

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K/A

(MARK ONE)

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

For the Fiscal Year ended December 31, 1998 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 0-25890

CENTURY BUSINESS SERVICES, INC.
(EXACT NAME OF REGISTRANT AS SPECIFIED IN ITS CHARTER)

DELAWARE

(State or Other Jurisdiction
of Incorporation or Organization)
22-2769024

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

6480 ROCKSIDE WOODS BOULEVARD
SOUTH, SUITE 330
CLEVELAND, OHIO

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

44131

(Zip Code)

(216) 447-9000

Registrant's telephone number, including area code

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(B) OF THE ACT: NONE

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(G) OF THE ACT:
COMMON STOCK, PAR VALUE \$.01
(TITLE OF CLASS)

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
The Nasdaq Stock Market

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 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.

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant is approximately \$576,153,004 as of March 3, 1999. The number of outstanding shares of the Registrant's common stock is 76,152,560 shares as of March 3, 1999.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Part III Portions of the Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement relative to the 1999 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Part IV Portions of previously filed reports and registration statements.

DISCUSSION OF FORM 10-K/A, AMENDED ANNUAL REPORT, FILING

This annual report on Form 10K/A includes additional disclosure items which were added to Items 1 and 2 - Business and Properties - Risk Factors - "We may not realize the full value of our goodwill" and - "Restrictions imposed by independence requirements and conflict of interest rules limit the clients to whom we and attest firms with which we have contractual relationships may provide attestation services". These additional disclosure items have been added as the result of suggested additional disclosures received from the staff of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with a review of the Company's annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998. In addition, the Company is filing a new consent of KPMG LLP.

THE FOLLOWING TEXT IS QUALIFIED IN ITS ENTIRETY BY REFERENCE TO THE MORE DETAILED INFORMATION AND CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (INCLUDING THE NOTES THERETO) APPEARING ELSEWHERE IN THIS ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K. UNLESS THE CONTEXT OTHERWISE REQUIRES, REFERENCES IN THIS ANNUAL REPORT TO "CENTURY" OR THE "COMPANY" SHALL MEAN CENTURY BUSINESS SERVICES, INC., A DELAWARE CORPORATION, AND ITS OPERATING SUBSIDIARIES.

PART I

ITEMS 1 AND 2. BUSINESS AND PROPERTIES

OVERVIEW

Century is a diversified services company which, acting through its subsidiaries, provides professional outsourced business services primarily to small and medium-sized businesses, as well as individuals, governmental entities, and not-for-profit enterprises throughout the United States.

Century offers integrated services in the following areas:

- accounting, tax, valuation, and advisory services
- benefits administration and insurance services
- human resources and payroll services
- performance consulting services
- specialty insurance

Century provides services through a network of more than 200 offices in 36 states, plus approximately 650 Century Small Business Solutions (CSBS) franchisee offices in 47 states. As of December 31, 1998, Century served approximately 102,000 clients, of which approximately 54,000 are serviced through the CSBS franchisee network. Management estimates that its clients have more than 1.4 million employees including 400,000 employed by clients of the CSBS franchisee network.

Century was originally incorporated in Delaware in 1987 under the name Stout Associates, Inc., and was acquired by Republic Industries, Inc. in 1992. In April 1995, Republic spun-off its hazardous waste operations (including Century's predecessor company) to stockholders. Re-named Republic Environmental Systems, Inc., Century began trading on the Nasdaq National Market under the symbol "RESI" until June 24, 1996, when it began trading under the symbol "IASI" anticipating the merger with Century Surety Company and Commercial Surety Agency, Inc., which resulted in a change of its name to "International Alliance Services, Inc." This name change signaled a move away from the hazardous waste business. Century divested of RESI and all remaining hazardous waste operations in 1997. On December 23, 1997, Century changed its name to Century Business Services, Inc. and began trading under the symbol "CBIZ." See "-- Liquidity and Capital Resources."

Century initiated an acquisition program in December 1996 to expand its operations rapidly in the professional outsourced business services industry. Since that time, Century has acquired the businesses of 107 companies, 68 of which were acquired in 1998. The majority of these acquisitions have been accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. During 1998, Century's acquisitions resulted in significant increases in goodwill, and Century anticipates that such increases will continue as a result of future acquisitions. Goodwill was approximately \$293.4 million at December 31, 1998. Century amortizes goodwill on a straight-line basis over periods not exceeding 40 years.

From January 1, 1999 to March 4, 1999, Century completed the acquisition of five accounting, tax, valuation, and advisory service businesses. The aggregate purchase price of these acquisitions was approximately \$9.0 million, excluding future contingent consideration of up to \$1.3 million in cash and 148,549 shares of restricted common stock (estimated stock value of \$1.2 million at acquisition) based on the acquired companies ability to meet or exceed certain performance goals. All of these transactions will be accounted for under the

purchase method of accounting. In addition the Company has entered into letters of agreement with eight companies.

Century believes that substantial additional acquisition opportunities exist in the professional outsourced business services industry. Century's strategy is to grow aggressively as a diversified services company by expanding its professional outsourced business services through internal growth and additional acquisitions.

Century's principal executive office is located at 6480 Rockside Woods Blvd., South, Suite 330, Cleveland, Ohio 44131 and its telephone number is 216-447-9000.

BUSINESS STRATEGY

Century's business strategy is to grow aggressively in the professional outsourced business services industry. Century plans to implement its business strategy through internal growth and by acquiring and integrating existing businesses that provide outsourced business services.

Internal growth is anticipated primarily from:

- cross-serving Century's business services to its existing customer base
- attracting new customers with its diverse business services offering
- realizing economies of scale through the integration of its business services to combine its purchasing of products and services on a national scale and reduce the costs of those products and services as a result of volume discounts
- eliminating redundant processes for maximum operating efficiency

Century recognized the need for an approach supporting the distribution of services throughout its nationally dispersed network of business services firms and developed an organizational framework for cross-serving. This framework created an organizational strategy that overlays Century's service and products. Within this organizational framework, Century has established Biz Centers, leadership councils, and expert networks to support Century's trusted advisors.

Integration plans are carried out through a Century integration team. Integration team members are dispatched when a new member company is acquired and are responsible for overseeing the integration of the new company into the Century structure.

Century generally targets acquisitions in markets where it currently operates and where the prospects are favorable to increase its market share to become a significant provider of a comprehensive range of outsourced business services. Century's strategy is to acquire selectively companies that generally:

- have a strong potential for cross-serving among Century's subsidiaries
- have strong, energetic and entrepreneurial leadership
- have healthy historic and expected future internal growth
- can add to the level and breadth of services offered by Century thereby enhancing its competitive advantage over other outsourced business services providers
- have a strong income and cash flow stream

Internal acquisition teams and contacts in the outsourced business services industry help Century identify, evaluate and acquire businesses in attractive markets. Acquisition candidates are evaluated by a comprehensive process including operational, legal and financial due diligence reviews. As opportunities are identified and tested against such criteria, Century may acquire additional outsourced business providers throughout the United States.

During 1998, Century continued its strategic acquisition program, purchasing the businesses of 68 complementary companies. These acquisitions comprise the following:

- fifty-one accounting, tax, valuation, and advisory services companies
- fourteen benefits administration and insurance services companies
- three performance consulting services companies

The aggregate purchase price of these acquisitions was approximately \$194.0 million, excluding future contingent consideration of up to \$22.6 million in cash and/or notes and 3.4 million shares of restricted common stock (estimated stock value of \$33.0 million at acquisition) based on the acquired companies' ability to meet or exceed certain performance goals. The aggregate purchase price, comprised of cash payments, issuances of promissory notes, and issuances of common stock, has been allocated to Century's net assets based upon their respective fair market values. See Note 2 to the Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements contained herein.

OUTSOURCED BUSINESS SERVICES

GENERAL

Through its subsidiaries, Century provides a wide range of integrated business primarily to small and medium-sized businesses, as well as individuals, governmental entities, and not-for-profit enterprises throughout the United States. Century's goal is to be the nation's leading provider of outsourced business services to its target markets. Century's strategies to achieve this goal include:

- continuing to provide clients with a broad range of high-quality products and services
- continuing to expand locally through internal growth by:
 - increasing the number of clients it serves; and
 - increasing the number of services it provides to existing clients
- continuing to expand nationally through acquisitions

The following is a description of the outsourced business services currently offered by Century.

OPERATIONS -- OUTSOURCED BUSINESS SERVICES

Accounting, Tax, Valuation, and Advisory Services. Century offers tax planning and preparation, cash flow management, strategic planning, consulting services for outsourced departments, and record-keeping assistance. In addition to federal, state and local tax return preparation, Century provides tax projections based on financial and investment alternatives and assists in appropriate tax structuring of business transactions such as mergers and acquisitions. Century also offers quarterly and year-end payroll tax reporting, corporate, partnership and fiduciary tax planning and return preparation. Century offers small and medium-sized businesses the opportunity to outsource their back-office functions and many of Century's subsidiaries serve as outsourced chief financial officers to their clients. Century also offers financial investment analysis, succession planning, retirement planning, estate planning, and profitability, operational and efficiency enhancement consulting to a number of specialized industries. Century does not currently offer and does not intend to offer audit services in the future and does not purchase the "audit divisions" of any accounting businesses it acquires.

Century offers appraisals and valuations of commercial tangible and intangible assets and valuations of financial securities. Century conducts real estate valuations for financing feasibility marketability and market value studies and performs business enterprise and capital stock valuations for mergers and acquisitions, estate planning, employee stock ownership trusts, sale, purchase and litigation purposes. Century assists in asset allocation issues, fixed asset insurance matters, fixed asset tracking, specialized valuation consulting, investment transfer planning and other valuation services.

Century offers a wide range of information technology services, from creating strategic technology plans to developing and implementing software and hardware solutions. Specifically, CBIZ Technologies, Century's division responsible for information technology consulting, provides strategic technology planning, project management, development, design and implementation of both wide access networks and local access networks, and accounting software selection and implementation. Century utilizes a methodology in which business needs drive technology, leading to appropriate technical solutions for Century's small and medium-sized information technology clients.

Benefits Administration and Insurance Services. Century offers comprehensive employee benefits and consulting services. These include the design, implementation and administration of 401(k) plans, profit sharing plans, defined benefit plans, money purchase plans and actuarial services. Century also assists in the choice of health and welfare benefits such as group health insurance plans, dental and vision care programs, group life insurance programs, accidental death and dismemberment or disability programs, voluntary insurance programs, health care and dependent care spending accounts and premium reimbursement plans. Century offers communications services to inform and educate employees about their benefit programs. Century also offers executive benefits consulting on non-qualified retirement plans and business continuation plans. Moreover, several of Century's subsidiaries offer Registered Investment Advisory Services, including Investment Policy Statements (IPS), mutual fund selection based on IPS and ongoing mutual fund monitoring.

Century entered into a strategic alliance in December 1998 to create a teamwork approach that enables firms to meet growing consumer need for integrated financial services. Century Retirement and Wealth Management Services, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Century, entered into a strategic national alliance with Merrill Lynch, a financial advisory service firm. Under this alliance, if any of Century's clients within its small to mid-sized business and individual national client base identifies a need for financial products or services, Century will refer the client to Merrill Lynch. For each such referral that results in the client purchasing any financial products or services, Merrill Lynch will pay a fee to Century Retirement & Wealth Management, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Century Business Services, Inc., the amount of which depends on the products or services purchased.

Century entered into an agreement to form a strategic alliance with National Planning Corporation, an affiliate of Jackson National Life Insurance Company, for the development and distribution of financial and insurance products. National Planning Corporation, a full-service securities broker-dealer, will provide Century's large number of licensed brokers with training, compliance/supervision, operational support and assistance in the development and distribution of customized financial and insurance products. This alliance will enable Century's licensed brokers to provide their clients with private label and co-branded financial and insurance services and products.

Human Resources and Payroll Services. Century offers executive search and placement, outplacement, organizational and management training and development, personnel records and employment process administration, regulatory compliance training, employment relations audits, organizational structure and executive compensation analyses, opinion surveys, and supervisory training. Century also provides pre-employment screening, specialized systems such as applicant skill evaluations, customer contact monitoring, and employee assessment and selection. Century has developed detailed personnel guides, which set forth a systematic approach to administering personnel policies and practices, including recruiting, discipline and termination procedures. In addition, Century reviews and revises, if necessary, personnel policies and employee handbooks and creates customized handbooks for its clients.

Century processes time and attendance data to calculate and produce employee paychecks, direct deposits and reports for its clients. Century's system is highly configurable to meet the specialized needs of each client yet maintains the ability to provide high-volume processing. Century's system integrates with the client's general ledger, human resources and time attendance systems. Many sophisticated features, including the automatic enrollment and tracking of paid time off, pro-ration of compensation for new hires, integrated garnishment processing, escrow services and funds administration services are available. Century assumes responsibility for payroll and attendant record-keeping, payroll tax deposits, payroll tax reporting and all federal, state, county and city payroll tax reports (including 941s, 940s, W-2s, W-3s, W-4s and W-5s), state unemployment taxes,

employee file maintenance, unemployment claims and monitoring and responding to changing regulatory requirements. Century also represents clients before tax authorities in payroll tax disputes and inquiries.

Century entered into a strategic alliance in the first quarter of 1999. In order to expand Century's payroll services nationwide, an alliance was formed with privately held Computing Resources, Inc. The alliance will provide national private label payroll processing, tax services and customer service to Century's clients and their employees and will establish a customer service and print/distribution center to support payroll customers in each of Century's major markets.

Performance Consulting Services. Century offers assistance with the development and implementation of strategies and programs to manage change and improve bottom-line results. Various methods, including executive coaching, instructional design, training delivery, and leadership development are used to achieve these goals. Century's performance consulting services help companies define immediate and long-term goals, pinpoint barriers to success, and implement performance improvement processes.

OPERATIONS -- SPECIALTY INSURANCE SERVICES

Century provides specialty insurance and bonding services primarily to small and medium-sized companies throughout the United States. Century's insurance and bonding business is focused on niche insurance and surety coverages known as "non-standard" or specialty coverages. These terms refer to risks regarded as higher than standard or normal risks and risk groups regarded as too small or too specialized to permit profitable underwriting by larger, "standard market" insurance companies. Century employs reinsurance to limit its exposure on policies and bonds.

Century offers commercial product lines for a wide variety of specialty risk groups, including but not limited to small construction; restaurants, bars, and taverns; small commercial and retail establishments; and sun tanning salons. Century's commercial product lines business is produced by a network of brokers and agents. In late 1997, Century implemented a strategy to establish multiple regional underwriting offices, in an effort to market and service new business more efficiently. See "-- Regulation."

Century's specialty insurance subsidiaries employ reinsurance to limit exposure on the policies and bonds they write. Although the ceding of reinsurance does not discharge an insurer from its primary legal liability to a policyholder, the reinsuring company assumes the related liability. Reinsurance programs include "treaties" that cover all business in a defined class and "facultative" reinsurance that covers individual risks. Century generally retains from \$50,000 to \$200,000 of each commercial line anticipated risk, depending on the program. Numerous domestic and international reinsurers support these various programs in different combinations. Generally, Century's reinsurers are rated A- or better by A.M. Best, a leading rating agency of insurance companies and reinsurers, and demonstrate capital and surplus in excess of \$120 million (collectively in excess of \$30 billion). Cessions are diversified so that most reinsurance treaties (excluding facultative arrangements) are supported by more than one reinsurer and no one reinsurer participates in all of Century's reinsurance programs.

SALES AND MARKETING NETWORK AND ACCOUNT MANAGEMENT

Century's key competitive factors in obtaining clients for business services are:

- a strong existing sales network and marketing program,
- established relationships and the ability to match client requirements with available services and
- products at competitive prices.

Century believes that by combining a local entrepreneurial brand name with the name and resources of a national company, it will be able to maximize its market penetration. Century expects that as it expands through internal growth and acquisitions, it is able to take advantage of economies of scale in purchasing a range of services and products and cross-serving new products and services to existing clients who do not currently utilize all of the services Century offers.

Century intends to utilize its Century Small Business Solutions, Inc. (CSBS) network of approximately 650 entrepreneurial franchisee sales offices to distribute services and products to CSBS's network of approximately 54,000 customers. The franchisees can market to their customers the broad array of services and products offered by Century. In the process, the franchisees can enhance customer loyalty, receive compensation for additional sales and provide additional revenue to both the Century subsidiary providing the service or products and to CSBS, as the franchisor.

In marketing its specialty insurance services, Century attempts to identify and exploit non-standard niches where management believes the actual risk is significantly less than the perceived risk at which the coverage is defined and priced, or where Century (because of its smaller size and lower overhead) is able to underwrite coverages more economically than larger carriers. Many non-standard insurance products can be marketed on an excess and surplus lines basis, which means that the carrier is not fully admitted in a given state but instead satisfies a less restrictive threshold of regulatory scrutiny, known as "eligibility," to write excess and surplus lines (E&S). E&S eligibility offers Century much more flexibility than it would have as an admitted carrier, including exemption from rate and form filing requirements that apply to admitted carriers, and the ability to adjust prices and coverages faster than admitted carriers. Where competitive or regulatory requirements necessitate the use of admitted carriers, Century uses its admitted subsidiaries, thereby reaching a market of 42 states. Century employs reinsurance arrangements to market certain products in all 50 states.

COMPETITION

The professional outsourced business services industry is a highly fragmented and competitive industry, with a majority of industry participants (such as accounting, employee benefits, payroll firms or PEOs) offering only one or a limited number of services. Competition is based primarily on customer relationships, range and quality of services or product offerings, customer service, timeliness and geographic proximity. Century competes with a small number of multi-location regional or national operators and a large number of relatively small independent operators in local markets. Century's competitors in the professional outsourced business services industry include independent consulting services companies, divisions of diversified enterprises, insurance carriers and banks. Some of these competitors are public companies and some may have greater financial resources than Century. Century also faces competition for acquisition candidates from these companies, many of which have acquired a number of various types of business service providers in recent years.

Century believes that it will be able to compete effectively based on its:

- broad range of high-quality services and products
- knowledgeable and trained personnel
- entrepreneurial culture
- large number of locations
- operational economies of scale

CUSTOMERS

Century provides professional outsourced business services to approximately 102,000 clients, of which approximately 54,000 are serviced through the CSBS franchisee network. These clients typically have fewer than 500 employees and prefer to focus their resources on operational competencies while allowing Century to provide non-core administrative functions. In many instances, outsourcing administrative functions allows clients to enhance productivity, reduce costs, and improve service, quality, and efficiency by focusing on the client's core business. Depending on a client's size and capabilities, it may choose to utilize all or a portion of Century's broad array of services, which it typically accesses through a single Century representative.

None of Century's major business services groups has a single homogeneous client base. Rather, Century's clients come from a large variety of industries and markets, and no one customer individually comprises more than 1% of Century's total consolidated revenue. Management believes that such diversity helps to insulate Century from a downturn in a particular industry. In addition, Century's clients are focused on quality and

quantity of services and established relationships. Nevertheless, economic conditions among selected clients and groups of clients may have a temporary impact on the demand for such services.

REGULATION

Century's outsourced business services are vulnerable to legislative changes with respect to provision of payroll, benefits administration and insurance services, pension plan administration, tax, accounting, and specialty insurance. Legislative changes may expand or contract the types and amounts of business services that are required by individuals and businesses. There can be no assurance that future laws will provide the same or similar opportunities for business consulting and management services to individuals and businesses that exist today.

Century's specialty insurance operations are vulnerable to both judicial and legislative changes. Judicial expansion in terms of coverage can increase risk coverage beyond levels contemplated in the underwriting and pricing process. Coverages established by statute may be lowered or eliminated by legislative or administrative changes of law. Most surety bonds exist because they are required by government agencies. When governments change the threshold for requiring surety, the market for surety bonds is directly affected.

LIABILITY INSURANCE

Century carries commercial general, automobile, workers' compensation, errors and omission, directors and officers, fiduciary, and employer's liability insurance as required by law in the various states in which operations are conducted and umbrella policies to provide excess limits of liability over the underlying limits contained in the commercial general liability, automobile liability and employer's liability policies.

EMPLOYEES

At December 31, 1998, Century employed approximately 4,200 employees. Century considers its relationships with its employees to be excellent.

