MoneyGram Payment Systems, Inc. and Subsidiaries

(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of MoneyGram Payment Systems Worldwide, Inc., a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of MoneyGram International, Inc.)

Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and for each of the Two Years in the Period Ended December 31, 2017, Supplemental Consolidating Schedules as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017, and Independent Auditors' Report

MONEYGRAM PAYMENT SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of MoneyGram Payment Systems Worldwide, Inc., a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of MoneyGram International, Inc.)

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KPMG LLP
Suite 1400
2323 Ross Avenue
Dallas, TX 75201-2721

Independent Auditors' Report

The Board of Directors
MoneyGram Payment Systems, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of MoneyGram Payment Systems, Inc. and its subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive (loss) income, changes in stockholder's equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of MoneyGram Payment Systems, Inc. and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

KPMG LLP is a Delaware limited liability partnership and the U.S. member
firm of the KPMG network of independent member firms affiliated with
KPMG International Cooperative ("KPMG International"), a Swiss entity.

Other Matter

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the consolidated financial statements as a whole. The supplemental consolidating schedules are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the consolidated financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the consolidated financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the consolidated financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the consolidated financial statements or to the consolidated financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

KPMG LLP

Dallas, Texas
March 29, 2018

MONEYGRAM PAYMENT SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of MoneyGram Payment Systems Worldwide, Inc., a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of MoneyGram International, Inc.)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

AT DECEMBER 31,	2017	2016
(Amounts in millions, except share data)		
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 188.3	$ 157.2
Settlement assets	3,756.9	3,634.3
Property and equipment, net	214.9	201.0
Goodwill	442.2	442.2
Intercompany receivables, net	186.6	159.3
Other assets	149.9	159.5
Total assets	$ 4,938.8	$ 4,753.5
LIABILITIES		
Payment service obligations	$ 3,756.9	$ 3,634.3
Pension and other postretirement benefits	97.3	99.0
Accounts payable and other liabilities	312.5	198.9
Intercompany payables	68.5	68.7
Total liabilities	4,235.2	4,000.9
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (NOTE 12)		
STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Common stock, $0.01 par value, 1,000 shares authorized, one share issued and outstanding	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	2,045.6	2,037.8
Retained loss	(1,279.0)	(1,229.1)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(63.0)	(56.1)
Total stockholder's equity	703.6	752.6
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	$ 4,938.8	$ 4,753.5

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,	2017	2016
(Amounts in millions)		
REVENUE		
Fee and other revenue	$ 1,560.9	$ 1,612.4
Investment revenue	41.2	18.0
Total revenue	1,602.1	1,630.4
EXPENSES		
Fee and other commissions expense	763.5	793.1
Investment commissions expense	8.7	2.5
Total commissions expense	772.2	795.6
Compensation and benefits	277.7	295.7
Transaction and operations support	400.6	307.5
Occupancy, equipment and supplies	66.1	61.9
Depreciation and amortization	75.1	79.9
Total operating expenses	1,591.7	1,540.6
OPERATING INCOME	10.4	89.8
Income before income taxes	10.4	89.8
Income tax expense	8.3	43.1
NET INCOME	$ 2.1	$ 46.7

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,	2017	2016
(Amounts in millions)		
NET INCOME	$ 2.1	$ 46.7
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS		
Net change in unrealized holding gains on available-for-sale securities arising during the period, net of tax benefit of $0.0 and $0.1 for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively	3.6	(0.3)
Net reclassification adjustment for net realized gains included in net earnings, net of tax expense of $0.0 for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016	(12.2)	—
Net change in pension liability due to amortization of prior service credit and net actuarial loss, net of tax benefit of $1.6 and $2.0 for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively	2.8	3.5
Valuation adjustment for pension and postretirement benefits, net of tax benefit of $4.5 and $1.2 for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively	(10.6)	(2.1)
Unrealized foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax (expense) benefit of ($8.0) and $1.3 for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively	9.5	(6.4)
Other comprehensive loss	(6.9)	(5.3)
COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME	$ (4.8)	$ 41.4

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, *(Amounts in millions)*	2017	2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	$ 2.1	$ 46.7
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	75.1	79.9
Signing bonus amortization	51.9	54.0
Gain on redemption of asset-backed security	(12.2)	—
Provision for deferred income taxes	(24.6)	27.1
Non-cash compensation and pension expense	19.7	24.5
Signing bonus payments	(40.3)	(34.0)
Change in other assets and intercompany receivables, net	(14.4)	(73.9)
Change in accounts payable and other liabilities and intercompany payables	113.8	27.1
Other non-cash items, net	3.6	0.2
Net cash provided by operating activities	174.7	151.6
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(83.6)	(82.8)
Net cash used in investing activities	(83.6)	(82.8)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Dividend to parent	(52.0)	(70.7)
Contingent consideration payment	—	(0.7)
Payments to tax authorities for stock-based compensation	(8.0)	(2.7)
Net cash used in financing activities	(60.0)	(74.1)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	31.1	(5.3)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—Beginning of year	157.2	162.5
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—End of year	$ 188.3	$ 157.2
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Cash payments for taxes, net of refunds	$ 8.2	$ 8.9

