	21,587
Discontinued operations, net of taxes	(193)	1,543		(23,889)
Net income (loss) attributable to Expedia, Inc.	6,734	171,477	105,241	(3,281)
Earnings per share from continuing operations attributable to Expedia, Inc. available to common stockholders:				
Basic earnings per share ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.05	\$ 1.25	\$ 0.79	\$ 0.15
Diluted earnings per share ⁽¹⁾	0.05	1.20	0.76	0.15
Earnings per share attributable to Expedia, Inc. available to common stockholders:				
Basic earnings (loss) per share ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.05	\$ 1.26	\$ 0.79	\$ (0.02)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share ⁽¹⁾	0.05	1.21	0.76	(0.02)

- Earnings per share is computed independently for each of the quarters presented. Therefore, the sum of the quarterly earnings per share may not equal the total computed for the year. In addition, for 2011, the per share information attributable to Expedia, Inc. common shareholders reflects the one-for-two reverse stock split in connection with the spin-off.
- During the fourth quarter of 2012, we recognized \$110 million related to monies expected to be paid in advance of litigation related to Hawaii's General Excise Tax.
- The effective tax rate for the fourth quarter of 2012 was 144.4% primarily due to lower than previously estimated full year pre-tax income, driven by the tax reserves accrued during the quarter related to Hawaii.

NOTE 21 Guarantor and Non-Guarantor Supplemental Financial Information

Condensed consolidating financial information of Expedia, Inc. (the Parent), our subsidiaries that are guarantors of our debt facility and instruments (the Guarantor Subsidiaries), and our subsidiaries that are not guarantors of our debt facility and instruments (the Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries) is shown below. The debt facility and instruments are guaranteed by certain of our wholly-owned domestic subsidiaries and rank equally in

Table of Contents

right of payment with all of our existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated obligations. The guarantees are full, unconditional, joint and several with the exception of certain customary automatic subsidiary release provisions. In this financial information, the Parent and Guarantor Subsidiaries account for investments in their wholly-owned subsidiaries using the equity method.

In connection with the spin-off, TripAdvisor Holdings, LLC and TripAdvisor LLC, both post-spin-off subsidiaries of TripAdvisor, were released from their guarantees of obligations under our existing debt facility and instruments. The discontinued operations of TripAdvisor and its subsidiaries have been presented within the following condensed consolidating financial statements within Guarantor Subsidiaries and Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries consistent with the classification in prior periods.

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATION

Year Ended December 31, 2013

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries (In thousands)	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenue	\$	\$ 3,849,746	\$ 970,087	\$ (48,574)	\$ 4,771,259
Costs and expenses:					
Cost of revenue		797,801	235,753	4,480	1,038,034
Selling and marketing		1,492,370	756,767	(52,992)	2,196,145
Technology and content		399,763	178,052	5	577,820
General and administrative		216,551	160,594	(67)	377,078
Amortization of intangible assets		3,042	68,689		71,731
Acquisition-related and other			66,472		66,472
Legal reserves, occupancy tax and other		77,919			77,919
Intercompany (income) expense, net		731,867	(731,867)		
Operating income		130,433	235,627		366,060
Other income (expense):					
Equity in pre-tax earnings of consolidated subsidiaries	285,456	234,869		(520,325)	
Other, net	(83,006)	7,394	10,245		(65,367)
Total other income (expense), net	202,450	242,263	10,245	(520,325)	(65,367)
Income before income taxes	202,450	372,696	245,872	(520,325)	300,693
Provision for income taxes	30,400	(81,170)	(33,565)		(84,335)
Net income	232,850	291,526	212,307	(520,325)	216,358
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests			16,492		16,492
Net income attributable to Expedia, Inc.	\$ 232,850	\$ 291,526	\$ 228,799	\$ (520,325)	\$ 232,850
Comprehensive income attributable to Expedia, Inc.	\$ 232,850	\$ 290,857	\$ 247,643	\$ (520,325)	\$ 251,025