SEASONALITY

Century's accounting and tax practice is subject to seasonality related to the heavy volume of tax return preparation in the first four months of each year. Century estimates that its accounting and tax practice generates approximately 35% of its revenue in the first quarter of each year.

PROPERTIES

Century's corporate headquarters is located at 6480 Rockside Woods Blvd., South, Suite 330, Cleveland, Ohio 44131, in leased premises. Some of Century's property and equipment are subject to liens securing payment of indebtedness of Century and its subsidiaries. Century and its subsidiaries also lease approximately 200 offices in 36 states, office equipment, and company vehicles. Century believes that its facilities are sufficient for its needs.

UNCERTAINTY OF FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report contains "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act and Section 21E of the Exchange Act. All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this Annual Report, including without limitation, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" regarding Century's financial position, business strategy and plans and objectives for future performance are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are commonly identified by the use of such terms and phrases as "intends," "estimates," "expects," "projects," "anticipates," "foreseeable future," "seeks," and words or phrases of similar import. Such statements are subject to certain risks, uncertainties or assumptions. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties materialize, or should underlying assumptions prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those

anticipated, estimated or projected. Among the key factors that may have a direct bearing on Century's results of operations and financial condition are those discussed below under "Risk Factors."

RISK FACTORS

The following are factors that may affect our actual operating results and could cause results to differ materially from those in any forward-looking statements. There may be other factors, and new risk factors may emerge in the future. You should carefully consider the following information.

WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO ACQUIRE AND FINANCE ADDITIONAL BUSINESSES.

We completed a significant number of acquisitions in 1998. We plan to continue our rapid growth through acquisitions of complementary businesses. However, we cannot be certain that we will be able to continue identifying appropriate acquisition candidates and acquire them on satisfactory terms, if at all. We cannot assure you that such acquisitions, even if obtained, will perform as expected or will contribute significant revenues or profits. In addition, we may also face increased competition for acquisition opportunities, which may inhibit our ability to complete transactions on terms that are favorable to us.

We have traditionally financed our acquisitions by using our common stock as a significant portion of the purchase price. However, if the value of our common stock markedly declines, as it has in recent months, or if potential acquisition candidates are otherwise unwilling to accept common stock as a part of the purchase price, then we may have to use more of our cash resources, if available, to acquire new businesses. If such cash resources are not available, our growth through acquisitions may be limited to the extent that we are not able to raise additional capital through debt or equity financings. Management believes we currently have funds available under our bank line of credit to fund our working capital and acquisition needs, we cannot be certain that we will be able to maintain this line of credit, access the public securities markets or obtain other financing for acquisitions.

WE MAY NOT BE ABLE TO ADEQUATELY MANAGE OUR GROWTH.

Our business has grown significantly in size and complexity. Our continued growth depends to a significant degree on our ability to successfully use our existing infrastructure to perform services for other clients, as well as on our ability to develop and successfully implement new marketing methods or channels for new services. Our continued growth also depends on a number of other factors, including our ability to:

- maintain the high quality of the services that we provide to our customers;
- increase the number of services provided to our existing customers;
- recruit, motivate and retain qualified personnel; and
- economically train existing sales representatives or recruit new sales representatives.

Our continued rapid growth will also require the implementation of enhanced operational and financial systems. We cannot assure you that we will be able to manage our expanding operations effectively or that we will be able to maintain our rapid growth.

WE ARE DEPENDENT ON THE CURRENT TREND OF OUTSOURCING BUSINESS SERVICES.

Our business and growth depend in large part on the trend toward outsourcing of business services. We can give you no assurance that this trend in outsourcing will continue. Current and potential customers may elect to perform such services with their own employees. A significant reversal of, or a decline in, this trend could have a material adverse effect on our business.

WE ARE DEPENDENT ON THE SERVICES OF MICHAEL DEGROOTE AND OTHER KEY EMPLOYEES.

Our success depends in large part upon the abilities and continued service of our executive officers and other key employees, particularly Michael G. DeGroote, our Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President. We

cannot assure you that we will be able to retain the services of our officers and employees. If we cannot retain the services of Mr. DeGroot or other key personnel, there could be a material adverse effect on our business. We generally have employment agreements and non-competition agreements with key personnel. Courts, however, are at times reluctant to enforce such non-competition agreements. In addition, many of our executive officers and other key personnel are either participants in our stock option plan or holders of a significant amount of our common stock. We believe that these interests provide additional incentives for these key employees to remain with us. In order to support our rapid growth, we will need to effectively recruit, hire, train and retain additional qualified management personnel. Our inability to attract and retain necessary personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

WE MAY NOT REALIZE THE FULL VALUE OF OUR GOODWILL.

Recent acquisitions have increased the amount of goodwill on our financial statements. Goodwill is the excess of the cost over the fair value of the net identifiable assets of the businesses that we have acquired. We anticipate that such increases will continue as a result of future acquisitions. At December 31, 1998, goodwill was approximately \$293.4 million. In our financial statements, we amortize goodwill on a straight-line basis over periods not exceeding 40 years. Effective as of October 1, 1999, we will amortize goodwill on a straight-line basis over periods not exceeding 15 years. We may not realize the full value of our goodwill. Any future determination requiring a write-off of a significant portion of goodwill could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

WE COULD BE HELD LIABLE FOR ERRORS AND OMISSIONS.

All of our professional business services entail an inherent risk of professional malpractice and other similar claims. Therefore, we maintain errors and omissions insurance coverage. Although we believe that our insurance coverage is adequate, we cannot be certain that actual future claims would not exceed the coverage amounts. If we have a large claim on our insurance, the rates for such insurance may increase, but contractual arrangements with clients may constrain our ability to incorporate such increases into service fees. Such insurance rate increases, as well as any underlying malpractice claim, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

THE OUTSOURCING INDUSTRY IS COMPETITIVE AND FRAGMENTED.

We face competition from a number of sources in both the outsourced business services industry and the specialty insurance industry. Competition in both industries has led to consolidation of many large companies that may have greater financial, technical, marketing and other resources than us. In addition to these new large companies, we face competition in the outsourced business services industry from in-house employee services departments, local outsourcing companies and independent consultants, as well as new entrants into our markets. We cannot assure you that, as our industry continues to evolve, additional competitors will not enter the industry or that our clients will not choose to conduct more of their business services internally or through alternative business services providers. Although we intend to monitor industry trends and respond accordingly, we cannot assure you that we will be able to anticipate and successfully respond to such trends in a timely manner. We cannot be certain that we will be able to compete successfully against current and future competitors, or that competitive pressure will not have a adverse effect on our business, financial conditions and results of operations.

YEAR 2000 NONCOMPLIANCE MAY CAUSE OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS.

The Year 2000 (Y2K) compliance problem is the result of computer programs designed to use two digit rather than four digit years. Thus, the year 1999 is represented as 99 and the year 2000 would be represented as 00. The latter could be interpreted as either 1900 or 2000. To systems that have Y2K related issues, the time may seem to have reverted back 100 years. Systems, equipment and software with exposure to Y2K related problems exist not only in computerized information systems but also in building operating systems such as elevators, alarm systems, energy management systems, phone systems, and numerous other systems and equipment.

We are currently assessing our systems and equipment and modifying them as necessary to address the Y2K issues. We expect to incur \$2 to \$3 million in capital expenditures in 1999 with respect to system upgrades which are designed in part to address specific Y2K requirements. We do not expect expenditures incurred after 1999 for the Y2K compliance to be material. However, if we acquire additional companies, we will need to evaluate how the Y2K issue will impact them. If such expenditures exceed expectations or if a future acquisition requires substantial expenditures to address its Y2K issues, this could adversely affect our financial results. We cannot assure you that our systems or the systems of other companies on which our systems rely will be timely installed or converted. Although we are not certain of the impact on us of the failure of our significant customers or vendors to achieve Y2K compliance in a timely or effective manner, such failure could materially adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Our business depends, in part, upon our ability to store, retrieve, process and manage significant databases and periodically, to expand and upgrade our ability to process information. We primarily use personal computers and laptops connected to a local area network for its information processing. Interruption or loss of our information processing capabilities through loss of stored data, security breach, breakdown or malfunction of computer equipment or software systems, telecommunications failure, conversion difficulties or damage to our computer equipment or software systems could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Conditions and Results of Operations -- Year 2000 Compliance Project".

THE FOLLOWING ARE RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH OUR INSURANCE SERVICES.

The Insurance Premiums That We Charge May Be Inadequate. When we set the premiums for our insurance policies, we look at the premiums we have set in the past and whether those premiums were adequate to cover our losses. There is always the risk, however, that we may not set the premiums for insurance high enough to cover all of our losses. A loss that is larger than the amount that we receive from premiums would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We May Underestimate Reserves. When we decide the amount of reserves necessary to cover our insurance losses, we use past experience to estimate the losses to be covered in a given year. In addition, our outside actuaries review our estimates quarterly. In recent years, these actuaries have stated that our estimates were accurate. We cannot be sure, however, that such estimates, \$61 million as of December 31, 1998, will be enough to cover our ultimate insurance liability. If these estimates are inadequate, we could suffer losses that would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our Reinsurers Could Fail. After we issue an insurance policy, we take out insurance from a reinsurer against any losses we might suffer under such policy. We depend heavily on reinsurers. If one or more reinsurers fail, we will have to cover any losses that would have been covered by them. Therefore, a failure of one or more of our reinsurers could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Even if all our reinsurers remain solvent, we can only estimate how much reinsurance we need. We base our assumptions about the amount of reinsurance we need on past experience. If we underestimate how much reinsurance we need, we will suffer losses. These losses would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

GOVERNMENTAL REGULATIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGES.

We are affected by changes in the law in two primary ways. First, changes in the law often result in changes in the amount or the type of business services required by businesses and individuals. We cannot be sure that future laws will provide the same or similar opportunities for us to provide business consulting and management services businesses and individuals. Second, our specialty insurance business is affected by changes to surety bond coverage requirements. For instance, if the demand for surety bonds decreases, there could be an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

WE COULD EXPERIENCE INVESTMENT LOSSES.

Our solvency and profitability are maintained, in part, by investing our insurance-related assets. In order to minimize the risk of loss in any one investment, we do the following:

- invest primarily in debt instruments of government agencies and corporate entities with quality ratings of B or better;
- invest in a range of investments;
- have an investment committee that oversees all investments; and
- employ professional investment advisors who provide general investment advice as well as advice on individual investments.

As of December 31, 1998, approximately 98% of the Company's investments of insurance-related assets were in debt instruments of government agencies and corporate entities with quality ratings of B or better. Despite these measures, we cannot assure you that we will not have any losses on our investments. A series of losses in our investment portfolio could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

OUR PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS HAVE SUBSTANTIAL CONTROL OVER OUR OPERATIONS.

As of March 3, 1999, the following groups owned the following aggregate amounts and percentages of our common stock, including shares that may be acquired by exercising options or warrants:

- approximately 15.6 million shares, representing 20.5% of all our outstanding common stock, was owned by Mr. DeGroot, Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President
- approximately 7.6 million shares, representing 10% of all our outstanding common stock, was owned by Mr. Huizenga, a principal shareholder
- approximately 24.5 million shares, representing 32.3% of all our outstanding common stock, were owned by our executive officers, directors, and Mr. Huizenga

Because of their stock ownership, these persons can substantially influence actions that require the consent of a majority of our outstanding shares, including the election of directors.

WE HAVE SHARES ELIGIBLE FOR FUTURE SALE THAT COULD ADVERSELY AFFECT THE PRICE OF OUR COMMON STOCK.

Future sales or issuance of common stock, or the perception that sales could occur, could adversely affect the market price of our common stock and dilute the percentage ownership held by our stockholders. We cannot be sure when sales will occur, how many shares will be sold, or the effect that sales may have on the market price of our common stock. As of March 3, 1999, we have registered under the Securities Act the following shares of common stock for the following purposes:

- 37,953,889 shares of which approximately 34.4 million shares remain for resale from time to time by selling shareholders under various shelf registration statements;
- \$125 million in shares of our common stock, debt securities, and warrants to purchase common stock or debt securities, to be offered from time to time by us to the public under our universal shelf registration statement; and
- 7,729,468 shares, of which 3,937,495 remain, to be offered from time to time by us in connection with acquisitions under our acquisition shelf registration statement.

WE MAY NOT PAY DIVIDENDS.

We have not paid cash dividends on our common stock since April 27, 1995, and we do not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Our Board of Directors decides on the payment and level of dividends on common stock. The Board's decision is based on our results of operations and financial condition

among other things. In addition, under our credit facility, we cannot pay cash dividends without the prior written consent of the lenders. We currently intend to retain future earnings to finance the ongoing operations and growth of the business.

RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED BY INDEPENDENCE REQUIREMENTS AND CONFLICT OF INTEREST RULES LIMIT THE CLIENTS TO WHOM WE AND ATTEST FIRMS WITH WHICH WE HAVE CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIPS MAY PROVIDE ATTESTATION SERVICES.

With respect to attest firm clients that are required to file audited financial statements with the SEC, the SEC staff views us and the attest firms with which we have contractual relationships as a single entity in applying independence rules established by the accountancy regulators and the SEC. According to the SEC staff, we are required to abide by all of the independence rules that the attest firms must follow in order to be independent of an SEC reporting attest client. According to the SEC staff, these independence rules prohibit us, and our officers, directors, affiliates and significant stockholders, to the extent an attest firm is so prohibited, from:

- holding any financial interest in an SEC reporting attest client,
- entering into any business relationship with an SEC reporting attest client, or
- selling any services to an SEC reporting attest client.

In addition, under these rules, the SEC staff views an attest firm and us as lacking independence with respect to:

- an SEC reporting attest client where that client, or its directors, officers, affiliates or significant stockholders, own stock in us or our affiliates, or
- entities involved in an offering of our stock or in making a market for, or otherwise facilitating the trading of, our stock in the secondary market, including any entity that is a member of a syndicate underwriting an offering of our stock, that is a broker-dealer exercising discretionary buy and sell authority over customer accounts holding significant positions in our stock, or that employs securities analysts that follow us.

We have regularly contacted, and continue to contact, state accountancy regulators in jurisdictions in which we operate for approval of our business services model. To date, no state accountancy regulatory authority has prohibited our operations in any jurisdiction. In addition, we and the attest firms have agreed to implement policies and procedures designed to enable us to maintain independence in accordance with applicable standards. These procedures will include independence screening in connection with the selection of attest clients as well as periodic confirmations of independence by officers, directors and professionals of us, the attest firms and our clients.

There can be no assurance that following the policies and procedures implemented by us and the attest firms will enable us and the attest firms to avoid circumstances that would cause us and them to lack independence from an SEC reporting attest client. If, as a result of the independence rules, we or the attest firms are required to discontinue attestation services for existing or potential future clients, then our revenues could decline. To date, revenues derived from attestation services performed for SEC reporting clients have not been material to us.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

GENERAL

Periodically, Century and its subsidiaries are parties to lawsuits, which have arisen in the ordinary course of business. Although it is possible that losses exceeding amounts already recorded may be incurred upon ultimate resolution of these existing legal proceeding, management believes that such losses, if any, will not have a material adverse effect on Century's business, results of operations or financial position; however, unfavorable resolution of each matter individually or in the aggregate could affect the consolidated results of operations for the quarterly periods in which they are resolved.

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

No matters were submitted to a vote of Century's shareholders during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON STOCK AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS
PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK

The Common Stock of Century is quoted on the Nasdaq National Market under the trading symbol "CBIZ". Prior to December 23, 1997, the Common Stock was quoted under the trading symbol "IASI". The table below sets forth the range of high and low sales prices for the Common Stock as reported on the Nasdaq National Market for the periods indicated. The following prices are adjusted for Century's July 1996 two for one stock split.

	PRICE RANGE OF COMMON STOCK	
	HIGH	LOW
1996		
First Quarter.....	\$ 1.59	\$ 1.25
Second Quarter.....	20.88	1.44
Third Quarter.....	18.75	4.75
Fourth Quarter.....	12.75	7.50
1997		
First Quarter.....	\$15.13	\$ 9.88
Second Quarter.....	11.50	7.88
Third Quarter.....	11.75	7.88
Fourth Quarter.....	17.25	8.75
1998		
First Quarter.....	\$18.25	\$13.94
Second Quarter.....	20.19	16.38
Third Quarter.....	25.38	17.50
Fourth Quarter.....	20.38	8.88

On December 31, 1998, the last reported sale price of Century's common stock as reported on the Nasdaq National Market (Nasdaq Amex-Online) was \$14.38 per share. As of February 2, 1999, Century had 10,090 holders of record of its common stock.

DIVIDEND POLICY

Century has not paid cash dividends on its common stock since April 27, 1995, and does not anticipate paying cash dividends in the foreseeable future. Century's board of directors decides on the payment and level of dividends on common stock. The board's decision is based on results of operations and financial condition among other things. In addition, Century's credit facility contains restrictions on its ability to pay dividends. Century currently intends to retain future earnings to finance the ongoing operations and growth of the business. Any future determination as to dividend policy will be made at the discretion of the board of directors and will depend on a number of factors, including future earnings, capital requirements, financial condition and future prospects, restrictions on dividend payments pursuant to credit or other agreements and such other factors as the board of directors may deem relevant.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following table presents selected historical financial data for Century and is derived from the historical consolidated and combined financial statements and notes thereto, which are included elsewhere in this Annual

Report of Century. The information set forth below should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and the consolidated and combined financial statements of Century and the notes thereto, which are included elsewhere in this Annual Report. This information has been restated for business combinations accounted for as pooling-of-interests as if such combined companies had operated as one entity since inception.

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,				
	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994
STATEMENT OF INCOME DATA (IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)					
Revenues:					
Business services fees and commissions.....	\$297,520	\$126,304	\$ 56,057	\$ 50,523	\$ 44,284
Specialty insurance services (regulated):					
Premiums earned.....	44,896	37,238	27,651	26,962	23,368
Net investment income.....	5,381	4,524	3,564	3,341	2,477
Net realized gains on investments.....	3,001	3,044	1,529	166	80
Other income, net.....	1,230	13	1,419	470	1,385
Total revenues.....	352,028	171,123	90,220	81,462	71,594
Expenses:					
Operating expenses -- business services.....	229,345	107,677	51,988	44,846	39,633
Loss and loss adjustment expenses.....	23,714	20,682	17,624	15,117	12,494
Policy acquisition expenses.....	14,932	9,670	7,699	7,774	5,428
General and administrative expenses.....	6,119	4,162	302	--	--
Depreciation and amortization expenses.....	10,575	3,401	1,028	744	925
Merger and acquisition costs.....	3,572	416	--	--	--
Interest income, net.....	(800)	(1,250)	(220)	(44)	(48)
Other expenses, net.....	3,900	2,331	2,655	3,157	4,544
Total expenses.....	291,357	147,089	81,076	71,594	62,976
Income from continuing operations before income tax expense.....					
Income tax expense.....	60,671	24,034	9,144	9,868	8,618
Income tax expense.....	21,234	6,543	2,003	1,777	1,835
Income from continuing operations.....	39,437	17,491	7,141	8,091	6,783
Loss from discontinued business.....	--	(663)	(38)	--	--
Loss on disposal of discontinued business.....	--	(572)	--	--	--
Net income.....	\$ 39,437	\$ 16,256	\$ 7,103	\$ 8,091	\$ 6,783
Weighted average common shares.....					
Weighted average common shares and dilutive potential common shares.....	61,129	42,776	23,699	20,596	20,596
Earnings per share:					
Basic.....	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.33
Diluted.....	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.30
OTHER DATA					
Gross written premiums.....	\$ 82,933	\$ 59,751	\$ 42,888	\$ 37,695	\$ 37,869
Net written premium.....	\$ 48,097	\$ 37,488	\$ 31,149	\$ 26,677	\$ 27,219
Loss ratio.....	36.2%	34.3%	41.3%	39.2%	37.9%
LAE ratio.....	16.6%	21.2%	22.5%	16.9%	15.6%
Expense ratio.....	45.4%	32.2%	38.0%	39.9%	43.5%
Combined ratio.....	98.2%	87.7%	101.8%	96.0%	97.0%
Invested assets and cash.....	\$137,974	\$109,341	\$117,089	\$ 69,374	\$ 64,409
Goodwill, net of accumulated amortization.....	\$293,374	\$ 89,856	\$ 6,048	--	--
Total assets.....	\$648,677	\$316,617	\$194,743	\$113,354	\$106,372
Losses and loss expenses payable.....	\$ 60,994	\$ 50,655	\$ 41,099	\$ 37,002	\$ 34,661
Total liabilities.....	\$252,815	\$159,194	\$ 95,377	\$ 79,124	\$ 77,708
Total shareholders' equity.....	\$395,862	\$157,423	\$ 99,367	\$ 34,230	\$ 28,664

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

The following discussion is intended to assist in the understanding of Century's financial position and results of operations for each of the years ended December 31, 1998, 1997 and 1996. This discussion should be read in conjunction with Century's consolidated and combined financial statements and notes thereto included herein. During fiscal 1998, Century continued its strategic acquisition program, purchasing the businesses of 68 complementary companies. Forty-eight of these acquisitions were accounted for under the purchase accounting method, and accordingly, the operating results of the acquired companies have been included in Century's consolidated and combined financial statements since their date of acquisition. Twenty of these acquisitions were accounted for under the pooling-of-interests method of accounting, and accordingly, all periods presented have been restated to include the operating results of such acquired companies. The results of operations related to Century's environmental services operations have been reflected as a discontinued operation in the consolidated and combined financial statements. See "Results of Operations -- Discontinued Operations."