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

(Amounts in millions)	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Loss	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total
January 1, 2016	$ —	$ 2,024.3	$ (1,205.1)	$ (50.8)	$ 768.4
Net income	—	—	46.7	—	46.7
Dividend to parent	—	—	(70.7)	—	(70.7)
Stock-based compensation activity	—	13.5	—	—	13.5
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(5.3)	(5.3)
December 31, 2016	$ —	$ 2,037.8	$ (1,229.1)	$ (56.1)	$ 752.6
Net income	—	—	2.1	—	2.1
Dividend to parent	—	—	(52.0)	—	(52.0)
Stock-based compensation activity	—	7.8	—	—	7.8
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(6.9)	(6.9)
December 31, 2017	$ —	$ 2,045.6	$ (1,279.0)	$ (63.0)	$ 703.6

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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Note 1 — Description of the Business and Basis of Presentation

MoneyGram Payment Systems, Inc. (the “Company” or “MPSI”) is a wholly owned subsidiary of MoneyGram Payment Systems Worldwide, Inc. (“Worldwide”), which is a wholly owned subsidiary of MoneyGram International, Inc. (“MGI”). References to “MPSI,” the “Company,” “we,” “us” and “our” are to MoneyGram Payment Systems, Inc. and its subsidiaries. References to “MoneyGram" are to MoneyGram International, Inc. and its subsidiaries.

Nature of Operations — The Company offers products and services under its two reporting segments: Global Funds Transfer and Financial Paper Products. The Global Funds Transfer segment provides global money transfer services and bill payment services to consumers. We primarily offer services through third-party agents, including retail chains, independent retailers, post offices and other financial institutions. We also offer Digital solutions such as moneygram.com, mobile solutions, account deposit and kiosk-based services. Additionally, we have Company-operated retail locations in the U.S. and Western Europe. The Financial Paper Products segment provides official check outsourcing services and money orders through financial institutions and agent locations.

Basis of Presentation — The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Company are prepared in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“GAAP”). The Consolidated Balance Sheets are unclassified due to the timing uncertainty surrounding the payment of settlement obligations.

Use of Estimates — The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience, future expectations and other factors and assumptions the Company believes to be reasonable under the circumstances. These estimates and assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis and are revised when necessary. Changes in estimates are recorded in the period of change. Actual amounts may differ from these estimates.

Principles of Consolidation — The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company. Intercompany profits, transactions and account balances have been eliminated in consolidation, other than those with MGI or Worldwide. "Intercompany receivable, net" and "Intercompany payable" on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 are presented on a separate net basis with MGI and Worldwide, respectively. The Company reflects intercompany income tax receivables and payables in "Other assets" and "Accounts payable and other liabilities," respectively, as further disclosed in Note 11 — *Income Taxes*.

The Company participates in various trust arrangements (special purpose entities or “SPEs”) related to official check processing agreements with financial institutions and structured investments within the investment portfolio. Working in cooperation with certain financial institutions, the Company historically established separate consolidated SPEs that provided these financial institutions with additional assurance of its ability to clear their official checks. The Company maintains control of the assets of the SPEs and receives all investment revenue generated by the assets. The Company remains liable to satisfy the obligations of the SPEs, both contractually and by operation of the Uniform Commercial Code, as issuer and drawer of the official checks. As the Company is the primary beneficiary and bears the primary burden of any losses, the SPEs are consolidated in the consolidated financial statements. The assets of the SPEs are recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets in a manner consistent with the assets of the Company based on the nature of the asset. Accordingly, the obligations have been recorded in the Consolidated Balance Sheets under “Payment service obligations.” The investment revenue generated by the assets of the SPEs are recorded in "Investment revenue" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. As of December 31, 2017, the Company had only one SPE remaining with settlement assets equal to the payment service obligations of $0.8 million. As of December 31, 2016, the Company's SPEs had settlement assets equal to payment service obligations of $1.7 million.

Merger Agreement — On January 26, 2017, MoneyGram International, Inc., a Delaware corporation, entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (as amended by the First Amendment to the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated April 15, 2017, the “Merger Agreement”) with Alipay (UK) Limited, a United Kingdom limited company (“Alipay”), Matrix Acquisition Corp., a Delaware corporation and wholly owned subsidiary of Alipay (“Merger Sub”), and, solely for purposes of certain specified provisions of the Merger Agreement, Alipay (Hong Kong) Holding Limited, a Hong Kong limited company, providing for the merger of Merger

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Sub with and into MGI, with MGI surviving as a wholly owned subsidiary of Alipay (the "Merger"). The closing of the Merger was subject to certain conditions, including clearance by the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States ("CFIUS") under the Defense Production Act of 1950, as amended. On January 2, 2018, the parties to the Merger Agreement have been advised that CFIUS clearance of the Merger will not be forthcoming, and after further discussion between the parties, they determined to cease efforts to seek CFIUS approval and entered into a Termination Agreement (the "Termination Agreement"). Pursuant to the Termination Agreement, Alipay paid MGI a termination fee of $30.0 million on January 3, 2018. The parties have agreed to release each other from certain claims and liabilities arising out of or relating to the Merger Agreement or the transactions contemplated thereby.

Subsequent Events — These consolidated financial statements were issued on March 29, 2018. Subsequent events have been evaluated through this date.

Note 2 — Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Cash and cash equivalents — The Company defines cash and cash equivalents and settlement cash and cash equivalents as cash on hand and all highly liquid debt instruments with original maturities of three months or less at the purchase date.