Table of Contents**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATION**

Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries (In thousands)	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenue	\$	\$ 3,490,462	\$ 546,204	\$ (6,319)	\$ 4,030,347
Costs and expenses:					
Cost of revenue		719,121	178,010	1,473	898,604
Selling and marketing		1,271,163	458,565	(8,691)	1,721,037
Technology and content		355,567	129,860	(529)	484,898
General and administrative		220,360	123,566	1,428	345,354
Amortization of intangible assets		6,444	25,261		31,705
Legal reserves, occupancy tax and other		117,025			117,025
Intercompany (income) expense, net		692,325	(692,325)		
Operating income		108,457	323,267		431,724
Other income (expense):					
Equity in pre-tax earnings of consolidated subsidiaries	356,110	336,173		(692,283)	
Other, net	(83,306)	(25,079)	26,718		(81,667)
Total other income (expense), net	272,804	311,094	26,718	(692,283)	(81,667)
Income before income taxes	272,804	419,551	349,985	(692,283)	350,057
Provision for income taxes	29,906	(60,245)	(16,739)		(47,078)
Income from continuing operations	302,710	359,306	333,246	(692,283)	302,979
Discontinued operations, net of taxes	(22,539)				(22,539)
Net income	280,171	359,306	333,246	(692,283)	280,440
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests			(269)		(269)
Net income attributable to Expedia, Inc.	\$ 280,171	\$ 359,306	\$ 332,977	\$ (692,283)	\$ 280,171
Comprehensive income attributable to Expedia, Inc.	\$ 280,171	\$ 359,921	\$ 349,734	\$ (692,283)	\$ 297,543

F-48

Table of Contents**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATION****Year Ended December 31, 2011**

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries (In thousands)	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenue	\$	\$ 3,041,755	\$ 424,018	\$ (16,764)	\$ 3,449,009
Costs and expenses:					
Cost of revenue		648,219	111,868	1,185	761,272
Selling and marketing		1,088,145	404,409	(17,913)	1,474,641
Technology and content		297,859	83,388	(248)	380,999
General and administrative		213,594	95,902	212	309,708
Amortization of intangible assets		4,988	16,937		21,925
Legal reserves, occupancy tax and other		20,855			20,855
Intercompany (income) expense, net		597,105	(597,105)		
Operating income		170,990	308,619		479,609
Other income (expense):					
Equity in pre-tax earnings of consolidated subsidiaries	382,403	244,429		(626,832)	
Other, net	(83,421)	44,288	(38,404)		(77,537)
Total other income (expense), net	298,982	288,717	(38,404)	(626,832)	(77,537)
Income before income taxes	298,982	459,707	270,215	(626,832)	402,072
Provision for income taxes	25,050	(73,165)	(27,616)		(75,731)
Income from continuing operations	324,032	386,542	242,599	(626,832)	326,341
Discontinued operations, net of taxes	148,262	140,200	32,464	(172,664)	148,262
Net income	472,294	526,742	275,063	(799,496)	474,603
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests			(2,309)		(2,309)
Net income attributable to Expedia, Inc.	\$ 472,294	\$ 526,742	\$ 272,754	\$ (799,496)	\$ 472,294
Comprehensive income attributable to Expedia, Inc.	\$ 472,294	\$ 522,778	\$ 268,171	\$ (799,496)	\$ 463,747

Table of Contents**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET**

December 31, 2013

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries (In thousands)	Eliminations	Consolidated
ASSETS					
Total current assets	\$ 155,368	\$ 2,970,417	\$ 986,293	\$ (1,892,791)	\$ 2,219,287
Investment in subsidiaries	4,622,473	1,454,747		(6,077,220)	
Intangible assets, net		639,834	471,207		1,111,041
Goodwill		2,436,533	1,227,141		3,663,674
Other assets, net	4,069	538,572	202,838		745,479
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 4,781,910	\$ 8,040,103	\$ 2,887,479	\$ (7,970,011)	\$ 7,739,481

LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY

Total current liabilities	\$ 1,273,513	\$ 2,970,916	\$ 942,743	\$ (1,892,791)	\$ 3,294,381
Long-term debt	1,249,412				1,249,412
Other liabilities		432,877	503,826		936,703
Stockholders' equity	2,258,985	4,636,310	1,440,910	(6,077,220)	2,258,985
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY	\$ 4,781,910	\$ 8,040,103	\$ 2,887,479	\$ (7,970,011)	\$ 7,739,481

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET

December 31, 2012

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries (In thousands)	Eliminations	Consolidated
ASSETS					
Total current assets	\$ 137,942	\$ 2,700,968	\$ 676,318	\$ (872,962)	\$ 2,642,266
Investment in subsidiaries	4,277,954	1,188,871		(5,466,825)	
Intangible assets, net		634,853	186,566		821,419
Goodwill		2,436,533	579,137		3,015,670
Other assets, net	4,790	473,439	175,162		653,391
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 4,420,686	\$ 7,434,664	\$ 1,617,183	\$ (6,339,787)	\$ 7,132,746
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY					
Total current liabilities	\$ 781,953	\$ 2,735,227	\$ 365,857	\$ (872,962)	\$ 3,010,075
Long-term debt	1,249,345				1,249,345
Other liabilities		415,465	68,473		483,938
Stockholders' equity	2,389,388	4,283,972	1,182,853	(5,466,825)	2,389,388
	\$ 4,420,686	\$ 7,434,664	\$ 1,617,183	\$ (6,339,787)	\$ 7,132,746

**TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS
EQUITY**

F-50

Table of Contents**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS****Year Ended December 31, 2013**

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidated
	(In thousands)			
Operating activities:				
Net cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations	\$	\$ 33,201	\$ 729,999	\$ 763,200
Investing activities:				
Capital expenditures, including internal-use software and website development		(243,428)	(65,153)	(308,581)
Purchases of investments		(932,011)	(284,580)	(1,216,591)
Sales and maturities of investments		1,193,948	308,628	1,502,576
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired			(541,247)	(541,247)
Other, net		40,850	(2,520)	38,330
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities from continuing operations		59,359	(584,872)	(525,513)
Financing activities:				
Purchases of treasury stock	(522,900)			(522,900)
Proceeds from issuance of treasury stock	25,273			25,273
Payment of dividends to stockholders	(75,760)			(75,760)
Proceeds from exercise of equity awards	52,134		4,702	56,836
Transfers (to) from related parties	482,975	(482,975)		
Other, net	38,278	7,565	(21,808)	24,035
Net cash used in financing activities from continuing operations		(475,410)	(17,106)	(492,516)
Net cash provided by (used in) continuing operations		(382,850)	128,021	(254,829)
Net cash provided by discontinued operations		13,637		13,637
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(31,260)	324	(30,936)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(400,473)	128,345	(272,128)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		1,007,156	286,005	1,293,161
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	\$ 606,683	\$ 414,350	\$ 1,021,033

F-51

Table of Contents

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year Ended December 31, 2012

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidated
	(In thousands)			
Operating activities:				
Net cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations	\$	\$ 1,008,600	\$ 228,582	\$ 1,237,182
Investing activities:				
Capital expenditures, including internal-use software and website development		(191,423)	(44,274)	(235,697)
Purchases of investments		(1,518,142)	(355,377)	(1,873,519)
Sales and maturities of investments		1,628,365	327,590	1,955,955
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired			(199,360)	(199,360)
Other, net		(12,954)	(2,250)	(15,204)
Net cash used in investing activities from continuing operations		(94,154)	(273,671)	(367,825)
Financing activities:				
Treasury stock activity	(417,571)			(417,571)
Payment of dividends to stockholders	(130,423)			(130,423)
Proceeds from exercise of equity awards	238,001		3,192	241,193
Transfers (to) from related parties	268,893	(268,893)		
Other, net	41,100	(2,292)	(4,794)	34,014
Net cash used in financing activities from continuing operations		(271,185)	(1,602)	(272,787)
Net cash provided by (used in) continuing operations		643,261	(46,691)	596,570
Net cash used in discontinued operations		(7,607)		(7,607)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		14,250	814	15,064
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		649,904	(45,877)	604,027
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		357,252	331,882	689,134
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	\$ 1,007,156	\$ 286,005	\$ 1,293,161

F-52

Table of Contents**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

Year Ended December 31, 2011

	Parent	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidated
	(In thousands)			
Operating activities:				
Net cash provided by operating activities from continuing operations	\$	\$ 527,448	\$ 298,281	\$ 825,729
Investing activities:				
Capital expenditures, including internal-use software and website development		(179,159)	(28,678)	(207,837)
Purchases of investments		(1,425,578)	(297,772)	(1,723,350)
Sales and maturities of investments		1,359,439	147,801	1,507,240
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired			(35,221)	(35,221)
Other, net		(6,190)	1,898	(4,292)
Net cash used in investing activities from continuing operations		(251,488)	(211,972)	(463,460)
Financing activities:				
Treasury stock activity	(294,027)			(294,027)
Payment of dividends to stockholders	(76,550)			(76,550)
Proceeds from exercise of equity awards	30,003		4,486	34,489
Transfers (to) from related parties	333,303	(333,303)		
Other, net	7,271	(4,285)	(20,392)	(17,406)
Net cash used in financing activities from continuing operations		(337,588)	(15,906)	(353,494)
Net cash provided by (used in) continuing operations		(61,628)	70,403	8,775
Net cash provided by discontinued operations		76,903		76,903
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(19,539)	1,796	(17,743)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(4,264)	72,199	67,935
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		361,516	259,683	621,199
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$	\$ 357,252	\$ 331,882	\$ 689,134