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

COMPARISON OF YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1998 TO YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1997

Revenues

Total revenues increased to \$352.0 million for the year ended December 31, 1998 from \$171.1 million for the comparable period in 1997, representing an increase of \$180.9 million, or 105.7%. The \$180.9 million increase was primarily attributable to (i) Century's acquisitions during 1998 that were accounted for under the purchase method of accounting, which increased total revenues in 1998 by \$82.2 million, and (ii) internal growth.

Business service fees and commissions increased to \$297.5 million for the year ended December 31, 1998 from \$126.3 million for the comparable period in 1997, representing an increase of \$171.2 million, or 135.6%. The increase was primarily attributable to the acquisitions completed in 1998 and internal growth. Because the majority of Century's acquisitions were accounted for under the purchase method, Century's consolidated and combined financial statements give effect to such acquisitions only after their effective acquisition dates.

Premiums earned increased to \$44.9 million for the year ended December 31, 1998 from \$37.2 million for the comparable period in 1997, representing an increase of \$7.7 million, or 20.6%. Gross written premiums increased to \$82.9 million for the year ended December 31, 1998 from \$59.8 million for the comparable period in 1997, representing an increase of \$23.2 million, or 38.8%. Net written premiums increased to \$48.1 million for the year ended December 31, 1998 compared to \$37.5 million for the comparable period in 1997, representing an increase of \$10.6 million, or 28.3%. These increases were primarily attributable to the full year impact of the regionalization efforts implemented in late 1997. See "Operations -- Specialty Insurance."

Net investment income increased to \$5.4 million for the year ended December 31, 1998 from \$4.5 million for the comparable period in 1997, representing an increase of \$0.9 million, or 18.9%. This increase was attributable to an increase in the annualized return on investments to approximately 6.0% for the year ended December 31, 1998 from 5.7% for the comparable period in 1997 and to an increase in the average investments outstanding to \$83.7 million for the year ended December 31, 1998 from \$73.4 million for the comparable period in 1997.

Net realized gain on investments remained stable at \$3.0 million for the year ended December 31, 1998 compared to \$3.0 million for the comparable period in 1997.

Expenses

Total expenses increased to \$291.4 million for the year ended December 31, 1998 from \$147.1 million for the comparable period in 1997, representing an increase of \$144.3 million, or 98.1%. Such increase was primarily attributable to the increase in operating expenses, which reflects the impact of Century's acquisitions made in 1998 and the increase of corporate executive staff and related integration costs. As a percentage of revenues, total expenses decreased to 82.8% for the year ended December 31, 1998 from 86.0% for the comparable period of 1997.

Operating expenses for the business services operations increased to \$229.3 million for the year ended December 31, 1998 from \$107.7 million for the comparable period in 1997, representing an increase of \$121.7 million, or 113.0%. Such increase was primarily attributable to business services acquisitions completed in 1998. As a percentage of fees and commissions, operating expenses decreased to 77.1% for the year ended December 31, 1998 from 85.3% for the comparable period in 1997. This decrease was attributed to cost savings achieved through integration and consolidation of earlier acquisitions, partially offset by the initial integration costs incurred by the newly acquired subsidiaries.

Loss and loss adjustment expenses increased to \$23.7 million for the year ended December 31, 1998 from \$20.7 million for the comparable period in 1997, representing an increase of \$3.0 million, or 14.7%. Such increase was attributable to the increased premium volume for liability coverages. As a percentage of premiums earned, loss and loss adjustment expenses decreased to 52.8% for the year ended December 31, 1998 from 55.5% for the comparable period in 1997. Such decrease was the result of lower actuarial estimates of ultimate losses in prior accident years.

Policy acquisition expenses increased to \$14.9 million for the year ended December 31, 1998 from \$9.7 million for the comparable period in 1997, representing an increase of \$5.2 million, or 54.4%. The increase corresponds to the full year impact of regionalized operations. As a percentage of premiums earned, policy acquisition expenses were 33.3% and 26.0% for the year ended December 31, 1998 and 1997.

General and administrative expenses increased to \$6.1 million for the year ended December 31, 1998 from \$4.2 million for the comparable period in 1997, representing an increase of \$1.9 million, or 47.0%. Such increase was attributable to growth of the corporate office expansion to support Century's infrastructure, corporate initiatives, and integration costs. General and administrative expenses represented 1.7% of total revenues for the year ended December 31, 1998, compared to 2.4% for the comparable period in 1997.

Depreciation and amortization expense increased to \$10.6 million for the year ended December 31, 1998 from \$3.4 million for the comparable period in 1997, representing an increase of \$7.2 million, or 210.9%. The increase is a result of the increase of goodwill amortization, and depreciation expense, resulting from the 48 acquisitions completed by Century in 1998, as well as 38 acquisitions in 1997, accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. As a percentage of total revenues, depreciation and amortization expense increased to 3.0% for the year ended December 31, 1998 from 2.0% for the comparable period in 1997.

Merger and acquisition costs increased to \$3.6 million in 1998 from \$416,000 in 1997, primarily due to the higher volume of acquisitions in 1998. Merger and acquisition costs are comprised primarily of salaries of employees dedicated to merger activities and professional fees incurred in transactions accounted for as pooling-of-interests.

Net interest income decreased to \$800,000 for the year ended December 31, 1998 from \$1.3 million for the comparable period in 1997. Such decrease was attributable to an increase in interest expense in 1998 to \$2.4 million which is due to higher debt carried in 1998 from both Century's revolving credit facility, and debt acquired in connection with 1998 acquisitions.

Other expenses, net increased to \$3.9 million for the year ended December 31, 1998 from \$2.3 million for the comparable period in 1997, representing an increase of approximately \$1.6 million, or 67.3%. Such increase was attributable to an increase in non acquisition expenses related to specialty insurance, mitigated by the \$1.5 million gain on the sale of M&N Risk Management, Inc. and M&N Enterprises, Inc.

The Company recorded income taxes from continuing operations of \$21.2 million (\$22.1 million on a pro forma basis) for the year ended December 31, 1998 and \$6.5 million (\$8.0 million on a pro forma basis) for the comparable period in 1997. The effective income tax rate from continuing operations increased to 35% (36.5% on a pro forma basis) from 27.2% (33.4% on a pro forma basis) for the comparable period in 1997. Such increase was primarily attributable to the shift from specialty insurance services to outsourced business services.

COMPARISON OF YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1997 TO YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1996

Revenues

Total revenues increased to \$171.1 million for the year ended December 31, 1997 from \$90.2 million for the comparable period in 1996, representing an increase of \$80.9 million, or 89.7%. The increase was primarily attributable to Century's acquisition activity in outsourced services, as well as internal growth for existing business services companies and internal growth for specialty insurance businesses.

Business service fees and commissions increased to \$126.3 million for the year ended December 31, 1997 from \$56.1 million for the comparable period in 1996, representing an increase of \$70.2 million, or 125.3%. The increase was primarily attributable to the acquisitions completed in 1997. All of the 1997 acquisitions, except for one, were accounted for under the purchase method. Century's consolidated and combined financial statements give effect to such acquisitions only after their respective acquisition dates.

Premiums earned increased to \$37.2 million for the year ended December 31, 1997 from \$27.7 million for the comparable period in 1996, representing an increase of \$9.6 million, or 34.7%. Gross written premiums increased to \$59.8 million for the year ended December 31, 1997 from \$42.9 million for the comparable period in 1996, representing an increase of \$16.9 million, or 39.3%. Net written premiums increased to \$37.5 million for the year ended December 31, 1997 compared to \$31.1 million for the comparable period in 1996, representing an increase of \$6.3 million, or 20.4%. These increases were primarily attributable to the growth in commercial liability premiums over 1996 levels, the introduction of workers compensation coverage emanating from an August 1997 business transaction and the assumption of contract surety premiums under a certain reinsurance agreement entered into in 1997.

Net investment income increased to \$4.5 million for the year ended December 31, 1997 from \$3.6 million for the comparable period in 1996, representing an increase of \$960,000, or 26.9%. This increase was attributable to an increase in the annualized return on investments to approximately 5.7% for the year ended December 31, 1997 from 5.3% for the comparable period in 1996 and to an increase in the average investments outstanding to \$73.4 million for the year ended December 31, 1997 from \$64 million for the comparable period in 1996.

Net realized gain on investments increased to \$3 million for the year ended December 31, 1997 from \$1.5 million for the comparable period in 1996. This increase was primarily due to increased sales of equity securities.

Expenses

Total expenses increased to \$147.1 million for the year ended December 31, 1997 from \$81.1 million for the comparable period in 1996, representing an increase of \$66.0 million, or 81.4%. Such increase was primarily attributable to the increase in operating expenses, which reflects the impact of Century's acquisitions made in 1997 and the corresponding increase of corporate staff and related integration costs. As a percentage of revenues, total expenses decreased to 86.0% for the year ended December 31, 1997 from 89.9% for the comparable period of 1996.

Operating expenses for the business services operations increased to \$107.7 million for the year ended December 31, 1997 from \$52.0 million for the comparable period in 1996, representing an increase of \$55.7 million, or 107.1%. Such increase was attributable to business services acquisitions completed in 1997. As a percentage of fees and commissions, operating expenses decreased to 85.3% for the year ended December 31, 1997 from 92.7% for the comparable period in 1996.

Loss and loss adjustment expenses increased to \$20.7 million for the year ended December 31, 1997 from \$17.6 million for the comparable period in 1996, representing an increase of \$3.1 million, or 17.4%. Such increase was attributable to the increased premium volume for liability coverages. As a percentage of premiums earned, loss and loss adjustment expenses decreased to 55.5% for the year ended December 31, 1997 from 63.7% for the comparable period in 1996. Such decrease was the result of normal development in 1997, compared to higher than normal development in 1996.

Policy acquisition expenses increased to \$9.7 million for the year ended December 31, 1997 from \$7.7 million for the comparable period in 1996, representing an increase of \$2.0 million, or 25.6%. The increase corresponds directly to the increase in premium volume. As a percentage of premiums earned, policy acquisition expenses were 26.0% and 27.8% for the year ended December 31, 1997 and 1996.

General and administrative expenses increased to \$4.2 million for the year ended December 31, 1997 from \$302,000 for the comparable period in 1996, an increase of \$3.9 million. Such increase was attributable to the creation of a corporate function in the fourth quarter of 1996 that did not exist prior to the reverse merger. General and administrative expenses represented 2.4% of total revenues for the year ended December 31, 1997.

Depreciation and amortization expense increased to \$3.4 million for the year ended December 31, 1997 from \$1.0 million for the comparable period in 1996, representing an increase of \$2.4 million, or 230.8%. The increase is a result of the increase of goodwill amortization resulting from the 38 acquisitions completed during 1997 accounted for under the purchase method. As a percentage of total revenues, depreciation and amortization expense increased to 2.0% for the year ended December 31, 1997 from 1.1% for the comparable period in 1996. Such increase was attributable to the implementation of Century's acquisition strategy.

Net interest income increased to \$1.3 million for the year ended December 31, 1997 from \$220,000 for the comparable period in 1996. Such increase was attributable to the increase in cash and cash equivalent balances for Century's non-insurance entities acquired or established after December 31, 1996.

Other expenses decreased to \$2.3 million for the year ended December 31, 1997 from \$2.7 million for the comparable period in 1996, representing a decrease of approximately \$324,000. Such decrease was primarily attributable to the return of certain ceding commissions, which are calculated based on historical experience in relation to certain reinsurance contracts. The inclusion of the return of ceding commissions as an other expense item conforms to insurance industry standards.

The Company recorded income taxes from continuing operations of \$6.5 million (\$8.0 million on a pro forma basis) for the year ended December 31, 1997 and \$2.0 million (\$3.0 million on a pro forma basis) for the comparable period in 1996. The effective income tax rate from continuing operations increased to 27.2% (33.4% on a pro forma basis) for the year ended December 31, 1997 from 21.9% (32.3% on a pro forma basis) for the comparable period in 1996. Such increase was primarily attributable to the shift from specialty insurance services to outsourced business services.

COMBINED AND OPERATING RATIOS (SPECIALTY INSURANCE)

The combined ratio is the sum of the loss ratio and expense ratio and is the traditional measure of underwriting performance for insurance companies. The operating ratio is the combined ratio less the net investment income ratio (net investment income to net earned premium) excluding realized and unrealized capital gains and is used to measure overall company performance.

The following table reflects the loss, LAE, expense, combined, net investment and operating ratios of Century on a generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) basis for each of the years ended December 31, 1998, 1997 and 1996:

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	1998	1997	1996
Loss ratio.....	36.2%	34.3	41.3
LAE ratio.....	16.6%	21.2	22.5
Expense ratio.....	45.4%	32.2	38.0
Combined ratio.....	98.2%	87.7	101.8
Net investment ratio.....	(12.0%)	(12.2)	(12.9)
Operating ratio.....	86.2%	75.5	88.9

Expenses

The expense ratio reflected in the foregoing table is the relationship of operating costs to net written premiums on a GAAP basis. The statutory ratio differs from the GAAP ratio as a result of different treatment of acquisition costs. Expense ratios have been unfavorably impacted in 1998 and favorably impacted in 1997 by reinsurance contingencies.

Liability For Losses And Loss Expenses Payable

As of December 31, 1998, the liability for losses and LAE constituted 24% of Century's consolidated liabilities. Century has established reserves that reflect its estimates of the total losses and LAE it will ultimately be required to pay under insurance and reinsurance policies. Such reserves include losses that have been reported but not settled and losses that have been incurred but not reported (IBNR). Loss reserves are established on an undiscounted basis after reductions for deductibles and estimates of salvage and subrogation.

For reported losses, Century establishes reserves on a "case" basis within the parameters of coverage provided in the related policy. For IBNR losses, Century estimates reserves using established actuarial methods. Case and IBNR loss reserve estimates reflect such variables as past loss experience, social trends in damage awards, changes in judicial interpretation of legal liability and policy coverages, and inflation. Century takes into account not only monetary increases in the cost of what is insured, but also changes in societal factors that influence jury verdicts and case law and, in turn, claim costs. Century's loss reserves have been certified in accordance with the requirements of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners. See Note 6 to the Consolidated and Combined Financial Statements contained herein.

The consolidated and combined financial statements of Century include the estimated liability for unpaid losses and LAE of Century's insurance operations. Reserves for unpaid losses covered by insurance policies and bonds consist of reported losses and IBNR losses. These reserves are determined by claims personnel and the use of actuarial and statistical procedures and they represent undiscounted estimates of the ultimate cost of all unpaid losses and LAE through year end. Although management uses many resources to calculate reserves, a degree of uncertainty is inherent in all such estimates. Therefore, no precise method for determining ultimate losses and LAE exists. These estimates are subject to the effect of future claims settlement trends and are continually reviewed and adjusted (if necessary) as experience develops and new information becomes known. Any such adjustments are reflected in current operations.

ANALYSIS OF LOSS AND LAE DEVELOPMENT

	YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,										
	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
	(IN THOUSANDS)										
Net liability for losses and loss expenses.....	7,202	8,168	10,428	12,775	14,107	21,023	25,278	28,088	32,985	42,399	44,556
Cumulative amount of net Liability paid through:											
One year later...	2,985	2,404	2,404	2,811	3,026	4,131	6,309	8,785	8,773	13,639	
Two years later.....	3,876	3,433	4,090	4,894	3,848	7,503	11,161	14,452	16,798		
Three years later.....	4,398	4,322	5,239	5,372	4,786	9,346	13,910	18,874			
Four years later.....	4,799	4,984	5,184	6,010	5,119	10,594	15,745				
Five years later.....	5,140	4,880	5,352	6,102	5,572	11,415					
Six years later.....	5,147	4,953	5,352	6,217	5,586						
Seven years later.....	5,152	4,947	5,391	6,229							
Eight years later.....	5,135	4,969	5,403								
Nine years later.....	5,153	4,971									
Ten years later.....	5,150										
The retroactively Reestimated net liability for loss and loss expenses as of:											
One year later...	7,406	8,388	10,674	12,003	12,587	18,910	23,049	28,246	31,803	39,369	
Two years later.....	7,445	8,504	9,239	10,877	9,829	17,531	22,193	27,033	28,983		
Three years later.....	7,419	7,025	8,183	8,419	8,899	16,174	20,660	24,608			
Four years later.....	6,365	6,668	6,631	8,675	7,822	14,775	19,046				
Five years later.....	6,311	5,638	6,320	7,467	6,766	13,099					
Six years later.....	5,534	5,243	5,823	6,704	5,973						
Seven years later.....	5,308	5,133	5,557	6,352							
Eight years later.....	5,230	4,992	5,450								
Nine years later.....	5,163	4,982									
Ten years later.....	5,156										
Net cumulative redundancy.....	2,046	3,186	4,978	6,423	8,134	7,924	6,232	3,480	4,002	3,030	
Gross liability --end of year.....							\$34,661	\$37,002	\$41,099	\$50,655	\$60,994
Reinsurance recoverable.....							9,383	8,914	8,114	8,256	16,438
Net liability -- end of year.....							\$25,278	\$28,088	\$32,985	\$42,399	\$44,556

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

FINANCIAL CONDITION

Century had cash and investments, excluding mortgage loans, of \$137.2 million and \$107.5 million at December 31, 1998 and 1997, respectively.

Net cash provided by operations for the years ended December 31, 1998, 1997, and 1996 was \$30.8 million, \$9.3 million, and \$15.6 million, respectively. These amounts were adequate to meet the majority of Century's capital expenditures, operating and acquisition costs and resulted primarily from earnings and the timing of reinsurance contingency transactions.

Century's financing activities provided net cash for the years ended December 31, 1998, 1997 and 1996 of \$80.2 million, \$11.5 million, and \$33.9 million, respectively. During 1998, Century realized approximately \$83.8 million in cash proceeds from a private placement and from stock issuances, offset somewhat by debt repayments on outstanding credit obligations used for operating and acquisition purposes and the effect of pre-merger distributions to companies

acquired under the pooling-of-interests accounting method.

During 1997, Century realized approximately \$8.4 million in cash proceeds from a private placement and from stock issuances and \$6.8 million on a net basis from financing sources. These proceeds were primarily used

to fund its acquisition program as well as to fund the investment activities of Century's specialty insurance subsidiaries, offset by Century's disposition of its environmental systems operations.

During 1996, Century realized approximately \$38.2 million in cash proceeds from a private placement and from stock issuances. Century used \$1.8 million of these proceeds to repay debt obligations arising from the merger transaction with RESI and Century Surety Company and Commercial Surety Agency, Inc., \$9.9 million to fund the investment activities for the specialty insurance subsidiaries and \$4.0 million to purchase companies that complement its acquisition strategy and \$1.1 million to purchase general office equipment.

SOURCES OF CASH

Century's principal source of revenue from its business outsourcing services operation is the collection of fees from professional services rendered to its clients in the areas of accounting, tax, valuation and advisory services, benefits administration and insurance services, human resources and payroll services and performance consulting services.