Settlement assets and payment service obligations — Settlement assets represent funds received or to be received from agents for unsettled money transfers, money orders and consumer payments. The Company records corresponding payment service obligations relating to amounts payable under money transfers, money orders and consumer payment service arrangements. Settlement assets consist of settlement cash and cash equivalents, receivables and investments. Payment service obligations primarily consist of: outstanding payment instruments; amounts owed to financial institutions for funds paid to the Company to cover clearings of official check payment instruments, remittances and clearing adjustments; amounts owed to agents for funds paid to consumers on behalf of the Company; commissions owed to financial institution customers and agents for instruments sold; amounts owed to investment brokers for purchased securities and unclaimed instruments owed to various states. These obligations are recognized by the Company at the time the underlying transaction occurs.

Our primary overseas operating subsidiary, MoneyGram International Ltd., is a licensed payment institution in the United Kingdom, enabling us to offer our money transfer service in the European Economic Area. The Company is regulated by various U.S. state agencies that generally require the Company to maintain a pool of assets with an investment rating bearing one of the three highest grades as defined by a nationally recognized rating agency ("permissible investments") in an amount equal to the payment service obligations, as defined by each state, for those regulated payment instruments, namely teller checks, agent checks, money orders and money transfers. The regulatory payment service assets measure varies by state, but in all cases excludes investments rated below A-. The most restrictive states may also exclude assets held at banks that do not belong to a national insurance program, varying amounts of accounts receivable balances and/or assets held in the SPE. The regulatory payment service obligations measure varies by state, but in all cases is substantially lower than the Company's payment service obligations as disclosed in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as the Company is not regulated by state agencies for payment service obligations resulting from outstanding cashier's checks or for amounts payable to agents and brokers.

We are also subject to licensing or other regulatory requirements in various other jurisdictions. Licensing requirements may include minimum net worth, provision of surety bonds or letters of credit, compliance with operational procedures, agent oversight and the maintenance of settlement assets in an amount equivalent to outstanding payment service obligations, as defined by our various regulators.

The regulatory and contractual requirements do not require the Company to specify individual assets held to meet its payment service obligations, nor is the Company required to deposit specific assets into a trust, escrow or other special account. Rather, the Company must maintain a pool of liquid assets sufficient to comply with the requirements. No third party places limitations, legal or otherwise, on the Company regarding the use of its individual liquid assets. The Company is able to withdraw, deposit or sell its individual liquid assets at will, with no prior notice or penalty, provided the Company maintains a total pool of liquid assets sufficient to meet the regulatory and contractual requirements. Regulatory requirements also require MPSI to maintain positive net worth, with certain states requiring that the Company maintain positive tangible net worth. The Company was in compliance with its contractual and financial regulatory requirements as of December 31, 2017.

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The following table summarizes the amount of Settlement assets and Payment service obligations as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2017	2016
Settlement assets:		
Settlement cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,469.9	$ 1,365.0
Receivables, net	1,125.8	999.4
Interest-bearing investments	1,154.2	1,252.1
Available-for-sale investments	7.0	17.8
	3,756.9	3,634.3
Payment service obligations	$ (3,756.9)	$ (3,634.3)

Receivables, net (included in settlement assets) — The Company has receivables due from financial institutions and agents for payment instruments sold and amounts advanced by the Company to certain agents for operational and local regulatory purposes. These receivables are outstanding from the day of the sale of the payment instrument until the financial institution or agent remits the funds to the Company. The Company provides an allowance for the portion of the receivable estimated to become uncollectible based on its history of collection experience, known collection issues, such as agent suspensions and bankruptcies, consumer credit card chargebacks and insufficient funds, and other matters the Company identifies in its routine collection monitoring. Receivables are generally considered past due one day after the contractual remittance schedule, which is typically one to three days after the sale of the underlying payment instrument. Receivables are generally written off against the allowance one year after becoming past due.

The following summary details the activity within the allowance for credit losses for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2017	2016
Beginning balance	$ 11.8	$ 9.2
Provision	8.0	12.9
Write-offs, net of recoveries	(13.2)	(10.3)
Ending balance	$ 6.6	$ 11.8

Investments (included in settlement assets) — The Company classifies securities as interest-bearing or available-for-sale. The Company has no securities classified as trading or held-to-maturity. Time deposits and certificates of deposits with original maturities of up to 24 months are classified as interest-bearing investments and recorded at amortized cost. Securities held for indefinite periods of time, including any securities that may be sold to assist in the clearing of payment service obligations or in the management of the investment portfolio, are classified as available-for-sale securities. These securities are recorded at fair value, with the net after-tax unrealized gain or loss recorded in "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" in the stockholder's equity section of the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Realized gains and losses and other-than-temporary impairments are recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Operations under "Net securities gains."

Interest income on residential mortgage-backed securities for which risk of credit loss is deemed remote is recorded utilizing the level yield method. Changes in estimated cash flows, both positive and negative, are accounted for with retrospective changes to the carrying value of investments in order to maintain a level yield over the life of the investment. Interest income on residential mortgage-backed securities for which risk of credit loss is not deemed remote is recorded under the prospective method as adjustments of yield.