Table of Contents**Index to Exhibits**

Exhibit No.	Exhibit Description	Filed Herewith	Incorporated by Reference			
			Form	SEC File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date
2.1	Separation Agreement by and between Expedia, Inc. and IAC/InterActiveCorp, dated as of August 9, 2005		10-Q	000-51447	2.1	11/14/2005
2.2	Separation Agreement by and between Expedia, Inc. and TripAdvisor, Inc., dated as of December 20, 2011		8-K	000-51447	2.1	12/27/2011
2.3	Share Purchase Agreement, dated as of December 21, 2012, by and among Expedia, Inc., trivago GmbH, a wholly owned subsidiary of Expedia and the shareholders of trivago GmbH party thereto.		8-K	000-51447	2.1	12/21/2012
2.4	Shareholders Agreement, dated as of December 21, 2012 by and among trivago GmbH, Expedia, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Expedia and certain shareholders of trivago GmbH.		8-K	000-51447	2.2	12/21/2012
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation of Expedia, Inc.		8-K	000-51447	3.1	12/27/2011
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Expedia, Inc.		8-K	000-51447	3.3	08/15/2005
4.1	Amended and Restated Warrant Agreement, dated as of October 25, 2011, between Expedia, Inc. and Mellon Investor Services LLC, as equity warrant agent.		S-4/A	333-135828	4.1	10/31/2011
4.2	Indenture, dated as of August 21, 2006, among Expedia, Inc., as Issuer, the Subsidiary Guarantors from time to time parties thereto, and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee, relating to Expedia, Inc. s 7.456% Senior Notes due 2018		10-Q	000-51447	4.1	11/14/2006
4.3	First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of January 19, 2007, among Expedia, Inc., the Subsidiary Guarantors party thereto and The Bank of New York Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee		S-4	333-140195	4.2	01/25/2007

Table of Contents

Exhibit No.	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference				
		Filed Herewith	Form	SEC File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date
4.4	Indenture, dated as of August 5, 2010, among Expedia, Inc., as Issuer, the Guarantors party thereto, and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A., as Trustee, governing Expedia, Inc.'s 5.95% Senior Notes due 2020		8-K	000-51447	4.1	08/10/2010
10.1	Amended and Restated Governance Agreement among Expedia, Inc., Liberty Interactive Corporation and Barry Diller, dated as of December 20, 2011		8-K	000-51447	10.1	12/27/2011
10.2	Tax Sharing Agreement by and between Expedia, Inc. and IAC/InterActiveCorp, dated as of August 9, 2005		10-Q	000-51447	10.10	11/14/2005
10.3	Employee Matters Agreement by and between Expedia, Inc. and IAC/InterActiveCorp, dated as of August 9, 2005		10-Q	000-51447	10.11	11/14/2005
10.4	Tax Sharing Agreement by and between Expedia, Inc. and TripAdvisor, Inc., dated as of December 20, 2011		8-K	000-51447	10.2	12/27/2011
10.5	Employee Matters Agreement by and between Expedia, Inc. and TripAdvisor, Inc., dated as of December 20, 2011		8-K	000-51447	10.3	12/27/2011
10.6	Transition Services Agreement by and between Expedia, Inc. and TripAdvisor, Inc., dated as of December 20, 2011		8-K	000-51447	10.4	12/27/2011
10.7	Credit Agreement dated as of February 8, 2010, among Expedia, Inc., a Delaware corporation, Expedia, Inc., a Washington corporation, Travelscape, LLC, a Nevada limited liability company; TripAdvisor LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, Hotwire, Inc., a Delaware corporation, the Lenders from time to time party hereto, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent, and J.P. Morgan Europe Limited, as London Agent.		8-K	000-51447	99.1	02/11/2010