Century's principal source of revenue from its specialty insurance services operations consists of insurance and reinsurance premiums, investment income, commission and fee income, and proceeds from sales and maturities of investment securities. Premiums written become premiums earned for financial statement purposes as the premium is earned incrementally over the term of each insurance policy and after deducting the amount of premium ceded to reinsurers pursuant to reinsurance treaties or agreements. The property and liability operation of Century generates positive cash flow from operations as a result of premiums being received in advance of the time when the claim payments are made.

The companies of the CSC Group are subject to regulation and supervision by state insurance regulatory agencies, applicable generally to each insurance company in its state of incorporation. Such regulations limit the amount of dividends or distributions by an insurance company to its shareholders. If insurance regulators determine that payment of a dividend or any other payment to an affiliate (such as a payment under a tax allocation agreement) would, because of the financial condition of the paying insurance company or otherwise, be detrimental to such insurance company's policyholders or creditors, the regulators may block payment of such dividend or such other payment to the affiliates that would otherwise be permitted without prior approval.

Ohio law limits the payment of dividends by an insurance subsidiary to its parent. The maximum dividend that may be paid without prior approval of the Director of Insurance of the State of Ohio is limited to the greater of the statutory net income of the preceding calendar year or 10% of total statutory shareholder's equity as of the prior December 31. At December 31, 1998, the maximum dividend that may be paid by our regulated insurance subsidiaries to the Company without prior approval of the Director of Insurance of the State of Ohio was \$4.9 million. In addition, under such credit facility, Century cannot pay cash dividends without the prior written consent of the lender.

Century's primary line of credit is a \$100 million revolving credit facility with several financial institutions, of which approximately \$44,000,000 was outstanding at December 31, 1998. The interest rate under the credit facility is, at Century's option, either:

(a) the higher of 0.50% per annum above the latest Federal Funds Rate or the rate of interest in effect from time to time announced by the Bank of America, San Francisco, California office as its "reference rate," or:

(b) a floating rate based on the rate offered by a specified bank to major banks in the offshore dollar interbank market. The credit facility requires the Company to comply with various affirmative and negative covenants, including;

- a net worth covenant that requires the Company to maintain a consolidated net worth equal to the sum of (i) \$221 million plus (ii) 70% of subsequent net income plus (iii) the net proceeds of any equity security offerings;
- additional indebtedness may not exceed \$11 million;

- cash dividends may not be paid without the prior written consent of the lender; and
- restrictions on certain liens, mergers, dispositions of assets and investments.

The Company was in compliance with all of the covenants under the credit facility as of December 31, 1998.

Under its revolving credit facility, Century must also maintain a net worth equal to the sum of: \$221 million plus; 70% of subsequent net income plus; the proceeds of any equity security offerings.

In February 1998, Century completed a private placement in which it sold an aggregate of 3,800,000 shares to qualified investors at an aggregate purchase price of \$13.25 per share and realized \$47.7 million in proceeds.

In April 1997, the Company completed a private placement in which the Company sold an aggregate of 616,611 units to qualified investors at an aggregate purchase price of \$9.00 per unit. Each 1997 Unit consisted of one share of common stock and one warrant to purchase one share of common stock at an exercise price of \$11.00 per share, exercisable for a three year period from the date of issuance. The Company realized net proceeds of approximately \$5.3 million.

In December 1996, Century issued and sold 3,251,888 units of Century for \$9.00 per unit. Each 1996 unit consisted of one share of Common Stock and one warrant to purchase one share of Common Stock of Century at an exercise price of \$11.00 per share exercisable, in whole or in part, for a three year period from the date of issuance. Century realized net proceeds of approximately \$27.6 million. Under the Securities Act Century registered 7,729,468 shares to be issued in connection with acquisitions and \$125 million in debt, warrants and common stock. To date, Century has issued 3,791,973 shares in connection with acquisitions and expects to issue \$25 million common stock and warrants, leaving 3,937,495 and \$100 million available for future use.

USES OF CASH AND LIQUIDITY OUTLOOK

Operations. Century's capital expenditures from continuing operations totaled \$12.3 million, \$3.0 million and \$1.2 million for the years ended December 31, 1998, 1997 and 1996, respectively, which included expenditures for fixed assets for normal replacement, compliance with regulations and market development. During the year ended December 31, 1998, Century primarily funded capital expenditures from cash on hand and operating cash flow. Century anticipates that during 1999, it will continue to fund expenditures from operating cash flow supplemented by borrowing under its revolving credit facility, as necessary. Management believes that Century currently has sufficient cash and lines of credit to fund current operations and expansion thereof. Management is not aware of any current recommendations by regulatory authorities that, if implemented, could have a material impact on Century's liquidity, capital resources and operations.

Cash used in investing activities for the years ended December 31, 1998, 1997 and 1996 primarily was the result of purchases and sales of investments and acquisitions.

Century is required to establish a reserve for unearned premiums. Century's principal costs and factors in determining the level of profit is the difference between premiums earned and losses, LAE and agent commissions. Loss and LAE reserves are estimates of what an insurer expects to pay on behalf of claimants. Century is required to maintain reserves for payment of estimated losses and LAE for both reported claims and for IBNR claims. Although the ultimate liability incurred by Century may be different from current reserve estimates, management believes that the reserves are adequate.

On February 26, 1999, Century entered into a contract with a national software provider to purchase an enterprise wide solution to integrate back office operations. The cost of the software is approximately \$4 million, which includes licensing costs, maintenance and education. Additional consulting services to implement the enterprise wide solution are currently being negotiated.

YEAR 2000 COMPLIANCE PROJECT

The Year 2000 (Y2K) compliance problem is the result of computer programs designed to use two digit rather than four digit years. Thus, the year 1999 is represented as 99 and the year 2000 would be represented as 00. The latter could be interpreted as either 1900 or 2000. To systems that have Y2K related issues, the time may

seem to have reverted back 100 years. Systems, equipment and software with exposure to Y2K related problems exist not only in computerized information systems but also in building operating systems such as elevators, alarm systems, energy management systems, phone systems, and numerous other systems and equipment.

We are currently assessing our systems and equipment and modifying them as necessary to address the Y2K issues. We expect to incur \$2 to \$3 million in capital expenditures in 1999 with respect to system upgrades which are designed in part to address specific Y2K requirements. We do not expect expenditures incurred after 1999 for the Y2K compliance to be material. However, if we acquire additional companies, we will need to evaluate how the Y2K issue will impact them. If such expenditures exceed expectations or if a future acquisition requires substantial expenditures to address its Y2K issues, this could adversely affect our financial results. We cannot assure you that our systems or the systems of other companies on which our systems rely will be timely installed or converted. Although we are not certain of the impact on us of the failure of our significant customers or vendors to achieve Y2K compliance in a timely or effective manner, such failure could materially adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Our business depends, in part, upon our ability to store, retrieve, process and manage significant databases and periodically, to expand and upgrade our ability to process information. We primarily use personal computers and laptops connected to a local area network for its information processing. Interruption or loss of our information processing capabilities through loss of stored data, security breach, breakdown or malfunction of computer equipment or software systems, telecommunications failure, conversion difficulties or damage to our computer equipment or software systems could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

To minimize or eliminate the effect of the Y2K risk on our business systems and applications, we are continually identifying, evaluating, implementing and testing our computer systems, applications and software in order to achieve Y2K compliance. We implemented a Y2K Compliance Project in March 1998 that has been adopted by all of our subsidiaries. As part of this initiative, we have identified key contact individuals within each subsidiary to identify, evaluate and implement a plan to bring all of our business systems and applications into Y2K compliance by June 30, 1999. Century's Y2K Compliance Project consists of four phases: (i) inventory and assessment of all business systems and applications subject to Y2K risk; (ii) identification of such business systems and applications to determine the method of correcting any Y2K problems (ready now, repair, reconcile, replace or retire); (iii) remediation and testing of all business systems and applications that have Y2K problems; and (iv) implementation of corrective measures and certification of Y2K compliance through internal audits.

We have completed the inventory and assessment phase for all business systems and applications subject to Y2K risk and have identified and assessed four areas of risk: internally developed business applications; third party vendor software, such as business applications, operating systems and special function software; computer hardware components; and embedded systems, such as phone switches. Although we cannot be certain, we believe substantially all systems, applications and related software that are subject to Y2K compliance risk have been identified and we have implemented a plan to correct such systems that are not Y2K compliant. The implementation and verification phase is expected to be substantially complete by June 30, 1999, with inter-dependency testing substantially complete by October 1, 1999.

We have sought compliance verification for 100% of vendor supported technology inventoried, local public utilities and services, banking and financial institutions, telecommunications services, property management companies (where our facilities are leased), and other material third parties on whom or on whose systems we rely. Significant business customers and clients are presently being contacted for compliance status and to coordinate Y2K contingency strategies. We received a written or verbal response on approximately 75% of our requests from vendors, approximately 80% of which stated they are Y2K compliant, and 20% of which stated they had a plan for compliance in place. None of the responses indicated that they had not yet addressed the Y2K issue. Vendors that had not responded or did not provide compliant upgrades or patches were removed from our configuration standards and replaced by compliant systems of other vendors. Some property management companies, however, have delayed in responding. In many cases we have made four written requests for compliance. The property management companies that have not responded are not material third parties and are not expected to have a material impact on our business if their systems are not year 2000 compliant. We intend to continue requesting Y2K compliance status responses from these property management companies.

We rely on third-party service providers for services such as telecommunications, internet service and components for our business systems and other key services. Interruption of those services due to Y2K issues could affect our operations. We have initiated an evaluation of the status of such third-party service providers' efforts to determine alternative and contingency requirements. Development of Century's Y2K Contingency Plan is expected to be substantially complete by April 2, 1999 and will continue to be refined throughout 1999 as additional information related to our potential exposure is gathered. Century's Y2K Contingency Plan will supplement disaster recovery plans already in place. While approaches to reducing risks of interruption of business operations vary by subsidiary, options in Century's Y2K Contingency Plan are expected to include measures such as identification of alternative service providers and channels of distribution.

We continue to review the potential overall impact of Y2K risks on our business, financial condition and results of operations. To date, we have not encountered any material Y2K problems with our computer systems and related equipment. Based on our ongoing survey of such risks for Century, our subsidiaries and recently acquired businesses, management estimates that the total cost of our Y2K Compliance Project will be approximately \$2 to \$3 million. This estimate assumes that all businesses that have been and that may be acquired in the future by Century will not have significant Y2K compliance issues. However, there can be no assurance that actual compliance costs will fall within the range of this estimate, that any future acquisition of a business will not require substantial Y2K compliance expenditures or that precautions that we have taken to minimize the impact of such events will be adequate. Any damage to our data information processing system, failure of telecommunications links or breach of the security of our computer systems could result in an interruption of our operations or other loss which may not be covered by insurance. Any such event could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

ITEM 7A. MARKET RISK

Quantitative Information About Market Risk. Century's exposure to market risk, including interest rate risk, is immaterial. If market interest rates were to increase or decrease immediately and uniformly by 100 basis points from levels at December 31, 1998, in each case the impact on Century's financial condition and results of operations would be immaterial. Century does not engage in trading market risk sensitive instruments. Neither does Century purchase as investments, hedges or for purposes "other than trading" instruments that are likely to expose Century to market risk, whether interest rate, foreign currency exchange, commodity price or equity price risk. Century has issued no debt instruments, entered into no forward or futures contracts, purchased no options and entered into no swaps.

Qualitative Information About Market Risk. Century's primary market risk exposure is that of interest rate risk. A change in the Federal Funds Rate, or the reference rate set by the Bank of America (San Francisco), would affect the rate at which Century could borrow funds under its Credit Facility.

Century's strategy to manage this exposure is to keep its borrowings to a minimum.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The Financial Statements and Supplementary Data required hereunder are included in this Annual Report as set forth in Item 14(a) hereof.

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

NONE

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT

Information with respect to this item is incorporated by reference to the Company's definitive proxy statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission no later than 120 days after the end of the Company's fiscal year.

The following table sets forth certain information as of December 31, 1998 regarding the directors, executive officers and certain key employees of Century. Each executive officer of Century named in the following table has been elected to serve until his successor is duly appointed or elected or until his earlier removal or resignation from office. No arrangement or understanding exists between any executive officer of Century and any other person pursuant to which he or she was selected as an officer.

NAME ----	AGE ---	POSITION(S) -----
EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:		
Michael G. DeGroote(3).....	65	Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer
Charles D. Hamm, Jr.(3).....	44	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Douglas R. Gowland.....	57	Senior Vice President, Business Integration
Keith W. Reeves.....	41	Senior Vice President, President of the Accounting, Tax, Valuation and Advisory Services Group
Robert A. O'Byrne.....	42	Senior Vice President, President of the Benefits Administration and Insurance Services Group
John J. Hopkins.....	45	Senior Vice President, Business Development and Marketing
Jerome P. Grisko, Jr. (3).....	37	Senior Vice President, Mergers & Acquisitions and Legal Affairs
Rick L. Burdick(1).....	47	Director
Joseph S. DiMartino.....	55	Director
Harve A. Ferrill(1)(2).....	66	Director
Hugh P. Lowenstein(2).....	68	Director
Richard C. Rochon(1)(2).....	41	Director
OTHER KEY OFFICERS:		
Leslie Wilk Braksick.....	33	Vice President
Daniel J. Clark.....	44	Vice President
Ralph M. Daniel, Jr.....	42	Vice President
Charles J. Farro.....	48	Vice President
Kenneth R. Millisor.....	61	Vice President
Steven M. Nobil.....	51	Vice President
Patrick J. Simers.....	38	Vice President
Craig L. Stout.....	50	Vice President
Eldon G. Walter.....	52	Vice President
C. Robert Wissler.....	52	Vice President
Andrew B. Zelenkofske.....	38	Vice President
Barbara A. Rutigliano.....	47	Corporate Secretary

(1) Member of Audit Committee

(2) Member of Compensation Committee

(3) Member of Management Executive Committee

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Michael G. DeGroot has served as the Chairman of the Board of Century since April 1995 and as Chief Executive Officer and President since November 1997. Mr. DeGroot also served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Century from April 1995 until October 1996. Mr. DeGroot served as Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer of Republic Industries, Inc. (RII) from May 1991 to August 1995. Mr. DeGroot founded Laidlaw Inc., a Canadian waste services and transportation company in 1959. In 1988, Mr. DeGroot sold his controlling interest in Laidlaw to Canadian Pacific Limited. Mr. DeGroot served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Laidlaw from 1959 until 1990. Mr. DeGroot also serves as a director of RII.

Charles D. Hamm, Jr. has served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since December 1998. Previously, Mr. Hamm was Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer since November 1997. Mr. Hamm was associated with KPMG LLP, an international accounting firm, from June 1984 until November 1997, serving as a partner of such firm from July 1996 until November 1997. Mr. Hamm is a CPA and a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Ohio Society of Certified Public Accountants.

Douglas R. Gowland has served as Senior Vice President, Business Integration since November 1997. Mr. Gowland served as a Director of Century from April 1995 through November 1997. From April 1995 until October 1996, Mr. Gowland served as Century's Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer. From January 1992 to April 1995, Mr. Gowland served as Vice President -- Hazardous Waste Operations of RII. From March 1991 to January 1992, Mr. Gowland served as Vice President of DRG Environmental Management, Inc. Prior thereto, he served as President of Great Lakes Environmental Systems, Ltd.

Keith W. Reeves has served as Senior Vice President since March 1997. He was named President of the Accounting, Tax, Consulting and Valuation Services Group in December 1998 and is currently a director and an officer of a number of Century's subsidiaries. Mr. Reeves served as the President of SMR Business Services, Inc. from December 1996 through July 1998. Mr. Reeves served as Vice President of Skoda, Minotti, Reeves and Co., CPA's from August 1984 until its acquisition by Century in December 1996. Mr. Reeves is a CPA and a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Ohio Society of Certified Public Accountants.

Robert A. O'Byrne was named a Senior Vice President of Century in December 1998. He also currently serves as President of the Benefits Administration & Insurance Services Group. Mr. O'Byrne served as Chairman of the Board and CEO of Robert D. O'Byrne and Associates, Inc., an employee benefits brokerage/consulting firm prior to its acquisition by Century in December 1997. Mr. O'Byrne remains President and CEO of Robert D. O'Byrne and Associates, Inc. and The Grant Nelson Group, Inc.

John J. Hopkins has served as Senior Vice President, Product Development & Marketing of Century since December 1998. He served as Vice President, Business Development from July 1998 through November 1998. Prior to joining Century, Mr. Hopkins was associated with a personal investment and insurance firm from October 1995 to December 1997, and in his final year, as Acting Chief Operating Officer. From July 1976 to October 1995, Mr. Hopkins was associated with Coopers & Lybrand LLP, where he served as a partner from October 1985 until October 1995. Mr. Hopkins serves on the Board of Advisors of Drexel University College of Business Administration. He is a CPA with a Masters in Taxation, and a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants and the Pennsylvania Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Jerome P. Grisko, Jr. joined Century as Vice President, Mergers & Acquisitions in September 1998 and was promoted to Senior Vice President, Mergers & Acquisitions and Legal Affairs in December of that year. Prior to joining Century, Mr. Grisko was associated with the law firm of Baker & Hostetler LLP, where he practiced from September 1987 until September 1998, serving as a partner of such firm from January 1995 to September 1998. While at Baker & Hostetler, Mr. Grisko concentrated his practice in the area of mergers, acquisitions and divestitures. Mr. Grisko is a member of the American, Ohio and Cleveland Bar Associations.

Rick L. Burdick has served as a Director of Century since November 1997, when he was elected as an outside director. Mr. Burdick has been a partner at the law firm of Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld, L.L.P. since April 1988. Mr. Burdick serves on the Boards of Directors of RII and J. Ray McDermott, S.A.

Joseph S. DiMartino has served as a Director of Century since November 1997, when he was elected as an outside director. Mr. DiMartino has been Chairman of the Board of the Dreyfus Family of Funds since January 1995. Mr. DiMartino served as President, Chief Operating Officer and Director of The Dreyfus Corporation from October 1982 until December 1994 and was also a director of Mellon Bank Corporation. Mr. DiMartino also serves on the Board of Directors of Noel Group, Inc.; Career Blazers Inc. (formerly Staffing Resources, Inc.); Health Plan Services Corporation; Carlyle Industries, Inc.; and the Muscular Dystrophy Association.

Harve A. Ferrill has served as a Director of Century since October 1996, when he was elected as an outside director. Mr. Ferrill has served as Chief Executive Officer of Advance Ross Corporation, a company that provides tax refunding services (ARC), since 1991 and as President of Ferrill-Plauche Co., Inc., a private investment company, since 1982. Mr. Ferrill served as President of ARC from 1990 to 1993 and as Chairman of the Board from 1992 to 1996. Mr. Ferrill serves on the Board of Directors of Gaylord Container Corporation.

Hugh P. Lowenstein has served as a Director of Century since March 1997, when he was elected as an outside director. Mr. Lowenstein has served as the Founder and Chief Executive Officer of Shore Capital Ltd. (Bermuda), a consulting and investment advisory firm, since 1994. Mr. Lowenstein served as a Managing Director of Donaldson, Lufkin and Jenrette Securities Corporation from 1987 to 1994. Mr. Lowenstein also serves on the Board of Directors of Terra Nova (Bermuda) Holdings Ltd.

Richard C. Rochon has served as a Director of Century since October 1996, when he was elected as an outside director. Mr. Rochon has served since 1988 as President of Huizenga Holdings, Inc., a management and holding company for diversified investments in operating companies, joint ventures, and real estate, on behalf of its owner, Mr. H. Wayne Huizenga. Mr. Rochon also has served as a director since September 1996 and as Vice Chairman of Florida Panthers Holdings, Inc., a leisure and recreation and sports and entertainment company, since April 1997. From 1985 until 1988, Mr. Rochon served as Treasurer of Huizenga Holdings, Inc. and from 1979 until 1985, he was employed as a certified public accountant by the international public accounting firm of Coopers & Lybrand, L.L.P.

OTHER KEY OFFICERS:

Leslie Wilk Braksick was named Vice President in December 1998. She co-founded The Continuous Learning Group, Inc. (CLG) in 1993, which is a behaviorally based consulting organization and a wholly-owned subsidiary of Century since March 1998. Dr. Braksick is also a member of the Board of Directors for the Research Institute for Small and Emerging Businesses.