The Company applies the cost recovery method of accounting for interest to some of the investments within the available-for-sale portfolio. The cost recovery method accounts for interest on a cash basis and deems any interest payments received as a recovery of principal, which reduces the book value of the related security. When the book value of the related security is reduced to zero, interest payments are then recognized as investment income upon receipt. The Company applies the cost recovery method of accounting as it believes it is probable that the Company will not recover all, or substantially all, of its principal investment and interest for its asset-backed and other securities given the sustained deterioration in the investment and securities market, the collapse of many asset-backed securities and the low levels to which the securities have been written down.

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Securities with gross unrealized losses as of the balance sheet date are subject to a process for identifying other-than-temporary impairments. Securities that the Company deems to be other-than-temporarily impaired are written down to fair value in the period the impairment occurs. The assessment of whether such impairment has occurred is based on management's evaluation of the underlying reasons for the decline in fair value on an individual security basis. The Company considers a wide range of factors about the security and uses its best judgment in evaluating the cause of the decline in the estimated fair value of the security and the prospects for recovery. The Company considers an investment to be other-than-temporarily impaired when it is deemed probable that the Company will not receive all of the cash flows contractually stipulated for the investment, or whether it is more likely than not that we will sell an investment before recovery of its amortized cost basis. The Company evaluates all residential mortgage-backed and other asset-backed investments for impairment. When an adverse change in expected cash flows occurs, and if the fair value of a security is less than its carrying value, the investment is written down to fair value through a permanent reduction to its amortized cost. Securities gains and losses are recognized upon the sale, call or maturity of securities using the specific identification method to determine the cost basis of securities sold.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments — Financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, settlement cash and cash equivalents, investments, derivatives, payment service obligations and debt. The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, settlement cash and cash equivalents, interest-bearing investments and payment service obligations approximate fair value. The carrying value of debt is stated at amortized cost; however, for disclosure purposes the fair value is estimated. See Note 3 — *Fair Value Measurement* for information regarding the principles and processes used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments.

Derivative Financial Instruments — The Company recognizes derivative financial instruments in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value is recognized through the "Transaction and operations support" line in the Consolidated Statements of Operations in the period of change. See Note 5 — *Derivative Financial Instruments* for additional disclosure.

Property and Equipment — Property and equipment includes computer hardware, computer software, signage, equipment at agent locations, office furniture and equipment and leasehold improvements, and is stated at cost net of accumulated depreciation and amortization. Property and equipment is depreciated and amortized using a straight-line method over the useful life or term of the lease or license. The cost and related accumulated depreciation and amortization of assets sold or disposed of are removed from the financial statements, with the resulting gain or loss, if any, recognized in "Occupancy, equipment and supplies" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. See Note 6 — *Property and Equipment* for additional disclosure. The following table summarizes the estimated useful lives by major asset category:

Type of Asset	Useful Life
Computer hardware	3 years
Computer software	5 - 7 years
Signage	3 years
Equipment at agent locations	3 - 7 years
Office furniture and equipment	7 years
Leasehold improvements	10 years

Tenant allowances for leasehold improvements are capitalized as leasehold improvements upon completion of the improvement and amortized over the shorter of the remaining term of the lease or 10 years.

Computer software includes acquired and internally developed software. For the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, software development costs of $43.9 million and $43.7 million, respectively, were capitalized. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, there were $115.2 million and $101.1 million, respectively, of unamortized software development costs included in property and equipment.

Property and equipment are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable by comparing the carrying value of the assets to the estimated future undiscounted cash flows to be generated by the asset. If an impairment is determined to exist for property and equipment, the carrying value of the asset is reduced to the estimated fair value.

Goodwill and Intangible Assets — Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net assets acquired in business combinations and is assigned to the reporting unit in which the acquired business will operate. Intangible assets are recorded at their estimated fair value at the date of acquisition. In the year following the period in which identified intangible assets become fully amortized, the fully amortized balances are removed from the gross asset and accumulated amortization amounts.

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Goodwill is not amortized, but is instead subject to impairment testing. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized using a straight-line method over their respective useful lives as follows:

Type of Intangible Asset	Useful Life
Contractual and customer relationships	3-15 years
Non-compete agreements	3-5 years
Developed technology	5-7 years

The Company evaluates its goodwill for impairment annually as of October 1 of each year or more frequently if impairment indicators arise in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 350, "*Intangibles - Goodwill and Other.*" When testing goodwill for impairment, the Company may elect to perform either a qualitative test or a quantitative test to determine if it is more likely than not that the carrying value of a reporting unit exceeds its estimated fair value. During a qualitative analysis, the Company considers the impact of any changes to the following factors: macroeconomic, industry and market factors, cost factors, and changes in overall financial performance, as well as any other relevant events and uncertainties impacting a reporting unit. If the qualitative assessment does not conclude that it is more likely than not that the estimated value of the reporting unit is greater than the carrying value, the Company performs a quantitative analysis. In a quantitative testing, the carrying value of the reporting unit is compared to its estimated fair value. If the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, there is no impairment. If not, we compare the fair value of the reporting unit with its carrying amount. To the extent the carrying amount of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value, an impairment charge of the reporting unit's goodwill would be recognized; however, the loss recognized would not exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. Intangible assets with finite lives are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable by comparing the carrying value of the assets to the estimated future undiscounted cash flows to be generated by the asset. If an impairment is determined to exist for intangible assets, the carrying value of the asset is reduced to the estimated fair value.