Table of Contents

Exhibit		Incorporated by Reference				
No.	Exhibit Description	Filed Herewith	Form	SEC File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date
10.8	First Amendment dated August 18, 2010 to Credit Agreement dated February 8, 2010		8-K	000-51447	10.1	08/23/2010
10.9	Second Amendment dated August 31, 2011 to Credit Agreement dated February 8, 2010		8-K	000-51447	10.1	09/02/2011
10.10	Third Amendment dated November 8, 2012 to Credit Agreement dated February 8, 2010		8-K	000-51447	10.1	11/09/2012
10.11	Office Building Lease by and between Tower 333 LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, and Expedia, Inc., a Washington corporation, dated June 25, 2007		10-Q	000-51447	10.1	08/03/2007
10.12	Amended and Restated Stockholders Agreement between Liberty Interactive Corporation and Barry Diller, dated as of December 20, 2011		10-K	000-51447	10.11	02/09/2012
10.13*	Second Amended and Restated Expedia, Inc. 2005 Stock and Annual Incentive Plan		DEF 14A	000-51447	Appendix A	04/30/2013
10.14*	Expedia, Inc. 2013 Employee Stock Purchase Plan		DEF14A	000-51447	Appendix B	04/30/2013
10.15*	Expedia, Inc. 2013 International Employee Stock Purchase Plan		DEF 14A	000-51447	Appendix C	04/30/2013
10.16*	Form of Expedia, Inc. Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (Directors)		10-Q	000-51447	10.9	11/14/2005
10.17*	Form of Expedia, Inc. Restricted Stock Unit Agreement (Domestic Employees)		10-Q	000-51447	10.24	11/14/2006
10.18*	Form of Expedia, Inc. Stock Option Agreement (Domestic Employees)		10-Q	000-51447	10.2	04/30/2009
10.19*	Form of Expedia, Inc. Stock Option Agreement (Contingent, Installment Vesting)		10-Q	000-51447	10.3	04/30/2009
10.20*	Form of Expedia, Inc. Stock Option Agreement (Contingent, Cliff Vesting)		10-Q	000-51447	10.4	04/30/2009
10.21*	Summary of Expedia, Inc. Non-Employee Director Compensation Arrangements		10-Q	000-51447	10.1	05/09/2007

E-3

Table of Contents

Exhibit No.	Exhibit Description	Filed Herewith	Form	Incorporated by Reference		
				SEC File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date
10.22*	Amended and Restated Expedia, Inc. Non-Employee Director Deferred Compensation Plan, effective as of January 1, 2009		10-K	000-51447	10.13	02/19/2009
10.23*	Director Compensation Agreements Amended and Restated Expedia, Inc. Executive Deferred Compensation Plan, effective as of January 1, 2009		10-K	000-51447	10.17	02/19/2009
10.24*	Employment Agreement between Dara Khosrowshahi and Expedia, Inc., effective as of August 2, 2012		8-K	000-51447	10.1	08/03/2012
10.25*	Second Amended and Restated Expedia, Inc. Restricted Stock Unit Agreement for Dara Khosrowshahi, dated as of December 20, 2011		8-K	000-51447	10.5	12/27/2011
10.26*	Executive Release of Claims Agreement between Michael B. Adler and Expedia, Inc. (Washington), dated as of September 28, 2011		S-4/A	333-175828	10.15	10/24/2011
10.27*	Stock Option Agreement between IAC/InterActiveCorp and Barry Diller, dated as of June 7, 2005		10-Q**	000-20570	10.8	11/09/2005
10.28*	IAC/InterActiveCorp 2005 Stock and Annual Incentive Plan		S-4/A**	333-124303	Annex J	06/17/2005
10.29*	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Dhiren R. Fonseca and Expedia, Inc., effective as of March 30, 2012		10-Q	000-51447	10.1	04/27/2012
10.30*	Second Amended and Restated Employment Agreement between Dhiren R. Fonseca and Expedia, Inc., effective as of April 13, 2013		8-K	000-51447	10.1	04/23/2013
10.31*	Executive Separation and Release of Claims Agreement between Gary M. Fritz and Expedia, Inc., effective as of March 13, 2012		10-Q	000-51447	10.4	04/27/2012
10.32*	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement by and between Mark D. Okerstrom and Expedia, Inc., effective as of October 20, 2011		S-4/A	333-175828	10.17	10/24/2011

Table of Contents

Exhibit No.	Exhibit Description	Filed Herewith	Incorporated by Reference			
			Form	SEC File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date
10.33*	Employment Agreement by and between Robert J. Dzielak and Expedia, Inc., effective as of May 9, 2012		10-K	000-51447	10.30	02/06/2013
21	Subsidiaries of the Registrant	X				
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	X				
31.1	Certifications of the Chairman and Senior Executive Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	X				
31.2	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	X				
31.3	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	X				
32.1***	Certification of the Chairman and Senior Executive pursuant Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002					
32.2***	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002					
32.3***	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002					
101	The following financial statements from the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, formatted in XBRL: (i) Consolidated Statements of Operations, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iii) Consolidated Balance Sheets, (iv) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity, (v) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (vi) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.	X				

* Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

** Indicates reference to filing of IAC/InterActiveCorp

*** Furnished herewith