Daniel J. Clark was named Vice President in November 1997 and is the Senior Vice President of Evergreen National Indemnity Company (Evergreen) and a director of Century Surety Company (Century), both subsidiaries of Century. Prior to joining Evergreen, Mr. Clark served as Chief of Staff for then Congressman Edward F. Feighan from 1983 through 1993. Mr. Clark is a member of the Ohio Bar Association and serves as Vice Chairman for the Port of Cleveland.

Ralph M. Daniel, Jr. was named as Vice President in November 1997. Mr. Daniel served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Century Payroll, Inc. (formerly BMS) which he co-founded in 1988, prior to its acquisition in 1997. Mr. Daniel is a CPA, Series 7 licensed investment broker and life/health insurance licensed.

Charles J. Farro was named Vice President in November 1997. Mr. Farro served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of The Benefits Group, a subsidiary of Century which he is a co-founder, prior to its acquisition in 1997. Mr. Farro serves on the Board of Directors of the Akron Art Museum.

Kenneth R. Millisor was named Vice President in November 1997. Mr. Millisor was co-founder, President and Chief Executive Officer of Millisor & Nobil, LPA, a labor and employment relations law firm headquartered in Cleveland, Ohio. He is a Trustee of North American Employers Council, the marketing arm for Century's non-insured worker's compensation. Mr. Millisor was admitted to the Ohio Bar in 1961 and is an active member of the Akron, Ohio and American Bar Associations.

Steven M. Nobil was named Vice President in November 1997. Mr. Nobil was co-founder of Millisor & Nobil, LPA, a labor and employment relations law firm headquartered in Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Nobil currently serves on several charitable and educational Boards, including Baldwin Wallace College and Cuyahoga Community College.

Patrick J. Simers was named Vice President in November 1997. Mr. Simers served as President of Valuation Counselors Group, Inc., a subsidiary of Century, prior to its acquisition. Mr. Simers is a Certified Real Estate Appraiser in 14 states and maintains membership in the American Society of Appraisers.

Craig L. Stout has served as Vice President since November 1997. Mr. Stout served as Chief Operating Officer and a Director of Century from October 1996 through November 1997. Mr. Stout also serves as a director and an officer of a number of Century's insurance subsidiaries. Prior to joining Century, Mr. Stout served as Executive Vice President of Alliance Holding Corporation, which was the holding corporation of the CSC Group and CSA and two other companies which he founded, Contract Operations Planning, Inc., a surety claims management firm, and Contract Surety Reinsurance Corporation, a reinsurance intermediary for facultative surety reinsurance.

Eldon G. Walter was named Vice President in February 1999. Mr. Walter served as Chairman and President of Mayer Hoffman McCann, L.C. from 1988 until the acquisition by Century of MHM Business Services, Inc. Mr. Walter now serves as President of MHM Business Services, Inc. Mr. Walter has over 30 years of experience in all aspects of taxation, and he is affiliated with the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the Missouri Society of Certified Public Accountants and the Kansas City Estate Planning Association.

C. Robert Wissler was named Vice President in November 1997. Mr. Wissler serves as President and Chief Executive Officer of Century Small Business Solutions, Inc., a subsidiary of Century. From 1990 to 1997, Mr. Wissler served as CEO of Comprehensive Business Services, a franchisor of accounting services. He was Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Sir Speedy, Inc. from 1978 through 1990. Prior to that time, Mr. Wissler was an auditor with Arthur Young & Co. from 1972 to 1974, and he was a baseball player with the St. Louis Cardinals from 1969 through 1972. Mr. Wissler is a CPA and a Director of the International Franchise Association.

Andrew B. Zelenkofske was named Vice President in November 1997. Mr. Zelenkofske served as President of ZA Business Services, Inc., a subsidiary of Century, prior to its acquisition in 1997. Prior to joining Century, Mr. Zelenkofske served for several years as President and Managing Director of Zelenkofske Axelrod and Co., Ltd. Mr. Zelenkofske is a CPA and an attorney and has been appointed to the Pennsylvania State Board of Accountancy.

Barbara A. Rutigliano was named Corporate Secretary in December 1997. Ms. Rutigliano was Senior Counsel and Corporate Secretary of BP America Inc. from 1989 until 1997 and was associated with the law firm of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey from 1983 to 1989. Ms. Rutigliano is a member of the Ohio Bar, the American Bar Association and the American Society of Corporate Secretaries.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Information with respect to this item is incorporated by reference to the Company's definitive proxy statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission no later than 120 days after the end of the Company's fiscal year.

REPORT ON EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors determines the compensation of the Chief Executive Officer of Century and the other executive officers named in the Summary Compensation Table. The Compensation Committee has furnished the following report on executive compensation in connection with the Annual Meeting.

Compensation Philosophy

As members of the Compensation Committee, it is our duty to administer the executive compensation program for Century. The Compensation Committee is responsible for establishing appropriate compensation goals for the executive officers of Century, evaluating the performance of such executive officers in meeting such goals and making recommendations to the Board of Directors with regard to executive compensation.

Century's compensation philosophy is to ensure that executive compensation be directly linked to continuous improvements in corporate performance, achievement of specific operational, financial and strategic objectives and increases in stockholder value. The Compensation Committee regularly reviews the compensation packages of Century's executive officers, taking into account factors which it considers relevant, such as business conditions within and outside the industry, Century's financial performance, the market compensation for executives of similar background and experience and the performance of the executive officer under consideration. The particular elements of Century's compensation programs for executive officers are described below.

Compensation Structure

Mr. DeGroote, the Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and President of Century during 1998, has elected not to receive any compensation for his services provided to Century. Mr. DeGroote's substantial stock position in Century assures us of his close identification with the interests of Century's stockholders.

With the exception of Mr. DeGroote, the executive base compensation for executive officers of Century is intended to be competitive with that paid in comparably-sized, publicly held companies in the outsourced business services industry that are growing aggressively, taking into account the scope of responsibilities and internal relationships. The goals of the Compensation Committee in establishing Century's executive compensation program are:

(1) To fairly compensate the executive officers of Century and its subsidiaries for their contributions to Century's short-term and long-term performance. The elements of Century's executive compensation program are (a) annual base salaries, (b) annual bonuses and (c) equity incentives.

(2) To allow Century to attract, motivate and retain the management personnel necessary to Century's success by providing an executive compensation program comparable to that offered by comparably-sized companies in the outsourced business services industry.

Individual base salaries are based on the scope of the executive's responsibilities, a subjective evaluation of the executive's performance, including the performance of the business for which such executive is responsible, the executive's ability to network, ability to influence, leadership potential and loyalty, and the length of time the executive has been in the position. In recruiting executives, the potential executive's salary in his or her current position is used as an immediate benchmark. Annual cash bonuses are not typically given to executives. If given, however, annual cash bonuses are based on the financial performance of the Company and the executive's individual job performance. Century prefers to award equity incentives to executives, typically in the form of stock options. Stock options are granted by the Compensation Committee based on the executive's individual job performance and to provide incentive to executives to maximize stock price appreciation thereby aligning their interests with those of Century's stockholders.

Executive Compensation Deductibility

It is Century's intent that amounts paid pursuant to Century's compensation plans will generally be deductible compensation expenses. The Compensation Committee does not currently anticipate that the amount of compensation paid to executive officers will exceed the amounts specified as deductible pursuant to Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

COMPENSATION COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Hugh P. Lowenstein, Chairman
Richard C. Rochon

Harve A. Ferrill

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT

Information with respect to this item is incorporated by reference to the Company's definitive proxy statement to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission no later than 120 days after the end of the Company's fiscal year.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS

The following is a summary of certain agreements and transactions between or among Century and certain related parties. It is Century's policy to enter into transactions with related parties on terms that, on the whole, are no less favorable than those that would be available from unaffiliated parties. Based on Century's experience and the terms of its transactions with unaffiliated parties, it is the Board of Directors' belief that the transactions described below met these standards at the time of the transactions.

In February of 1998, Century arranged for the private placement of 5,000,000 shares of common stock. Century accepted subscriptions from institutional and other accredited investors, including Westbury (Bermuda) Ltd., a Bermuda corporation controlled by Mr. DeGroot. The private placement included 3.8 million newly-issued shares and 1.2 million shares sold by certain selling stockholders, including Mr. Stout and the spouses of Messrs. Skoda and Reeves, for a purchase price of \$13.25 per share. Mr. Stout sold 120,000 shares and exercised warrants to purchase 39,200 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$2.625. Such warrants would have expired by their terms on October 18, 1998. Mrs. Skoda sold 29,250 shares and exercised 14,000 warrants expiring on October 18, 1998 at the \$2.625 exercise price. Mrs. Reeves sold 19,000 shares, and a corporation owned by Mrs. Skoda and Mrs. Reeves, among others, exercised warrants to purchase 19,600 shares at the \$2.625 exercise price. Such warrants would have expired on October 18, 1998. Additionally, Mr. LoConti, a 10% shareholder of Century during portions of 1998, sold 150,000 shares, and the LoConti Family Trust, over which Mr. LoConti has control, sold 200,000 shares. Mr. LoConti and the LoConti Family Trust also exercised 84,000 and 145,600 of the October 18, 1998 warrants, respectively, at the \$2.625 exercise price. Finally, Sophia Management Ltd., an Ohio limited liability company whose members include Messrs. LoConti, Skoda, Hamm, Stout and Mr. Stout's spouse, also sold 556,750 shares and exercised 955,503 warrants. Such warrants consisted of 840,000 warrants with an exercise price of \$2.625 and 115,503 warrants with an exercise price of \$3.125.

During 1998, Century repaid a note consisting of \$1.3 million in principal and \$57,458 in interest to Sophia Management Ltd. in accordance with its terms. The interest rate on this note is three-month LIBOR.

Mr. Gowland and his spouse own controlling interests in SD Aviation Investments, Inc., an aircraft charter company, used occasionally by Century. During 1998, Century paid \$63,000 to SD Aviation for aircraft charter services.

The office building utilized by SMR & Co. Business Services is leased under a ten-year lease, expiring February 26, 2006, from a partnership in which the spouses of Messrs. Skoda and Reeves are each one-third owners. The lease provides for rental payments of \$557,700 per year. A number of the businesses acquired since October 1996 are located in properties owned indirectly by and leased from persons employed by Century. Such leases are not material to Century. In the aggregate, in 1998, Century paid approximately \$2.1 million under such leases, which were at competitive market rates.

Mr. Stout's spouse, Anne L. Meyers, currently serves as Secretary of some of Century's insurance subsidiaries. The law firm of Anne L. Meyers & Associates Co., L.P.A., now known as Meyers, Lamanna & Roman, L.P.A., has performed substantial legal work for Century and its subsidiaries. In 1998, Century paid \$610,250 to Ms. Meyers' firm for services rendered in connection with the insurance subsidiaries and for merger and acquisition transactions.

Rick L. Burdick, a director of Century, is a partner of Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld, L.L.P. Akin, Gump performed substantial legal work for Century during 1998.

PART IV

ITEM 14. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES AND REPORTS ON FORM 8-K

- (a) The following documents are filed as part of this Annual Report or incorporated by reference:
1. Financial Statements. As to financial statements and supplementary information, reference is made to "Index to Financial Statements" on page F-1 of this Annual Report.
 2. Financial Statement Schedules. As to financial statement schedules, reference is made to "Index to Financial Statements" on page F-1 of this Annual Report.
 3. Exhibits. The following documents are filed as exhibits to this Form 10-K pursuant to Item 601 of Regulation S-K.

EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Century (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to Century's Registration Statement on Form 10, file no. 0-25890, and incorporated herein by reference).
3.2	Certificate of Amendment of the Certificate of Incorporation of Century dated October 18, 1996 (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to Century's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1996, and incorporated herein by reference).
3.3	Certificate of Amendment of the Certificate of Incorporation of Century effective December 23, 1997 (filed as Exhibit 3.3 to Century's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1997, and incorporated by reference).
3.4**	Certificate of Amendment of the Certificate of Incorporation of Century dated September 10, 1998.
3.5	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Century (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to Century's Registration Statement on Form 10, file no. 0-25890, and incorporated herein by reference).
4.1**	Form of Stock Certificate of Common Stock of Century.
10.1	Credit Agreement dated as of August 10, 1998, by and among Century and its Subsidiaries, as Borrowers, and Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association, as Agent and Letter of Credit Bank (filed as Exhibit 1 to Century's Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 1998, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.2	1996 Employee Stock Option Plan (filed as Appendix I to Century's Proxy Statement 1997 Annual Meeting of Stockholders dated April 1, 1997, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.3	Amendment to the 1996 Employee Stock Option Plan (filed as Exhibit 99.2 to Century's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 14, 1998, and filed January 12, 1999, and incorporated herein by reference).
10.4	Agents 1997 Stock Option Plan (filed as Appendix II to Century's Proxy Statement 1997 Annual Meeting of Stockholders dated April 1, 1997, and incorporated herein by reference).
12.1**	Statement Regarding Computation of Ratios.
21.1**	List of Subsidiaries of Century Business Services, Inc.
23.1*	Consent of KPMG LLP
24.1**	Powers of Attorney.
27.1**	Financial Data Schedule.

* Indicates documents filed herewith.

** Indicates documents previously filed.

- (b) Reports on Form 8-K
Century Business Services, Inc. filed the following Current Reports on Form 8-K during 1998:
Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 20, 1998.
Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 6, 1998.
Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 31, 1998, filed on April 15, 1998, as amended by Form 8-K/A, filed on June 10, 1998.
Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 14, 1998.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, Century has duly caused this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

CENTURY BUSINESS SERVICES, INC.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ CHARLES D. HAMM, JR.

Charles D. Hamm, Jr.
Senior Vice President & Chief
Financial Officer

December 29, 1999

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, this Annual Report on Form 10-K/A has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of Century Business Services, Inc. and in the capacities and on the date indicated above.

/s/ MICHAEL G. DEGROOTE

Michael G. DeGroote
Chief Executive Officer
Chairman of the Board and Director

/s/ CHARLES D. HAMM, JR.

Charles D. Hamm, Jr.
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

/s/ RICK L. BURDICK*

Rick L. Burdick
Director

/s/ RICHARD C. ROCHON*

Richard C. Rochon
Director

/s/ JOSEPH S. DIMARTINO*

Joseph S. DiMartino
Director

/s/ HARVE A. FERRILL*

Harve A. Ferrill
Director

/s/ HUGH P. LOWENSTEIN*

Hugh P. Lowenstein
Director

Fred M. Winkler
President and Chief Operating Officer and Director

*By: /s/ CHARLES D. HAMM, JR.

Charles D. Hamm, Jr.
Attorney-in-Fact

CENTURY BUSINESS SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Board of Directors and Shareholders
Century Business Services, Inc.:

We have audited the consolidated and combined financial statements of Century Business Services, Inc. and Subsidiaries as listed in the accompanying index on page F-1. In connection with our audits of the consolidated and combined financial statements, we also have audited the financial statement schedules as listed in the accompanying index on page F-1. These consolidated and combined financial statements and financial statement schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated and combined financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated and combined financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Century Business Services, Inc. and Subsidiaries at December 31, 1998 and 1997, and the results of their operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 1998, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedules, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated and combined financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Cleveland, Ohio
February 16, 1999

CENTURY BUSINESS SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED BALANCE SHEETS
DECEMBER 31, 1998 AND 1997

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE DATA)

	1998	1997
	-----	-----
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents.....	\$ 50,729	\$ 29,236
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$5,243 and \$1,948, respectively.....	101,860	45,719
Premiums receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$492 and \$281, respectively.....	9,284	7,812
Investments:		
Fixed maturities held to maturity, at amortized cost.....	12,156	14,528
Securities available for sale, at fair value.....	70,879	59,523
Mortgage loans.....	740	1,839
Short-term investments.....	3,470	4,215
	-----	-----
Total Investments.....	87,245	80,105
Deferred policy acquisition costs.....	5,746	4,478
Reinsurance recoverables.....	23,918	15,215
Goodwill, net of accumulated amortization of \$5,838 and \$1,297, respectively.....	293,374	89,856
Notes receivable.....	20,219	18,359
Other assets.....	56,302	25,837
	-----	-----
Total Assets.....	\$648,677	\$316,617
	=====	=====
LIABILITIES		
Accounts payable.....	\$ 32,423	\$ 21,520
Losses and loss expenses payable.....	60,994	50,655
Unearned premiums.....	29,236	22,656
Bank debt.....	44,000	8,401
Notes payable and capitalized leases.....	30,556	16,126
Income taxes.....	7,704	3,708
Accrued expenses.....	37,312	29,623
Other liabilities.....	10,590	6,505
	-----	-----
Total Liabilities.....	252,815	159,194
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common stock, par value \$.01 per share		
Authorized -- 250,000,000 shares		
Issued and outstanding -- 72,787,615 shares at December 31, 1998;		
47,260,550 shares at December 31, 1997.....	728	473
Additional paid-in-capital.....	330,068	128,591
Unearned ESOP.....	(755)	(861)
Treasury stock.....	--	(1,581)
Retained earnings.....	65,692	29,039
Accumulated other comprehensive income.....	129	1,762
	-----	-----
Total Shareholders' Equity.....	395,862	157,423
Commitments and contingencies		
	-----	-----
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity.....	\$648,677	\$316,617
	=====	=====

See the accompanying notes to the consolidated and combined financial statements.

CENTURY BUSINESS SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1998, 1997 AND 1996

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)

	1998	1997	1996
	-----	-----	-----
Revenues:			
Business services fees and commissions.....	\$297,520	\$126,304	\$56,057
Specialty insurance services (regulated):			
Premiums earned.....	44,896	37,238	27,651
Net investment income.....	5,381	4,524	3,564
Net realized gain on investments.....	3,001	3,044	1,529
Other income, net.....	1,230	13	1,419
	-----	-----	-----
Total revenues.....	352,028	171,123	90,220
	-----	-----	-----
Expenses:			
Operating expenses -- business services.....	229,345	107,677	51,988
Losses and loss adjustment expenses.....	23,714	20,682	17,624
Policy acquisition expenses.....	14,932	9,670	7,699
General and administrative expenses.....	6,119	4,162	302
Depreciation and amortization expenses.....	10,575	3,401	1,028
Merger and acquisition costs.....	3,572	416	--
Interest income, net.....	(800)	(1,250)	(220)
Other expenses, net.....	3,900	2,331	2,655
	-----	-----	-----
Total expenses.....	291,357	147,089	81,076
	-----	-----	-----
Income from continuing operations before income tax expense.....	60,671	24,034	9,144
Income tax expense.....	21,234	6,543	2,003
	-----	-----	-----
Income from continuing operations.....	39,437	17,491	7,141
Loss from operations of discontinued business (net of income tax expense (benefit) of \$0, (\$316) and \$91, respectively).....	--	(663)	(38)
Loss on disposal of discontinued business (net of income tax benefit of \$305 in 1997).....	--	(572)	--
	-----	-----	-----
Net income.....	\$ 39,437	\$ 16,256	\$ 7,103
	=====	=====	=====
Earnings per share:			
Basic:			
Income from continuing operations.....	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.30
Loss from discontinued operations.....	--	(0.03)	--
	-----	-----	-----
Net income per share.....	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.30
	=====	=====	=====
Diluted:			
Income from continuing operations.....	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.24
Loss from discontinued operations.....	--	(0.02)	--
	-----	-----	-----
Net income per share.....	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.24
	=====	=====	=====
Weighted average common shares.....	61,129	42,776	23,699
	=====	=====	=====
Weighted average common shares and dilutive potential common shares.....	74,333	54,740	29,868
	=====	=====	=====
Pro forma income data (from continuing operations) (Note 2):			
Net income as reported.....	\$ 39,437	\$ 17,491	\$ 7,141
Pro forma adjustment to provision for income taxes.....	896	1,477	955
	-----	-----	-----
Pro forma net income.....	\$ 38,541	\$ 16,014	\$ 6,186
	=====	=====	=====
Pro forma earnings per share:			
Basic earnings per share.....	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.26
	=====	=====	=====
Diluted earnings per share.....	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.21
	=====	=====	=====

See the accompanying notes to the consolidated and combined financial statements.