Payments on Long-Term Contracts — The Company makes payments to certain agents and financial institution customers as an incentive to enter into long-term contracts. The payments, or signing bonuses, are generally required to be refunded pro rata in the event of nonperformance under, or cancellation of, the contract by the customer. Signing bonuses are viewed as prepaid commissions expense and are, therefore, capitalized and amortized over the life of the related contract. Amortization of signing bonuses on long-term contracts is recorded in "Fee and other commissions expense" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The carrying values of the signing bonuses are reviewed whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

Income Taxes — The Company's operations are included in the consolidated federal income tax return of MoneyGram. The consolidated federal income tax return of MoneyGram includes the income of the Company and activity of the other members of the tax filing group. Consolidated federal income tax expense is allocated to each member of the tax filing group, including the Company, on a separate return basis. In addition, all state and foreign tax expenses are allocated to MoneyGram through MPSI.

The provision for income taxes is computed based on the pre-tax income (loss) included in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded based on the future tax consequences attributable to temporary differences that exist between the financial statement carrying value of assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis, and operating loss and tax credit carry-forwards on a taxing jurisdiction basis. The Company measures deferred tax assets and liabilities using enacted statutory tax rates that will apply in the years in which the Company expects the temporary differences to be recovered or paid. The Company's ability to realize deferred tax assets depends on the ability to generate sufficient taxable income within the carry-back or carry-forward periods provided for in the tax law. The Company establishes valuation allowances for its deferred tax assets based on a more-likely-than-not threshold. To the extent management believes that recovery is not likely, a valuation allowance is established in the period in which the determination is made.

The liability for unrecognized tax benefits is recorded as a non-cash item in "Accounts payable and other liabilities" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company records interest and penalties for unrecognized tax benefits in "Income tax expense" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. See Note 11 — *Income Taxes* for additional disclosure.

Foreign Currency Translation — The Company converts assets and liabilities of foreign operations to their U.S. dollar equivalents at rates in effect at the balance sheet dates and records the translation adjustments in "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Income statements of foreign operations are translated from the operation's functional currency to U.S. dollar equivalents at the average exchange rate for the month. Foreign currency exchange transaction gains and losses are reported in "Transaction and operations support" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

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Revenue Recognition — The Company earns revenue primarily through service fees charged to consumers and through its investing activity. A description of these revenues and revenue recognition policies is as follows:

- Fee and other revenue consists of transaction fees, service revenue, foreign exchange revenue and other revenue.
    - Transaction fees consist primarily of fees earned on money transfer, money order, bill payment and official check transactions. The money transfer transaction fees vary based on the principal value of the transaction and the locations in which these money transfers originate and to which they are sent. The official check, money order and bill payment transaction fees are fixed fees charged on a per item basis. Transaction fees are recognized at the time of the transaction or sale of the product and are presented on a gross basis.
    - Foreign exchange revenue is earned from the management of currency exchange spreads on money transfer transactions involving different "send" and "receive" currencies. Currency exchange spread is the difference between the exchange rate set by the Company to the consumer and the rate at which the Company or its agents are able to acquire currency. Foreign exchange revenue is recognized at the time the exchange in funds occurs and is presented on a gross basis.
    - Other revenue primarily consists of service charges on aged outstanding money orders and money order dispenser fees. Additionally, for unclaimed payment instruments and money transfers, we recognize breakage income when the likelihood of consumer pick-up becomes remote based on historical experience and there is no requirement for remitting balances to government agencies under unclaimed property laws.
- Investment revenue is earned from the investment of funds generated from the sale of payment instruments, primarily official checks and money orders, and consists of interest income, dividend income, income received on our cost recovery securities and amortization of premiums and discounts.

Fee and Other Commissions Expense — The Company incurs fee commissions primarily related to our Global Funds Transfer services. In a money transfer transaction, both the agent initiating the transaction and the receiving agent earn a commission that is generally either a fixed fee or is based on a percentage of the fee charged to the consumer. The agent initiating the transaction and the receiving agent also earn foreign exchange commissions, which are generally based on a percentage of the foreign exchange spread. In a bill payment transaction, the agent initiating the transaction receives a commission that is generally based on a percentage of the fee charged to the consumer and, in limited circumstances, the biller receives a commission that is based on a percentage of the fee charged to the consumer. The Company generally does not pay commissions to agents on the sale of money orders, except, in certain limited circumstances, for large agents where we may pay a fixed commission based on total money order transactions. Other commissions expense includes the amortization of capitalized agent signing bonus payments.

Investment Commissions Expense — Investment commissions expense consists of amounts paid to financial institution customers based on short-term interest rate indices times the average outstanding cash balances of official checks sold by the financial institution. Investment commissions are recognized each month based on the average outstanding balances of each financial institution customer and their contractual variable rate for that month.

Marketing and Advertising Expense — Marketing and advertising costs are expensed as incurred or at the time the advertising first takes place and are recorded in the "Transaction and operations support" line in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Marketing and advertising expense was $57.2 million and $65.1 million for 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation — Stock-based compensation awards are measured at fair value at the date of grant and expensed over their vesting or service periods. The expense, net of estimated forfeitures, is recognized using the straight-line method and is recorded in "Compensation and benefits" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The Company accounts for modifications to its share-based payment awards in accordance with the provisions of ASC Topic 718, "*Compensation - Stock Compensation."* Incremental compensation cost is measured as the excess, if any, of the fair value of the modified award over the fair value of the original award immediately before its terms are modified, measured based on the share price and other pertinent factors at that date, and is recognized as compensation cost on the date of modification (for vested awards) or over the remaining vesting or service period (for unvested awards). Any unrecognized compensation cost remaining from the original award is recognized over the vesting period of the modified award. See Note 10 — *Stock-Based Compensation* for additional disclosure of the Company's stock-based compensation.