CENTURY BUSINESS SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1998, 1997 AND 1996

(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT SHARE DATA)

	SHARES	COMMON STOCK	ADDITIONAL PAID-IN CAPITAL	RETAINED EARNINGS	ACCUMULATED OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	UNEARNED ESOP SHARES	TREASURY STOCK	TOTALS
December 31, 1995.....	20,556,451	\$206	\$ 18,703	\$13,781	\$3,355	\$ (990)	\$ (825)	34,230
Comprehensive income:								
Net income.....	--	--	--	7,103	--	--	--	7,103
Change in net unrealized appreciation.....	--	--	--	--	476	--	--	476
Total comprehensive income.....	--	--	--	7,103	476	--	--	--
Pre-merger transactions of pooled entities.....	--	--	1,345	(4,560)	--	63	(185)	(3,337)
Reverse merger.....	10,858,158	108	16,136	--	--	--	--	16,244
Stock issuances.....	7,251,888	73	38,164	--	--	--	--	38,237
Stock options.....	101,960	1	1,153	--	--	--	--	1,154
Business acquisitions....	792,500	8	5,252	--	--	--	--	5,260
December 31, 1996.....	39,560,957	396	80,753	16,324	3,831	(927)	(1,010)	99,367
Comprehensive income:								
Net income.....	--	--	--	16,256	--	--	--	16,256
Change in net unrealized appreciation.....	--	--	--	--	(2,069)	--	--	(2,069)
Total comprehensive income.....	--	--	--	16,256	(2,069)	--	--	--
Pre-merger transactions of pooled entities.....	--	--	767	(3,541)	--	66	(571)	(3,279)
Stock issuances.....	616,611	6	5,261	--	--	--	--	5,267
Stock options.....	53,032	1	334	--	--	--	--	335
Warrants.....	533,032	5	2,819	--	--	--	--	2,824
Business acquisitions....	6,496,918	65	38,657	--	--	--	--	38,722
December 31, 1997.....	47,260,550	473	128,591	29,039	1,762	(861)	(1,581)	157,423
Comprehensive income:								
Net income.....	--	--	--	39,437	--	--	--	39,437
Change in net unrealized appreciation.....	--	--	--	--	(1,633)	--	--	(1,633)
Total comprehensive income.....	--	--	--	39,437	(1,633)	--	--	--
Pre-merger transactions of pooled entities.....	--	--	(1,671)	(2,784)	--	106	1,581	(2,768)
Stock issuances.....	3,800,000	38	47,657	--	--	--	--	47,695
Stock options.....	60,900	1	679	--	--	--	--	680
Warrants.....	8,902,418	88	35,378	--	--	--	--	35,466
Business acquisitions....	12,763,747	128	119,434	--	--	--	--	119,562
December 31, 1998.....	72,787,615	\$728	\$330,068	\$65,692	\$ 129	\$ (755)	\$ --	395,862

See the accompanying notes to the consolidated and combined financial statements.

CENTURY BUSINESS SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
 CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
 YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1998, 1997 AND 1996

(IN THOUSANDS)

	1998	1997	1996
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income from continuing operations.....	\$39,437	\$17,491	\$ 7,141
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Gain on sale of business.....	(1,450)	(171)	--
Net loss from operations of discontinued business.....	--	(663)	(38)
Net loss on disposal of discontinued business.....	--	(572)	--
Depreciation and amortization.....	25,507	13,071	8,727
Deferred income taxes.....	(3,337)	(958)	(27)
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions and dispositions:			
Accounts receivable, net.....	(25,699)	(13,708)	(1,871)
Premiums receivable, net.....	(1,472)	3,117	(915)
Deferred policy acquisition costs.....	(16,200)	(9,803)	(8,616)
Reinsurance recoverables.....	(8,703)	(4,030)	1,462
Other assets.....	(11,610)	(7,833)	(399)
Accounts payable.....	9,935	6,292	461
Losses and loss expenses payable.....	10,339	6,947	4,097
Unearned premiums.....	6,580	(1,582)	3,001
Income taxes.....	2,482	1,009	550
Accrued expenses and other liabilities.....	5,717	14,851	4,407
Non-cash charges and working capital changes from discontinued operations.....	--	(15,620)	--
Other, net.....	(768)	993	(2,338)
Net cash provided by operating activities.....	30,758	8,831	15,642
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of fixed maturities, held to maturity.....	(2,099)	(869)	(1,318)
Purchase of fixed maturities, available for sale.....	(73,802)	(21,227)	(12,478)
Purchase of equity securities.....	(5,873)	(2,816)	(2,921)
Redemption of fixed maturities, held to maturity.....	4,607	1,172	1,000
Sale of fixed maturities, available for sale.....	59,786	6,006	9,333
Sale of equity securities.....	6,260	1,285	675
Net (increase) decrease in mortgage loans.....	1,099	1,846	(292)
Change in short-term investments.....	745	584	(3,956)
Business acquisitions, net of cash acquired.....	(73,384)	(35,822)	912
Proceeds from dispositions of businesses.....	2,744	10,700	--
Net additions to property and equipment.....	(12,217)	(2,882)	(1,156)
Net decrease in notes receivable.....	2,571	18	196
Net cash used in investing activities.....	(89,563)	(42,005)	(10,005)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from bank debt.....	92,075	8,401	--
Proceeds from notes payable and capitalized leases.....	1,847	5,250	80
Payment of bank debt.....	(56,476)	--	--
Payment of notes payable and capitalized leases.....	(38,221)	(6,845)	(1,078)
Pre-merger equity transactions.....	(2,768)	(3,279)	(3,337)
Proceeds from stock issuances.....	47,695	5,267	38,237
Proceeds from exercise of stock options and warrants.....	36,146	3,159	--
Net cash provided by financing activities.....	80,298	11,953	33,902
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents.....	21,493	(21,221)	39,539
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year.....	29,236	50,457	10,918
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year:			
Continuing operations.....	50,729	29,236	48,082
Discontinued operations.....	--	--	2,375
Total cash and cash equivalents at end of year.....	\$50,729	\$29,236	\$ 50,457

See the accompanying notes to the consolidated and combined financial statements.

CENTURY BUSINESS SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Organization

Century Business Services, Inc. and subsidiaries (Century) is a diversified services company which, acting through its subsidiaries, provides professional outsourced business services primarily to small and medium-sized businesses, as well as individuals, governmental entities, and not-for-profit enterprises throughout the United States. Century offers integrated services in the following areas: accounting, tax, valuation, and advisory services; benefits administration and insurance services; human resources and payroll services; performance consulting services; and specialty insurance.

RESI Transaction

On October 18, 1996, Republic Environmental Services, Inc. (RESI) issued (a) an aggregate of 14,760,000 shares of RESI common stock, par value \$0.01 per share (RESI Common Stock), (b) warrants to purchase an aggregate of 4,200,000 additional shares of RESI Common Stock at exercise prices ranging from \$2.625 to \$3.875 per share, expiring in two to four years and (c) a promissory note in principal amount of \$4,000,000 in exchange for the stock of Century Surety Company (CSC) and Commercial Surety Agency, Inc., d.b.a. Commercial Surety Underwriters (CSU) (together the Alliance Companies) (the RESI Transaction). The RESI transaction was accounted for as a reverse merger whereby the Alliance Companies gained a controlling interest in the stock of RESI. Contemporaneously, RESI changed its name to International Alliance Services, Inc. On June 24, 1996, Century began trading under the symbol "IASI" in anticipation of the merger with Alliance Companies. The name change to Century Business Services, Inc. was approved December 23, 1997 and Century now trades under the symbol "CBIZ."

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated and combined financial statements include the accounts of Century and its wholly owned subsidiaries. The accompanying consolidated and combined financial statements have been restated for the business combinations accounted for as pooling-of-interests (Note 2) as if such combined companies had operated as one entity since inception. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Accounting Estimates

In preparing the consolidated and combined financial statements, management is required to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the consolidated and combined financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Material estimates that are particularly susceptible to significant change in the near-term relate to the determination of losses and loss expenses payable, the recoverability of deferred policy acquisition costs, and the net realizable value of reinsurance recoverables.

Management believes that the recorded liability for losses and loss expenses is adequate. While management uses available information to estimate losses and loss expenses payable, future changes to the liability may be necessary based on claims experience and changing claims frequency and severity of conditions. Management also believes that deferred policy acquisition costs are recoverable, however, future costs that are associated with the business in the unearned premium liability could exceed management's estimates, causing the recorded asset to be unrecoverable in whole or in part. In addition, management's estimates of amounts recoverable from reinsurers, net of valuation allowance, are believed to be consistent with the claim liability, but the actual amounts recoverable could differ from those estimates.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- CONTINUED

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of funds held on deposit and short-term highly liquid investments with a maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase. At various times during the year, Century had deposits with financial institutions in excess of the \$100,000 federally insured limit.

Investments

All fixed maturity securities that Century has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as held to maturity and are stated at amortized cost; all other fixed maturity securities and all equity securities are classified as available for sale and are stated at fair value, with the unrealized gains and losses, net of deferred income taxes, reported as a separate component of comprehensive income. Century has no investment securities classified as trading. Realized gains and losses on the sale of investments are determined on the basis of specific security identification and also include other than temporary declines, if any. Interest income is recognized on the accrual basis and dividend income is recognized on the ex-dividend date.

Century adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 130, "Reporting Comprehensive Income" on January 1, 1998. As required by the Statement, Century displays the accumulated balance of other comprehensive income separately from retained earnings and additional paid-in capital in the equity section of the consolidated and combined balance sheet. Items considered to be other comprehensive income are the adjustments made for unrealized holding gains and losses on available for sale securities. Prior year financial statements have been reclassified to conform to the requirements of SFAS No. 130.

Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs

Acquisition costs, consisting of commissions, premium taxes and certain underwriting expenses that vary with and are primarily related to the production of business, are deferred and amortized ratably over the policy term. The method used limits the amount to its estimated realizable value which gives effect to the premium to be earned, the incurrence of loss and loss expenses and certain other costs expected to be incurred as premium is earned.

Reinsurance Ceded

Reinsurance receivables are accounted for and reported separately as assets, net of valuation allowance. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers are estimated in a manner consistent with the claim liability. Contracts not resulting in the reasonable possibility that the reinsurers may realize a significant loss from the insurance risk assumed generally do not meet the conditions for reinsurance accounting and are accounted for as deposits. Reinsurance premiums ceded and reinsurance recoveries on claims incurred are deducted from the respective revenue and expense accounts. Century is not relieved of its primary obligation in a reinsurance transaction.

Goodwill

Goodwill is being amortized on a straight-line basis over the expected periods to be benefited, which is generally 40 years. It is Century's policy to evaluate continually the period of amortization and recoverability of goodwill based on an evaluation of such factors as the occurrence of a significant adverse event or change in the environment in which the business operates or if the expected future net cash flows, undiscounted and without interest, would become less than the carrying amount of the asset. An impairment loss would be recorded in the period such determination is made based on the fair value of the related businesses. Amortization expense from continuing operations was approximately \$4,841,000, \$1,334,000 and \$33,000 in 1998, 1997 and 1996, respectively.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- CONTINUED

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment, which is included in other assets in the consolidated and combined balance sheets, are recorded at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization are provided on the straight-line basis over estimated useful lives.

Losses and Loss Expenses Payable

The liability for losses is provided based upon case basis estimates for losses reported in respect to direct business; estimates of unreported losses based on estimated loss experience; estimates received and supplemental amounts provided relating to assumed reinsurance; with deductions for estimated salvage and subrogation recoverable. The liability for loss expenses is established by estimating future expenses to be incurred in settlement of the claims provided in the liability for losses. The liability for losses and loss expenses is not discounted.

Premium Recognition

Premiums from short duration contracts are recognized as revenue in proportion to the insurance coverage provided, which is generally ratable over the terms of the policies. Century has no long-duration contracts from which it is paid premiums. Unearned premiums are generally computed on the daily pro rata basis and include amounts relating to assumed reinsurance.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue for business services is recognized when products are delivered or services are performed. Revenue is recorded net of certain associated costs, such as commissions paid to third party brokers. Bad debt expense for the years ended 1998, 1997 and 1996 was \$1,847,000, \$2,179,000 and \$124,000, respectively.

Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the period. Diluted earnings per share include the dilutive effect of stock options, warrants and contingent shares.

Stock Options

Compensation expense is recorded on the date of grant only if the current market price of the underlying stock exceeds the exercise price. Century provides pro forma net income and pro forma earnings per share disclosures for employee stock option grants made in 1995 and subsequent years as if the fair-value-based method had been applied.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- CONTINUED

New Accounting Standards

In April 1998, the Accounting Standards Executive Committee (AcSEC) issued Statement of Position (SOP) 98-5, "Reporting on the Costs of Start-Up Activities." This SOP is effective for fiscal 2000 and requires that start-up costs and organizational costs be expensed as incurred and that such costs capitalized previously be expensed as a cumulative effect of change in accounting principle. Century does not believe that SOP 98-5 will have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations when such statement is adopted.

In June 1998, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued SFAS No. 133 "Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities" for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 1999. SFAS No. 133 requires the recognition of all derivatives in the consolidated and combined balance sheet as either assets or liabilities measured at fair value. Century will adopt SFAS No. 133 effective for the 2000 calendar year end. Century does not expect the adoption of SFAS No. 133 to have a material impact on its financial position or results of operations since it does not engage in hedging activities or hold derivatives.

Business Risk

The following is a description of the most significant risks facing property and casualty insurers and how the Company mitigates those risks:

Inadequate Pricing Risk is the risk that the premium charged for insurance and insurance related products are insufficient to cover the costs associated with the distribution of such products which include: claim and loss costs, loss adjustment expenses, acquisition expenses, and other corporate expenses. Century uses a variety of actuarial and other qualitative methods to set such levels.

Adverse Loss Development and Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) Risk is the risk inherent in the handling and settling of claims whose ultimate costs, which include loss costs, loss adjustment expenses, and other related expenses, are unknown at the time the claim is presented. An associated risk relates to claims which have been incurred, but for which the Company has no knowledge. The Company makes judgments as to the ultimate costs of presented claims and makes a provision for their future payment by establishing reserves for existing claims (case reserves) and for IBNR claims, however, there can be no assurance that the amounts reserved will be adequate to ultimately make all required payments.

Legal/Regulatory Risk is the risk that changes in the legal or regulatory environment in which an insurer operates will occur and create additional loss costs or expenses not anticipated by the insurer in pricing its products. That is, regulatory initiatives designed to reduce insurer profits or new legal theories may create costs for the insurer beyond those recorded in the financial statements. Century is exposed to this risk by the majority of its business in Ohio and California, thus increasing its exposure in these particular regions. This risk is reduced by underwriting and loss adjusting practices that identify and minimize the adverse impact of this risk.

Credit Risk is the risk that issuers of securities and mortgagors of the mortgages owned by Century will default, or other parties, including reinsurers that owe Century money, will not pay. Century minimizes this risk by adhering to a conservative investment strategy, by maintaining sound reinsurance and credit and collection policies, and by providing for any amounts deemed uncollectible.

Interest Rate Risk is the risk that interest rates will change and cause a decrease in the value of an insurer's investments. Century mitigates this risk by attempting to match the maturity schedule of its assets with the expected payouts of its liabilities. To the extent that liabilities come due more quickly than assets mature, an insurer would have to sell assets prior to maturity and recognize a gain or loss. Management believes that Century's positive cash flow from investment income and operations will enable the company to operate without having to recognize significant losses from the sale of investments that have an unrealized holding loss as of December 31, 1998.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- CONTINUED

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the 1997 and 1996 financial statements to conform to the 1998 presentation.

2. ACQUISITIONS

During fiscal 1998, Century continued its strategic acquisition program, purchasing the businesses of sixty-eight complementary companies. These acquisitions comprised the following: fifty-one accounting, tax, valuation and advisory services businesses, fourteen benefits administration and insurance services businesses, and three performance consulting services businesses.

Forty-eight of the acquisitions were accounted for as purchases, and accordingly, the operating results of the acquired companies have been included in the accompanying consolidated and combined financial statements since the dates of acquisition. The aggregate purchase price of these acquisitions was approximately \$194.0 million (of which \$18.0 million represented assumed liabilities and \$102.3 million represented the fair value of restricted common stock), excluding future contingent consideration of up to \$22.6 million in cash and/or notes and 3.4 million shares of restricted common stock (estimated fair value of \$33.0 million at acquisition) based on the acquired companies ability to meet or exceed certain performance goals. The aggregate purchase price, excluding future contingent consideration, has been allocated to the net assets of the acquired companies based upon their respective fair market values. Goodwill approximated \$293.4 million and is being amortized over periods not exceeding 40 years. As a result of the nature of the assets and liabilities of the businesses acquired, there were no material identifiable intangible assets or liabilities.

The following data summarizes, on an unaudited pro forma basis, the combined results of continuing operations of Century and the businesses acquired during fiscal 1998 for the two years ended December 31, 1998. The pro forma amounts give effect to appropriate adjustments resulting from the combination, but are not necessarily indicative of future results of operations or of what results would have been for the combined companies (in thousands):

	1998	1997
	-----	-----
Net revenues -- pro forma.....	\$475,715	\$351,465
	=====	=====
Net income -- pro forma.....	\$ 50,912	\$ 21,623
	=====	=====
Earnings per common share -- pro forma		
-- basic.....	\$ 0.76	\$ 0.41
	=====	=====
-- diluted.....	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.33
	=====	=====

Century exchanged 6.5 million shares of its common stock for all of the respective common stock of twenty acquisitions accounted for under the pooling-of-interests method of accounting for business combinations. Accordingly, Century's financial statements have been restated to include the results of the pooled entities for all periods presented.

CENTURY BUSINESS SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- CONTINUED

Revenues and net income for Century and the pooled entities prior to their respective mergers for the year ended December 31, were as follows:

	1998 -----	1997 -----	1996 -----
Revenues			
Company.....	\$317,307	\$108,230	\$35,769
Pooled entities.....	34,721	62,893	54,451
	-----	-----	-----
Combined.....	\$352,028	\$171,123	\$90,220
	=====	=====	=====
Net Income			
Company.....	\$ 35,077	\$ 11,530	\$ 4,384
Pooled entities.....	4,360	4,726	2,719
	-----	-----	-----
Combined.....	\$ 39,437	\$ 16,256	\$ 7,103
	=====	=====	=====

There were no significant transactions between Century and the pooled entities prior to the combination. Certain reclassifications were made to the pooled entities financial statements to conform to Century's presentations.

Several of the aforementioned pooling-of-interests transactions involved enterprises that previously had not been subjected to income taxes. Accordingly, pro forma adjustments have been presented in the consolidated and combined statements of income.

Merger transaction costs consist primarily of fees for attorneys, accountants, financial advisors, printing and other related charges. All pooling transaction costs are expensed as incurred.

3. INVESTMENTS

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of fixed maturities held to maturity at December 31, 1998 were as follows (in thousands):

	AMORTIZED COST -----	GROSS UNREALIZED GAINS -----	GROSS UNREALIZED LOSSES -----	ESTIMATED FAIR VALUE -----
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government agencies.....	\$ 8,040	\$129	\$13	\$ 8,156
Corporate securities.....	4,044	33	--	4,077
Mortgage-backed securities.....	72	--	--	72
	-----	----	----	-----
Totals.....	\$12,156	\$162	\$13	\$12,305
	=====	====	===	=====

CENTURY BUSINESS SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- CONTINUED

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of securities available for sale at December 31, 1998 were as follows (in thousands):

	AMORTIZED COST	GROSS UNREALIZED GAINS	GROSS UNREALIZED LOSSES	ESTIMATED FAIR VALUE
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fixed Maturities:				
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government agencies.....	\$ 1,652	\$ 39	\$ -	\$ 1,691
Corporate securities.....	15,273	30	64	15,239
Municipal bonds.....	21,825	193	27	21,991
Mortgage-backed securities.....	18,354	25	36	18,343
Other asset-backed securities.....	7,465	42	91	7,416
	-----	----	----	-----
	64,569	329	218	64,680
Equity securities.....	6,165	156	122	6,199
	-----	----	----	-----
Totals.....	\$70,734	\$485	\$340	\$70,879
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Expected maturities will differ from contractual maturities because the issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations with or without call or prepayment penalties. The amortized cost and estimated fair value of fixed maturities held to maturity at December 31, 1998, by contractual maturity, were as follows (in thousands):

	AMORTIZED COST	ESTIMATED FAIR VALUE
	-----	-----
Due in one year or less.....	\$ 7,510	\$ 7,550
Due after one year through five years.....	4,498	4,583
Due after ten years.....	76	100
	-----	-----
	12,084	12,233
Mortgage-backed securities.....	72	72
	-----	-----
	\$12,156	\$12,305
	=====	=====

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of fixed maturities available for sale at December 31, 1998, by contractual maturity, were as follows (in thousands):

	AMORTIZED COST	ESTIMATED FAIR VALUE
	-----	-----
Due in one year or less.....	\$ 1,104	\$ 1,106
Due after one year through five years.....	6,295	6,341
Due after five years through ten years.....	24,934	25,022
Due after ten years.....	6,417	6,452
	-----	-----
	38,750	38,921
Mortgage-backed securities.....	18,354	18,343
Other asset-backed securities.....	7,465	7,416
	-----	-----
	\$64,569	\$64,680
	=====	=====

CENTURY BUSINESS SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- CONTINUED

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of fixed maturities held to maturity at December 31, 1997 were as follows (in thousands):

	AMORTIZED COST	GROSS UNREALIZED GAINS	GROSS UNREALIZED LOSSES	ESTIMATED FAIR VALUE
	-----	-----	-----	-----
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government agencies.....	\$ 6,971	\$47	\$17	\$ 7,001
Corporate securities.....	6,810	14	34	6,790
Foreign corporate bonds.....	317	16	--	333
Mortgage-backed securities.....	430	8	--	438
	-----	---	---	-----
Totals.....	\$14,528	\$85	\$51	\$14,562
	=====	===	===	=====

The amortized cost and estimated fair value of securities available for sale at December 31, 1997 were as follows (in thousands):

	AMORTIZED COST	GROSS UNREALIZED GAINS	GROSS UNREALIZED LOSSES	ESTIMATED FAIR VALUE
	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fixed Maturities:				
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government agencies.....	\$ 7,681	\$ 179	\$ 17	\$ 7,843
Corporate securities.....	16,817	226	7	17,036
Foreign corporate bonds.....	1,009	--	32	977
Mortgage-backed securities.....	13,402	338	5	13,735
Other-asset backed securities.....	11,842	120	8	11,954
	-----	-----	---	-----
Equity securities.....	50,751	863	69	51,545
	6,392	1,736	150	7,978
	-----	-----	---	-----
Totals.....	\$57,143	\$2,599	\$219	\$59,523
	=====	=====	=====	=====

Net investment income was comprised of the following for the years ended December 31 (in thousands):

	1998	1997	1996
	-----	-----	-----
Interest.....	\$5,309	\$4,519	\$3,652
Dividends.....	391	341	142
	-----	-----	-----
Total investment income.....	5,700	4,860	3,794
Less: investment expense.....	(319)	(336)	(230)
	-----	-----	-----
Net investment income.....	\$5,381	\$4,524	\$3,564
	=====	=====	=====

CENTURY BUSINESS SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- CONTINUED

Realized gains and losses on investments for the years ended December 31 are as follows (in thousands):

	1998	1997	1996
	-----	-----	-----
Realized gains:			
Available for sale:			
Fixed maturities.....	\$1,511	\$ 26	\$ 117
Equity securities.....	1,760	3,066	1,381
Other.....	--	--	125
	-----	-----	-----
Total realized gains.....	3,271	3,092	1,623
	-----	-----	-----
Realized losses:			
Available for sale:			
Fixed maturities.....	97	10	32
Equity securities.....	173	38	35
Other.....	--	--	27
	-----	-----	-----
Total realized losses.....	270	48	94
	-----	-----	-----
Net realized gains on investments.....	\$3,001	\$3,044	\$1,529
	=====	=====	=====

The change in net unrealized appreciation of investments is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	1998	1997	1996
	-----	-----	-----
Available for sale:			
Fixed maturities.....	\$ (683)	\$ 444	\$ (708)
Equity securities.....	(1,552)	(3,413)	1,483
	-----	-----	-----
	\$ (2,235)	\$ (2,969)	\$ 775
	=====	=====	=====

The components of net unrealized appreciation on securities available for sale at December 31 were as follows (in thousands):

	1998	1997	1996
	----	-----	-----
Gross unrealized appreciation.....	\$145	\$2,380	\$ 5,349
Deferred income tax.....	(16)	(618)	(1,518)
	-----	-----	-----
Net unrealized appreciation.....	\$129	\$1,762	\$ 3,831
	=====	=====	=====

As a result of the adoption of SFAS 130 in 1998, reclassification adjustments related to gains on securities available for sale at December 31 were as follows (in thousands):

	1998	1997	1996
	-----	-----	-----
Holding gains (losses) arising during the period.....	(766)	(75)	2,304
Reclassification adjustment for gains realized in net income.....	3,001	3,044	(1,529)
	-----	-----	-----
Other comprehensive income (loss).....	(2,235)	(2,969)	775
Income tax expense (benefit).....	(602)	(900)	299
	-----	-----	-----
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax.....	(1,633)	(2,069)	476
	=====	=====	=====

Fixed maturities held to maturity and certificates of deposit with a carrying value of approximately \$10,085,000 and \$9,869,000 at December 31, 1998 and December 31, 1997, respectively, were on deposit with regulatory authorities as required by law. At December 31, 1998 and 1997, all mortgage loans were secured by properties in the states of California, Michigan and Ohio.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- CONTINUED

The following methods and assumptions were used by Century in estimating its fair value disclosures for financial instruments:

Cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments and premiums receivable: The carrying amounts reported in the consolidated and combined balance sheets for these instruments are at cost, which approximates fair value.

Investment securities: Fair values for investments in fixed maturities are based on quoted market prices, where available. For fixed maturities not actively traded, fair values are estimated using values obtained from independent pricing services. The fair values for equity securities are based on quoted market prices.

Mortgage loans: The carrying amounts reported in the consolidated and combined balance sheets are the aggregate unpaid balance of the loans, which approximates fair value.

4. DEFERRED POLICY ACQUISITION COSTS

At December 31, changes in deferred policy acquisition costs were as follows (in thousands):

	1998	1997	1996
	-----	-----	-----
Balance, beginning of year.....	\$ 4,478	\$4,345	\$3,428
Policy acquisition costs deferred.....	16,200	9,803	8,616
Amortized to expense during the year.....	(14,932)	(9,670)	(7,699)
	-----	-----	-----
Balance, end of year.....	\$ 5,746	\$4,478	\$4,345
	=====	=====	=====

5. REINSURANCE

In the ordinary course of business, Century assumes and cedes reinsurance with other insurers and reinsurers. These arrangements provide Century with a greater diversification of business and generally limit the maximum net loss potential on large risks. Although the ceding of reinsurance does not discharge an insurer from its primary legal liability to a policyholder, the reinsuring company assumes the related liability. Excess of loss reinsurance contracts in effect through December 31, 1998 generally protect individual property losses over \$150,000 and casualty losses over \$100,000. Additionally, the contract surety business is generally reinsured on a 75% quota share basis of the first \$500,000 in losses. Landfill bonds are reinsured on a variable quota share basis with the maximum retention limited to \$500,000. Workers compensation business is 75% ceded on a quota share basis to reinsurers. Century also maintains a statutory workers compensation excess of loss reinsurance contract which provides statutorily prescribed limits in excess of \$200,000 for workers compensation business. Catastrophe coverage is also maintained.

CENTURY BUSINESS SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- CONTINUED

The impact of reinsurance is as follows (in thousands):

	1998	1997	1996
	-----	-----	-----
Premiums written:			
Direct.....	\$54,458	\$47,488	\$42,420
Assumed.....	28,475	12,263	468
Ceded.....	(34,836)	(22,263)	(11,739)
	-----	-----	-----
Net.....	\$48,097	\$37,488	\$31,149
	=====	=====	=====
Premiums earned:			
Direct.....	\$53,127	\$48,085	\$39,311
Assumed.....	23,226	7,647	576
Ceded.....	(31,457)	(18,494)	(12,236)
	-----	-----	-----
Net.....	\$44,896	\$37,238	\$27,651
	=====	=====	=====
Losses and loss expense incurred:			
Direct.....	\$24,066	\$20,135	\$18,618
Assumed.....	18,056	2,820	210
Ceded.....	(18,408)	(2,273)	(1,204)
	-----	-----	-----
Net.....	\$23,714	\$20,682	\$17,624
	=====	=====	=====

The reinsurance payables were \$10,285,000 and \$7,828,000 at December 31, 1998 and 1997, respectively.

Reinsurance recoverables were comprised of the following as of December 31 (in thousands):

	1998	1997	1996
	-----	-----	-----
Recoverables on unpaid losses and loss expenses...	\$16,438	\$ 8,256	\$ 8,114
Receivables on ceding commissions and other.....	5,365	5,851	2,702
Receivables on paid losses and expenses.....	2,115	1,108	369
	-----	-----	-----
	\$23,918	\$15,215	\$11,185
	=====	=====	=====

Century evaluates the financial condition of its reinsurers and establishes a valuation allowance as reinsurance receivables are deemed uncollectible. During 1998, the majority of ceded amounts were ceded to General Reinsurance Corporation, Republic Western Insurance Company, John Hancock Mutual Life, Signet Star Reinsurance Company, and SCOR Reinsurance Company. Century monitors concentrations of risks arising from similar geographic regions or activities to minimize its exposure to significant losses from catastrophic events.

CENTURY BUSINESS SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- CONTINUED

6. LIABILITY FOR LOSSES AND LOSS EXPENSES PAYABLE

Activity in the liability for unpaid losses and loss expenses is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	1998	1997	1996
	-----	-----	-----
Balance at January 1.....	\$50,655	\$41,099	\$37,002
Less: reinsurance recoverables, net.....	(8,256)	(8,114)	(8,914)
	-----	-----	-----
Net balance at January 1.....	42,399	32,985	28,088
	-----	-----	-----
Incurred related to:			
Current year.....	26,742	21,839	17,216
Prior years.....	(3,028)	(1,157)	408
	-----	-----	-----
Total incurred.....	23,714	20,682	17,624
	-----	-----	-----
Paid related to:			
Current year.....	7,918	2,468	3,684
Prior years.....	13,639	8,800	9,043
	-----	-----	-----
Total paid.....	21,557	11,268	12,727
	-----	-----	-----
Net balance at December 31.....	44,556	42,399	32,985
Plus: reinsurance recoverables, net.....	16,438	8,256	8,114
	-----	-----	-----
Balance at December 31.....	\$60,994	\$50,655	\$41,099
	=====	=====	=====

Century had experienced lower than anticipated ultimate losses on prior years due primarily to a lower loss development factor utilized in establishing the liability for losses and loss expenses payable. Century's environmental exposure from continuing operations relates primarily to its coverage of remediation related risks, thus management believes Century's exposure to historic pollution situations is minimal. Century's non-insurance environmental exposure from discontinued operations is discussed in Note 15.

7. INCOME TAXES

A summary of income tax expense (benefit) included in the consolidated and combined statements of income is as follows (in thousands):

	1998	1997	1996
	-----	-----	-----
Continuing operations:			
Current:			
Federal.....	\$20,092	\$8,232	\$2,495
State and Local.....	3,161	1,075	409
	-----	-----	-----
Deferred income taxes.....	23,253	9,307	2,904
	(2,019)	(2,764)	(901)
	-----	-----	-----
Total continuing operations.....	21,234	6,543	2,003
Discontinued operations.....	--	(621)	91
	-----	-----	-----
	\$21,234	\$5,922	\$2,094
	=====	=====	=====

CENTURY BUSINESS SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- CONTINUED

The provision for income taxes attributable to earnings from continuing operations differed from the amount obtained by applying the federal statutory income tax rate to income from continuing operations before income taxes, as follows (in thousands):

	1998	1997	1996
	-----	-----	-----
Tax at statutory rate.....	\$21,235	\$8,412	\$3,109
State taxes (net of federal benefit).....	1,855	454	270
Change in valuation allowance.....	(1,379)	(908)	(589)
Tax exempt interest and dividends received deduction.....	(176)	(78)	(33)
Nondeductible goodwill.....	1,413	383	--
Change in estimated liabilities.....	--	--	196
Acquired nontaxable entities.....	(1,344)	(1,477)	(955)
Other, net.....	(370)	(243)	5
	-----	-----	-----
Provision for income taxes from continuing operations.....	\$21,234	\$6,543	\$2,003
	=====	=====	=====
Effective income tax rate.....	35%	27%	22%
	=====	=====	=====
Pro forma effective income tax rate on pooled entities.....	37%	33%	32%
	=====	=====	=====

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at December 31, 1998 and 1997, are as follows (in thousands):

	1998	1997
	-----	-----
Deferred tax assets:		
Loss expenses payable discounting.....	\$2,789	\$2,852
Net operating loss carryforwards.....	2,584	2,696
Unearned premiums not deductible.....	1,379	1,122
Deferred compensation.....	3,527	632
Allowance for doubtful accounts.....	1,311	388
Other deferred tax assets.....	611	97
	-----	-----
Total gross deferred tax assets.....	12,201	7,787
Less: valuation allowance.....	(756)	(2,135)
	-----	-----
Net deferred tax assets.....	11,445	5,652
	-----	-----
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Change in accounting method.....	7,940	3,782
Unrealized appreciation on investments.....	16	618
Deferred policy acquisition costs.....	2,011	1,523
Reinsurance recoverable.....	581	408
Deferred commission revenues.....	841	--
Accelerated depreciation and amortization.....	1,131	--
Other deferred tax liabilities.....	1,051	235
	-----	-----
Total gross deferred tax liabilities.....	13,571	6,566
	-----	-----
Net deferred tax liability, included in income taxes in the consolidated and combined balance sheets.....	\$2,126	\$ 914
	=====	=====

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- CONTINUED

Century had net operating loss (NOL) carryforwards of approximately \$6,700,000 and \$7,500,000 at December 31, 1998 and 1997, respectively, from the separate return years of certain acquired entities. These losses are subject to limitations regarding the offset of Century's future taxable income and will begin to expire in 2007.

A valuation allowance is provided when it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Century determines a valuation allowance based on their analysis of amounts available in the statutory carryback period, consideration of future deductible amounts, and assessment of the separate company profitability of certain acquired entities. Century has established valuation allowances for portions of acquired NOL carryforwards. The net change in the valuation allowance for the years ended December 31, 1998 and 1997 was a decrease of \$1,379,000 and an increase of \$756,000, respectively. The portion of the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets for which subsequently recognized tax benefits will be allocated to reduce goodwill of acquired entities is \$756,000 at December 31, 1998 and 1997.

8. BANK DEBT, NOTES PAYABLE, AND CAPITALIZED LEASES

Century maintains lines of credit with several banks. Century's primary line of credit is a \$100,000,000 revolving credit facility with several financial institutions, with Bank of America as Agent, and expiring August 8, 2000. At December 31, 1998, approximately \$44,000,000 was outstanding under such credit facility. Century's lines of credit are subject to normal banking terms and conditions. In addition, under such credit facility, Century cannot pay cash dividends without the prior written consent of the lender.

Bank debt, notes payable, and capitalized leases, consist of the following (in thousands):

	DECEMBER 31	
	1998	1997
Bank debt:		
Revolving credit facilities, effective rates of 6.25% to 8.5%.....	\$44,000	\$ 8,401
	=====	=====
Notes payable and Capitalized leases:		
Promissory notes payable to former owners of acquired businesses, various rates, due 1999 to 2006.....	\$24,793	\$ 8,523
Other notes payable, various rates, due 1999 to 2005.....	5,327	7,082
Capitalized leases, various rates, payable in installments through 2002.....	436	131
Other.....	--	390
	-----	-----
	\$30,556	\$16,126
	=====	=====

At December 31, 1998 aggregate maturities of bank debt, notes payable, and capitalized leases, were as follows (in thousands):

YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31,	

1999.....	\$27,765
2000.....	1,042
2001.....	919
2002.....	227
2003.....	44,195
Thereafter.....	408

	\$74,556
	=====

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- CONTINUED

Management believes that the carrying amounts of bank debt, notes payable, and capitalized leases recorded at December 31, 1998 approximate fair values.

9. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Operating Leases

Century leases certain of its premises and equipment under various operating lease agreements. At December 31, 1998, future minimum rental commitments becoming payable under all operating leases from continuing operations are as follows (in thousands):

YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31,

1999.....	\$18,644
2000.....	15,704
2001.....	13,172
2002.....	9,817
2003.....	6,877
Thereafter.....	17,832

	\$82,046
	=====

Total rental expense incurred under operating leases was approximately \$14,360,000, \$5,994,000 and \$2,864,000 in 1998, 1997 and 1996, respectively.

OTHER

In the ordinary course of business, Century is a defendant in various lawsuits. In the opinion of management, the effects, if any, of such lawsuits are not expected to be material to Century's results of operations or financial position.

10. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Century has various profit sharing plans covering substantially all of its employees. Participating employees may elect to contribute, on a tax deferred basis, a portion of their compensation, in accordance with Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. Employer contributions made to these plans for 1998, 1997 and 1996, amounted to approximately \$2,318,000, \$1,289,000, and \$820,000, respectively. In addition, Century has an employee stock ownership plan (ESOP) through one of its acquired subsidiaries and unallocated shares of the ESOP are shown as a reduction to shareholders' equity.

11. STATUTORY SURPLUS AND DIVIDEND RESTRICTION

Ohio law limits the payment of dividends by an insurance company to its parent. The maximum dividend that may be paid without prior approval of the Director of Insurance is limited to the greater of the statutory net income of the preceding calendar year or 10% of total statutory surplus as of the prior December 31.

The consolidated and combined financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP). Century's insurance subsidiaries file annual financial statements with the Ohio Department of Insurance and are prepared on the basis of accounting practices prescribed by such regulatory authorities, which differ from GAAP. Prescribed statutory accounting practices include a variety of publications of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC), as well as state laws, regulations and general administrative rules. Permitted statutory accounting practices encompass all accounting practices not

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- CONTINUED

prescribed. All material transactions recorded by Century's insurance subsidiaries are in accordance with prescribed practices.

In December 1993, the NAIC adopted the property and casualty Risk-Based Capital (RBC) formula. This model act requires every property and casualty insurer to calculate its total adjusted capital and RBC requirement, and provides for an insurance commissioner to intervene if the insurer experiences financial difficulty. The model act became law in Ohio in March 1996, states where certain subsidiaries of Century are domiciled. The RBC formula includes components for asset risk, liability risk, interest rate exposure and other factors. Century's insurance subsidiaries exceeded all required RBC levels as of December 31, 1998 and 1997.

The CSC Group's statutory net income for the years ended December 31, 1998, 1997 and 1996 was approximately \$4,889,000, \$6,803,000, and \$2,607,000, respectively. The statutory capital and surplus as of December 31, 1998 and 1997 was approximately \$32,553,000 and \$31,461,000, respectively.

12. COMMON STOCK

Century's authorized common stock consists of 250,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share. The holders of Century's common stock are entitled to one vote for each share held on all matters submitted to a vote of stockholders. There are no cumulative voting rights with respect to the election of directors. Accordingly, the holder or holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Common Stock will be able to elect the directors of Century then standing for election as terms expire. Holders of Common Stock have no preemptive rights and are entitled to such dividends as may be declared by the Board of Directors of Century out of funds legally available therefor. The Common Stock is not entitled to any sinking fund, redemption or conversion provisions. On liquidation, dissolution or winding up of Century, the holders of Common Stock are entitled to share ratably in the net assets of Century remaining after the payment of any and all creditors. The outstanding shares of Common Stock are duly authorized, validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable. The transfer agent and registrar for the Common Stock is Star Bank, N.A.

During 1997 and 1998, Century completed registration filings relating to its common stock. The shares were registered under the Securities Act on behalf of selling shareholders in order to permit the public or private sale or distribution of the shares. Accordingly, Century does not receive any proceeds from the sale of these shares. In total, 44,172,519 shares of common stock were registered, of which 19,160,599 were issuable upon exercise of outstanding warrants. In addition to these filings, Century also completed two shelf registration filings in December 1997. Century has registered 7,729,468 shares of common stock issuable in connection with acquisitions under the Securities Act and \$125 million in debt, common stock, or warrants. To date, Century has issued 3,791,973 of common stock and expects to issue \$25 million of common stock and warrants, leaving 3,937,495 and \$100 million available for future use.