*Recent Accounting Pronouncements and Related Development*s — In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*. The new guidance sets forth a five-step revenue recognition model which replaces the current revenue recognition guidance in its entirety

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and is intended to eliminate numerous industry-specific pieces of revenue recognition guidance and requires more detailed disclosures. To further assist with adoption and implementation of ASU 2014-09, the FASB issued the following ASUs:

- ASU 2016-08 (Issued March 2016) — *Principal versus Agent Consideration (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net)*
- ASU 2016-10 (Issued April 2016) — *Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing*
- ASU 2016-12 (Issued May 2016) — *Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients*
- ASU 2016-20 (Issued December 2016) — *Technical Corrections and Improvements to Topic 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers*

These ASUs are effective for public entities for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted, but not before interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company is not early adopting these standards and will use the cumulative effect transition method upon adoption. Based on our evaluation for money transfer and bill payment services provided by the Global Funds Transfer segment, the Company has determined that each of these services includes only one performance obligation to the customer. For the Company's money transfer service, the performance obligation is to collect the consumer's money and make funds available for payment, generally on the same day, to a designated recipient in the currency requested. For the Company's bill payment service, the performance obligation is to collect the consumer's money and transfer the funds to the designated institution, generally on the same day. The satisfaction of these performance obligations occurs at a point in time, which is not a change from how we currently recognize revenue. For the money orders and official checks products, the Company will continue to recognize revenue on a monthly basis depending on the volume of products sold. As such, the adoption of this standard will not have an impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements and a minimal impact on our internal controls over financial reporting. Based on the disclosure requirements of ASC 606, upon adoption, we expect to provide expanded disclosures relating to our revenue recognition policies and how these relate to our revenue-generating contractual performance obligations. Management is finalizing its disclosure requirements of this standard.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)*. ASU 2016-02 requires organizations to recognize lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet and to disclose key information about leasing arrangements. The classification criteria for distinguishing between finance leases and operating leases are substantially similar to the classification criteria for distinguishing between capital leases and operating leases in the previous lease guidance. The FASB retained the distinction between finance leases and operating leases, leaving the effect of leases in the statement of comprehensive income and the statement of cash flows largely unchanged from previous GAAP. ASU 2016-02 mandates a modified retrospective transition method and is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018. Early adoption of the amendment is permitted but the Company will not be early adopting this standard. The Company's leases consist primarily of operating leases for buildings, equipment and vehicles. The impact of this ASU on the Company’s consolidated financial statements is still being evaluated but, due to the nature of the Company's leases, management believes that this standard will not have a material impact on the Consolidated Statement of Operations.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, *Compensation—Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting.* This standard makes several modifications to Topic 718 related to the accounting for forfeitures, employer tax withholding on share-based compensation and the financial statement presentation of excess tax benefits or deficiencies. Under the new ASU, companies are allowed to withhold up to the employees' maximum statutory tax rates in the applicable jurisdictions without resulting in liability classification. Further, the ASU requires that cash payments to tax authorities in connection with shares withheld to meet statutory tax withholding requirements be presented as a financing activity in the statement of cash flows. ASU 2016-09 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company adopted ASU 2016-09 in the first quarter of 2017. Prior to the adoption of ASU 2016-09, the Company presented cash payments to tax authorities in connection with shares withheld to meet statutory tax withholdings requirements as an operating activity in its statement of cash flows. Upon adoption of this ASU, the presentation of these payments was reclassified to a financing activity and prior period Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows have been updated to reflect this change.

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-16, *Income Taxes (Topic 740) - Intra- Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory*. This standard requires that an entity should recognize the income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory when the transfer occurs. Consequently, the amendments in this standard eliminate the exception for an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory. ASU 2016-16 is effective for public companies for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim reporting periods within those annual reporting periods. The Company will not be early adopting this standard but, upon adoption, will use the modified retrospective approach. The modified retrospective approach will result in a reclassification of a net deferred charge of approximately $1.3 million from “Other assets” to “Retained loss” on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, with a partial offset, which the Company is in the process of finalizing, for the establishment of remaining net deferred tax assets in each respective jurisdiction.

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The Company has determined that there have been no other recently adopted or issued accounting standards that had, or will have, a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Note 3 — Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability, or the exit price, in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. A three-level hierarchy is used for fair value measurements based upon the observability of the inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. Under the hierarchy, the highest priority is given to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1), followed by observable inputs (Level 2) and unobservable inputs (Level 3). A financial instrument's level within the hierarchy is based on the lowest level of any input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The following is a description of the Company's valuation methodologies used to estimate the fair value for assets and liabilities:

Assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

- Available-for-sale investments - For residential mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. government agencies, fair value measures are obtained from an independent pricing service. As market quotes are generally not readily available or accessible for these specific securities, the pricing service measures fair value through the use of pricing models utilizing reported market quotes adjusted for observable inputs, such as market prices for comparable securities, spreads, prepayment speeds, yield curves and delinquency rates. Accordingly, these securities are classified as Level 2 financial instruments.

  For asset-backed and other securities, which include investments in limited partnerships, market quotes are generally not available. The Company utilizes broker quotes to measure market value, if available. Because the inputs and assumptions that brokers use to develop prices are unobservable, valuations that are based on brokers' quotes are classified as Level 3. Also, the Company uses pricing services that utilize pricing models based on market observable and unobservable data. The observable inputs include quotes for comparable securities, yield curves, default indices, interest rates, historical prepayment speeds and delinquency rates. These pricing models also apply an inactive market adjustment as a significant unobservable input. Accordingly, asset-backed and other securities valued using third-party pricing models are classified as Level 3.

- *Derivative financial instruments* — Derivatives consist of forward contracts to manage income statement exposure to foreign currency exchange risk arising from the Company's assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. The Company's forward contracts are well-established products, allowing the use of standardized models with market-based inputs. These models do not contain a high level of subjectivity and the inputs are readily observable. Accordingly, the Company has classified its forward contracts as Level 2 financial instruments. See Note 5 — *Derivative Financial Instruments* for additional disclosure on the Company's forward contracts.

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The following table summarizes the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value by hierarchy level on a recurring basis:

(Amounts in millions)	Level 2	Level 3	Total
December 31, 2017			
Financial assets:			
Available-for-sale investments:			
Residential mortgage-backed securities	$ 5.6	$ —	$ 5.6
Asset-backed and other securities	—	1.4	1.4
Forward contracts	0.2	—	0.2
Total financial assets	$ 5.8	$ 1.4	$ 7.2
Financial liabilities:			
Forward contracts	$ 1.0	$ —	$ 1.0
December 31, 2016			
Financial assets:			
Available-for-sale investments:			
Residential mortgage-backed securities	$ 7.2	$ —	$ 7.2
Asset-backed and other securities	—	10.6	10.6
Forward contracts	2.4	—	2.4
Total financial assets	$ 9.6	$ 10.6	$ 20.2
Financial liabilities:			
Forward contracts	$ 0.1	$ —	$ 0.1

The following table provides a roll-forward of the asset-backed and other securities classified as Level 3, which are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2017	2016
Beginning balance	$ 10.6	$ 11.6
Principal paydowns	(0.8)	(1.2)
Change in unrealized gains	3.8	0.3
Net realized gains	(12.2)	(0.1)
Ending balance	$ 1.4	$ 10.6

Assets and liabilities that are disclosed at fair value — Interest-bearing investments are carried at amortized cost. The carrying amounts for the Company's cash and cash equivalents, settlement cash and cash equivalents, interest-bearing investments and payment service obligations approximate fair value as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

The Company records the investments in its defined benefit pension plan ("Pension Plan") trust at fair value. The majority of the Pension Plan's investments are common/collective trusts held by the Pension Plan's trustee.The fair values of the Pension Plan's investments are determined based on the current market values of the underlying assets. See Note 8 — *Pension and Other Benefits* for additional disclosure of investments held by the Pension Plan.

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis — Assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis relate primarily to the Company's property and equipment, goodwill and other intangible assets, which are re-measured only in the event of an impairment. No impairments of property and equipment, goodwill and other intangible assets were recorded during 2017 and 2016.

Fair value re-measurements are normally based on significant unobservable inputs (Level 3). Tangible and intangible asset fair values are derived using accepted valuation methodologies. If it is determined an impairment has occurred, the carrying value of the asset is reduced to fair value with a corresponding charge to the "Other expenses" line in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

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Note 4 — Investment Portfolio

The Company's portfolio is invested in cash and cash equivalents, interest-bearing investments and available-for-sale investments as described in Note 2 — *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*. The following table shows the components of the investment portfolio as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2017	2016
Cash	$ 1,652.8	$ 1,514.5
Money market securities	5.4	7.7
Cash and cash equivalents [(1)]	1,658.2	1,522.2
Interest-bearing investments	1,154.2	1,252.1
Available-for-sale investments	7.0	17.8
Total investment portfolio	$ 2,819.4	$ 2,792.1

[(1)] For purposes of the disclosure of the investment portfolio as a whole, the cash and cash equivalents balance includes settlement cash and cash equivalents.

Cash and Cash Equivalents — Cash and cash equivalents consist of interest-bearing deposit accounts, non-interest bearing transaction accounts and money market securities. The Company's money market securities are invested in two funds, each of which is AAA rated and consists of U.S. Treasury bills, notes or other obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government and its agencies, as well as repurchase agreements secured by such instruments.

Interest-bearing Investments — Interest-bearing investments consist of time deposits and certificates of deposit with maturities of up to 24 months, and are issued from financial institutions rated A- or better as of December 31, 2017.