In February and May 1998, Century completed a private placement in which it sold an aggregate of 3,800,000 newly issued shares of common stock to qualified investors at an aggregate purchase price of \$13.25 per share and realized approximately \$47.7 million in proceeds, net of expenses.

In April 1997, Century completed a private placement in which it sold an aggregate of 616,611 units to qualified investors at an aggregate purchase price of \$9.00 per Unit. Each unit consisted of one share of common stock and one warrant to purchase one share of common stock at an exercise price of \$11.00 per share, exercisable for a three year period from the date of issuance. Century realized net proceeds of approximately \$5.3 million.

In December 1996, Century completed a private placement in which it offered 3,251,888 units to qualified investors at an aggregate purchase price of \$9.00 per unit. Each unit consisted of one share of common stock and one warrant to purchase one share of common stock at an exercise price of \$11.00 per share, exercisable for a three year period from the date of issuance. Century realized net proceeds of \$27.7 million.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- CONTINUED

In October 1996, Century issued 4,000,000 shares of its common stock and warrants to purchase an additional 12,000,000 shares of common stock at exercise prices ranging from \$2.625 to \$3.875 per share, expiring in two to four years, for an aggregate purchase price of \$10.5 million. Century also granted warrants in connection with certain acquisitions made during 1997. Portions of these warrants are restricted from being transferred in accordance with various lock-up agreements between the former shareholders of the acquired entities and Century. The last restriction on transferring these locked-up warrants expires in April 2000.

In connection with the RESI Transaction, RESI agreed to issue to holders of unexpired warrants of its former parent, additional RESI warrants to acquire shares of RESI's common stock equal to one fifth of the number of shares available. At the distribution date, RESI adjusted the per share exercise price of the RESI warrants to reflect the effect of the distribution on the market prices of RESI and its former parent's common stock. These warrants are designated as stapled warrants and expire at various dates through December 2000. The holders of these warrants are able to exercise under the original terms of the warrants and will receive Century common stock.

At December 31, 1998, there were outstanding unexercised warrants to acquire 13,476,969 shares of Century's common stock at prices ranging from \$1.075 to \$13.06, of which 1,071,134 warrants are restricted from transfer in accordance with various lock-up agreements discussed above. At December 31, 1997 there were outstanding unexercised warrants to acquire 22,379,387 shares of Century's common stock at prices ranging from \$1.075 to \$13.06, of which 1,806,334 warrants were subject to various lock-up agreements.

Under the 1997 Agents Stock Option Plan, a maximum of 1,200,000 options may be awarded. The purpose of the 1997 plan is to provide performance-based compensation to certain insurance agencies and individual agents who write quality surety business for Century's insurance subsidiaries. The options vest only to the extent the agents satisfy minimum premium commitments and certain loss ratio performance criteria. The options terminate in June 2002, or earlier under certain conditions, including termination of the agency agreement.

Under the 1996 Employee Stock Option Plans, a maximum of 4,000,000 options may be awarded. The options awarded are subject to a 20% incremental vesting schedule over a five-year period commencing from the date of grant. The options are awarded at a price not less than fair market value at the time of the award and expire six years from the date of grant. Further, under the 1996 plan shareholders granted 250,000 options to non-employee directors. These options became exercisable immediately upon being granted with a five year expiration term from the date of grant.

Prior to the RESI Transaction, certain options were granted to employees, directors and affiliates of RESI's former parent company. When RESI was spun-off in April 1995 (the "Distribution Date"), optionees received options to acquire RESI Common Stock at the ratio of one RESI option for each five options under the former parent's 1990 and 1991 Stock Option plans. The outstanding options at the Distribution Date and the RESI options granted with respect thereto are stapled and are only exercisable if exercised together. As a result of the sale of RESI in July 1997, options under these plans became fully vested. These options, which expire in July 1998, remain vested as long as the optionee is employed by the former parent, RESI or their affiliates. The option price is based on the fair market value of the common shares on the date of grant.

CENTURY BUSINESS SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- CONTINUED

Information relating to the stock option plans is summarized below:

	1998 -----	1997 -----	1996 -----
Outstanding at beginning of year.....	2,060,540	317,072	190,200
Granted (a).....	1,624,995	1,870,500	230,000
Exercised (b).....	(60,820)	(53,032)	(101,960)
Expired or canceled.....	(44,200)	(74,000)	(1,168)
	-----	-----	-----
Outstanding at end of year (c).....	3,580,515	2,060,540	317,072
	-----	-----	-----
Exercisable at end of year (d).....	469,880	567,640	22,320
	=====	=====	=====
Available for future grant at the end of year.....	1,840,325	342,500	273,000
	=====	=====	=====

- - - - -

- (a) Options were granted at average costs of \$16.44, \$11.69 and \$2.31 in 1998, 1997 and 1996, respectively.
- (b) Options were exercised at prices ranging from \$1.08 to \$11.00 and averaging \$6.64 in 1998, prices ranging from \$1.08 to \$2.31 and averaging \$1.68 in 1997, and prices ranging from \$1.08 to \$3.60 and averaging \$3.43 in 1996.
- (c) Prices for options outstanding at December 31, 1998 ranged from \$1.08 to \$17.75 and averaged \$13.72 with expiration dates ranging from June 2000 to October 2004. Prices for options outstanding at December 31, 1997 ranged from \$1.08 to \$12.50 and averaged \$10.49 with expiration dates ranging from July 1998 to October 2003. Prices for options outstanding at December 31, 1996 ranged from \$1.08 to \$4.10 and averaged \$2.11 with expiration dates ranging from May 1996 to May 2004.
- (d) Options exercisable at December 31, 1998 and 1997 averaged \$9.25 and \$7.11, respectively.

Had the cost of stock option plans been determined based on the provisions of SFAS No. 123, Century's net income and earnings per share pro forma amounts would be as follows (in thousands):

	AS REPORTED		PRO FORMA	
	BASIC -----	DILUTED -----	BASIC -----	DILUTED -----
1998				
Net income.....	\$39,437	\$39,437	\$38,354	\$38,354
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Net income per common share.....	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.52
	=====	=====	=====	=====
1997				
Net income.....	\$16,256	\$16,256	\$15,924	\$15,924
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Net income per common share.....	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.29
	=====	=====	=====	=====
1996				
Net income.....	\$ 7,103	\$ 7,103	\$ 7,077	\$ 7,077
	=====	=====	=====	=====
Net income per common share.....	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.24

The above results may not be representative of the effects on net income for future years.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- CONTINUED

Century applied the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to determine the fair value of each option granted in 1998, 1997 and 1996. Below is a summary of the assumptions used in the calculation:

	1998	1997	1996
	-----	-----	-----
Risk-free interest rate.....	6.07%	6.01%	6.03%
Dividend yield.....	--	--	--
Expected volatility.....	35.00%	35.00%	35.00%
Expected option life (in years).....	3.75	3.75	3.75

The stock options issued to key employees in 1998 were assumed to vest at a rate of 100%.

13. EARNINGS PER SHARE

For the years presented, Century presents both basic and diluted earnings per share. The following data shows the amounts used in computing earnings per share and the effect on the weighted average number of shares of dilutive potential common stock.

	FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31,		
	1998	1997	1996
	-----	-----	-----
Numerator			
Net Income.....	\$39,437	\$16,256	\$ 7,103
Denominator:			
Basic			
Weighted average common shares.....	61,129	42,776	23,699
Diluted			
Warrants.....	12,506	11,721	6,001
Options.....	458	243	168
Contingent shares.....	240	--	--
Total.....	74,333	54,740	29,868
	=====	=====	=====
Basic EPS.....	\$ 0.65	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.30
	=====	=====	=====
Diluted EPS.....	\$ 0.53	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.24
	=====	=====	=====
Pro forma income data:			
Pro forma net income.....	\$38,541	\$16,014	\$ 6,186
	=====	=====	=====
Basic EPS.....	\$ 0.63	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.26
	=====	=====	=====
Diluted EPS.....	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.29	\$ 0.21
	=====	=====	=====

Basic earnings per common share was computed by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per common share for the years 1998, 1997 and 1996 were determined on the assumption that the options, warrants and contingent shares (when applicable) were exercised at the beginning of the period, or at time of issuance, if later.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- CONTINUED

As a result of the adoption of SFAS No. 128 in 1997, Century's reported earnings per share for 1996 were restated. The effect of this accounting change on previously reported earnings per share (EPS) was as follows:

	1996

Per share amount	
Primary EPS as reported.....	\$0.26
Effect of SFAS No. 128.....	0.04

Basic EPS as restated.....	\$0.30
	=====
Fully diluted EPS as reported.....	\$0.20
Effect of SFAS No. 128.....	0.04

Diluted EPS as restated.....	\$0.24
	=====

14. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW DISCLOSURES

During 1998, Century provided aggregate consideration of \$18 million in the form of notes payable in early 1999 in lieu of cash in conjunction with two purchase acquisitions. In addition, Century received a \$3 million note receivable in connection with the sale of M&N Risk Management and M&N Enterprise, Inc.

Century recorded the acquisition of RESI as a non-cash transaction consisting of a \$4,000,000 promissory note and recapitalization of shareholders' equity of \$16,244,000. Additionally, during 1996, Century acquired, in exchange for 792,500 shares of its common stock, and other consideration, 100% of SMR and ECI, which were also recorded as non-cash transactions.

In December 1994, ENIC participated in a transaction whereby ENIC obtained an agreed upon amount of net assets of an unrelated party as consideration in completing the sale and the related settlements of debt of two unrelated parties. The transaction included a contingent receivable of up to \$2,900,000 due ENIC from the unrelated party. Based on the performance of the insurance operations sold, it was determined that \$807,000 and \$1,150,000 be recognized as revenue during 1994 and 1996, respectively. ENIC does not have any future obligations with respect to the insurance operations under the terms of the transaction agreements.

Cash paid during the year for:

	1998	1997	1996
	-----	-----	-----
Interest.....	\$ 1,972	\$ 692	\$ 388
	=====	=====	=====
Income Taxes.....	\$17,238	\$5,896	\$1,749
	=====	=====	=====

15. DIVESTITURES

In February 1997, Century signed a letter of intent to sell Century's Environmental Services business. In July 1997, Century sold the majority of its environmental services business, and in September 1997, sold its remaining environmental operations. Taken together, these transactions for cash and notes approximated a net loss of \$572,000. Century's contingent liability is limited to \$1.5 million in connection with such divestitures. Management does not believe Century will experience a loss in connection with such contingencies.

In December 1997, Century sold Environmental and Commercial Insurance Agency, Inc. and Environmental and Commercial Insurance Agency of LA, Inc. for cash consideration resulting in a gain of approximately \$171,000. As part of the transaction, a strategic alliance between Century and the purchaser was established whereby Century will continue to have access to environmental resources for the benefit of its insurance customers after the sale.

CENTURY BUSINESS SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- CONTINUED

In December 1998, Century sold M&N Risk Management, Inc. and M&N Enterprises, Inc. for cash and notes, resulting in a gain of approximately \$1.5 million which is included in "Other expenses, net" in the accompanying consolidated and combined statements of income.

16. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

From January 1, 1999 to March 4, 1999, Century completed the acquisition of five accounting, tax, valuation, and advisory service businesses. The aggregate purchase price of these acquisitions was approximately \$9.0 million, excluding future contingent consideration of up to \$1.3 million in cash and 148,549 shares of restricted common stock (estimated stock value of \$1.2 million at acquisition) based on the acquired companies ability to meet certain performance goals. All of these transactions will be accounted for under the purchase method of accounting.

17. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL DATA (UNAUDITED)

Quarterly financial data are summarized as follows (amounts in thousands, except per share amounts):

	1998			
	MARCH 31,	JUNE 30,	SEPTEMBER 30,	DECEMBER 31,
Revenues.....	\$78,681	\$81,234	\$85,344	\$106,769
Net income.....	\$ 9,225	\$ 9,106	\$ 9,532	\$ 11,574
Earnings per common share:				
Basic.....	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.17
Diluted.....	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.15
Pro forma earnings per common share:				
Basic.....	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.17
Diluted.....	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.15
Weighted average common shares.....	51,364	56,449	62,218	68,501
Weighted average common shares and diluted potential common shares:...	65,712	72,126	75,787	77,851

	1997			
	MARCH 31,	JUNE 30,	SEPTEMBER 30,	DECEMBER 31,
Revenues.....	\$33,153	\$37,931	\$41,832	\$ 58,207
Income from continuing operations....	\$ 4,475	\$ 4,439	\$ 4,425	\$ 4,152
Income (loss) from discontinued operations.....	(534)	(179)	50	(572)
Net income.....	\$ 3,941	\$ 4,260	\$ 4,475	\$ 3,580
Earnings per common share:				
Basic -				
Continuing Operations.....	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.09
Discontinued operations.....	(0.01)	(0.01)	--	(0.01)
Net Income.....	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.08

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- CONTINUED

	1997			
	MARCH 31,	JUNE 30,	SEPTEMBER 30,	DECEMBER 31,
Earnings per common share:				
Diluted -				
Continuing operations.....	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.07
Discontinued operations.....	(0.01)	--	--	(0.01)
Net income.....	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.08	\$ 0.06
Pro forma earnings per common share:				
Basic.....	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.09
Diluted.....	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.07
Weighted average common shares.....	40,343	41,653	43,764	45,129
Weighted average common shares and diluted potential common shares:...	53,895	52,878	54,828	56,330

18. SEGMENT DISCLOSURES

Century adopted SFAS No. 131, "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information," on January 1, 1998, which establishes standards for reporting selected information about operating segments, products and services, geographic areas and major customers.

Century's business units have been aggregated into two reportable segments: specialty insurance and business services. The business units have been aggregated based on the following factors: the products and services are similar, the services are provided to the same customers, and the long term financial performance of these units is affected by similar economic conditions, in addition to considering the regulatory environment of the specialty insurance segment.

The insurance segment provides specialty insurance, bonding services and workers' compensation coverage primarily to small to medium companies through Century's insurance subsidiaries. The insurance segment provides three primary categories of services: commercial liability lines consisting of 40 different programs, surety bonds consisting of two major programs, and workers' compensation coverage which generally provides employers with an integrated system of actuarial analysis and underwriting capabilities with claims administration.

The business services segment offers integrated services in the following areas: accounting, tax, valuation and advisory services; benefits administration and insurance services, human resources and payroll services, and performance consulting services. These services are provided primarily to individuals and small to medium sized companies in a variety of different industries including, but not limited to, manufacturing, construction, healthcare, and automotive industries.

Century operates solely in the United States and there is no one customer that represents a significant portion of sales.

CENTURY BUSINESS SERVICES, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS -- CONTINUED

Segment information for the December 31, 1998, 1997, and 1996 was as follows:

	1998			TOTAL
	BUSINESS SERVICES	INSURANCE	CORPORATE AND OTHER	
Revenues.....	\$297,520	\$ 54,508	\$ --	\$352,028
Intercompany revenue.....	16,892	--	(16,892)	--
Pre-tax income.....	59,682	10,155	(9,166)	60,671
Depreciation and amortization.....	9,528	15,353	626	25,507
Total assets.....	187,604	152,013	309,060	648,677

	1997			TOTAL
	BUSINESS SERVICES	INSURANCE	CORPORATE AND OTHER	
Revenues.....	\$126,304	\$ 44,819	\$ 0	\$171,123
Pre-tax income.....	15,778	12,094	(3,838)	24,034
Depreciation and amortization.....	3,133	9,713	225	13,071
Total assets.....	171,910	124,070	20,637	316,617

	1996			TOTAL
	BUSINESS SERVICES	INSURANCE	CORPORATE AND OTHER	
Revenues.....	\$ 56,057	\$ 34,163	\$ --	\$ 90,220
Pre-tax income.....	5,221	5,865	(1,942)	9,144
Depreciation and amortization.....	990	7,699	38	8,727
Total assets.....	28,719	107,685	58,339	194,743

CENTURY BUSINESS SERVICES, INC.

SCHEDULE I -- SUMMARY OF INVESTMENTS -- OTHER THAN
INVESTMENTS IN RELATED PARTIES
DECEMBER 31, 1998

(IN THOUSANDS)

COLUMN A	COLUMN B	COLUMN C	COLUMN D
TYPE OF INVESTMENT	COST	VALUE	AMOUNT AT WHICH SHOWN IN THE BALANCE SHEET
Fixed maturities -- held in maturity:			
Bonds:			
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S			
government agencies.....	8,040	8,156	8,040
Corporate securities.....	4,044	4,077	4,044
Mortgage-backed securities.....	72	72	72
Fixed maturities -- available for sale:			
Bonds:			
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S			
government agencies.....	1,652	1,691	1,691
Corporate securities.....	15,273	15,239	15,239
Municipal bonds.....	21,825	21,991	21,991
Mortgage-backed securities.....	18,354	18,343	18,343
Other-asset backed securities.....	7,465	7,416	7,416
Total fixed maturities.....	76,725	76,985	76,836
Equity securities:			
Common Stock:			
Industrial, miscellaneous and all other.....	634	677	677
Nonredeemable preferred stocks.....	5,531	5,522	5,522
Total equity securities.....	6,165	6,199	6,199
Mortgage loans.....	740	740	740
Short-term investments.....	3,470	3,470	3,470
Total investments.....	87,100	87,394	87,245

CENTURY BUSINESS SERVICES, INC.

SCHEDULE III -- SUPPLEMENTARY INSURANCE INFORMATION
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1998, 1997 AND 1996

(IN THOUSANDS)

COLUMN A	COLUMN B	COLUMN C	COLUMN D	COLUMN E	COLUMN F
SEGMENT	DEFERRED POLICY ACQUISITION COST	FUTURE POLICY BENEFITS, LOSSES CLAIM AND LOSSES EXPENSE	UNEARNED PREMIUMS	OTHER POLICY CLAIMS AND BENEFITS PAYABLES	PREMIUM REVENUE
Year Ended:					
December 31, 1998.....	5,746	60,994	29,236	N/A	44,896
December 31, 1997.....	4,478	50,655	22,656	N/A	37,238
December 31, 1996.....	4,345	41,099	18,637	N/A	27,651
	COLUMN G	COLUMN H	COLUMN I	COLUMN J	COLUMN K
	NET INVESTMENT INCOME	LOSSES AND LOSS EXPENSE	AMORTIZATION OF DEFERRED POLICY ACQUISITION COSTS	OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES	DIRECT PREMIUMS WRITTEN
Year Ended:					
December 31, 1998.....	5,381	23,714	14,932	7,289	54,458
December 31, 1997.....	4,524	20,682	9,670	2,677	47,488
December 31, 1996.....	3,564	17,624	7,699	2,951	42,420

CENTURY BUSINESS SERVICES, INC.

SCHEDULE IV-REINSURANCE
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1998, 1997 AND 1996

(IN THOUSANDS)

COLUMN A -----	COLUMN B -----	COLUMN C -----	COLUMN D -----	COLUMN E -----	COLUMN F -----
	GROSS AMOUNT	CEDED TO OTHER COMPANIES	ASSUMED FROM OTHER COMPANIES	NET AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE OF AMOUNT ASSUMED TO NET
	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Years Ended December 31, 1998					
Property -- Casualty Earned					
Premiums.....	\$53,127	\$31,457	\$23,226	\$44,896	51.73%
Years Ended December 31, 1997					
Property -- Casualty Earned					
Premiums.....	48,085	18,494	7,647	37,238	20.54%
Years Ended December 31, 1996					
Property -- Casualty Earned					
Premiums.....	39,311	12,236	576	27,651	2.08%

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The Board of Directors
Century Business Services, Inc.:

We consent to incorporation by reference in the registration statements Nos. 333-35049 and 333-98382 on Form S-8; Nos. 333-46687, 333-64109, 333-76179 and 333-90749 on Form S-3; Nos. 333-15413, 333-27825 and 333-40331 on Form S-3 as amended; and Nos. 333-40313 and 333-81039 on Form S-4 as amended of Century Business Services, Inc. and Subsidiaries of our report dated February 16, 1999, relating to the consolidated and combined balance sheets of Century Business Services, Inc. and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 1998 and 1997, and the related consolidated and combined statements of income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended December 31, 1998, and all related schedules, which report appears in the December 31, 1998 annual report on Form 10-K as amended of Century Business Services, Inc. and Subsidiaries.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Cleveland, Ohio
December 29, 1999