Available-for-sale Investments — Available-for-sale investments consist of residential mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed and other securities. The following table is a summary of the amortized cost and fair value of available-for-sale investments:

(Amounts in millions)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Fair Value
December 31, 2017			
Residential mortgage-backed securities	$ 5.2	$ 0.4	$ 5.6
Asset-backed and other securities	0.2	1.2	1.4
Total	$ 5.4	$ 1.6	$ 7.0
December 31, 2016			
Residential mortgage-backed securities	$ 6.6	$ 0.6	$ 7.2
Asset-backed and other securities	1.0	9.6	10.6
Total	$ 7.6	$ 10.2	$ 17.8

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, 80% and 40%, respectively, of the fair value of the available-for-sale portfolio were invested in residential mortgage-backed securities issued by U.S. government agencies. These securities have the implicit backing of the U.S. government, and the Company expects to receive full par value upon maturity or pay-down, as well as all interest payments. Included in asset-backed and other securities are collateralized debt obligations backed primarily by high-grade debt, mezzanine equity tranches of collateralized debt obligations and home equity loans, along with private equity investments, as summarized in Note 3 — *Fair Value Measurement*.

Gains and Losses — For the twelve months ended December 31, 2017, the Company recognized $12.2 million of investment income from the redemption at par value of $12.7 million of a previously impaired asset-backed security in "Investment revenue" on the Consolidated Statement of Operations. Prior to the redemption, the security had $0.5 million in book value with $7.9 million in unrealized gains. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, net unrealized gains, net of tax of $2.2 million and $10.8 million, respectively, were included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets in "Accumulated other comprehensive loss." The Company had nominal unrealized losses in its available-for-sale portfolio as of December 31, 2017 and no unrealized losses in its available-for-sale portfolio as of December 31, 2016. For 2017 and 2016 the Company had no net realized losses and no other-than- temporary impairments.

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Investment Ratings — In rating the securities in its investment portfolio, the Company uses ratings from Moody's Investor Service ("Moody's"), Standard & Poor's ("S&P") and Fitch Ratings ("Fitch"). If the rating agencies have split ratings, the Company uses the lower of the highest two out of three ratings across the rating agencies for disclosure purposes. If the institution has only two ratings, the Company uses the lower of the two ratings for disclosure purposes. Securities issued or backed by U.S. government agencies are included in the AAA rating category. Investment grade is defined as a security having a Moody's equivalent rating of Aaa, Aa, A or Baa or an S&P or Fitch equivalent rating of AAA, AA, A or BBB. The Company's investments consisted of the following ratings as of December 31:

	2017			2016		
(Amounts in millions, except percentages)	Number of Securities	Fair Value	Percent of Investments	Number of Securities	Fair Value	Percent of Investments
Investment grade	11	$ 5.6	80%	12	$ 7.2	40%
Below investment grade	38	1.4	20%	40	10.6	60%
Total	49	$ 7.0	100%	52	$ 17.8	100%

Had the Company used the lowest rating from the rating agencies in the information presented above, there would be no change to the classifications as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Contractual Maturities — Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities as borrowers may have the right to call or prepay obligations, sometimes without call or prepayment penalties. Maturities of residential mortgage-backed and asset-backed and other securities depend on the repayment characteristics and experience of the underlying obligations.

Fair Value Determination — The Company uses various sources of pricing for its fair value estimates of its available-for-sale portfolio. The percentage of the portfolio for which the various pricing sources were used is as follows as of December 31, 2017 and 2016: 93% and 95% used a third-party pricing service and 7% and 5% used broker quotes, respectively.

Note 5 — Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company uses forward contracts to manage its foreign currency needs and foreign currency exchange risk arising from its assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. While these contracts may mitigate certain foreign currency risk, they are not designated as hedges for accounting purposes. These contracts will result in gains and losses which are reported in the "Transaction and operations support" line item in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The Company also reports gains and losses from the spread differential between the rate set for its transactions and the actual cost of currency at the time the Company buys or sells in the open market. The "Transaction and operations support" line in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and the "Net cash provided by operating activities" line in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows include the following gains related to assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2017	2016
Net realized foreign currency gain (loss)	$ 21.0	$ (5.4)
Net (loss) gain from the related forward contracts	(13.5)	23.6
Net gains from foreign currency transactions and related forward contracts	$ 7.5	$ 18.2

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As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company had $311.5 million and $294.5 million, respectively, of outstanding notional amounts relating to its foreign currency forward contracts. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company reflects the following fair values of derivative forward contract instruments in its Consolidated Balance Sheets:

		Gross Amount of Recognized Assets		Gross Amount of Offset		Net Amount of Assets Presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	
(Amounts in millions)	Balance Sheet Location	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Forward contracts	Other assets	$ 0.4	$ 2.6	$ (0.2)	$ (0.2)	$ 0.2	$ 2.4

		Gross Amount of Recognized Liabilities		Gross Amount of Offset		Net Amount of Liabilities Presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	
(Amounts in millions)	Balance Sheet Location	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Forward contracts	Accounts payable and other liabilities	$ 1.2	$ 0.3	$ (0.2)	$ (0.2)	$ 1.0	$ 0.1

The Company's forward contracts are primarily executed with counterparties governed by International Swaps and Derivatives Association agreements that generally include standard netting arrangements. Asset and liability positions from forward contracts and all other foreign exchange transactions with the same counterparty are net settled upon maturity.

The Company is exposed to credit loss in the event of non-performance by counterparties to its derivative contracts. The Company actively monitors its exposure to credit risk through the use of credit approvals and credit limits, and by selecting major international banks and financial institutions as counterparties. Collateral generally is not required of the counterparties or of the Company. In the unlikely event the counterparty fails to meet the contractual terms of the derivative contract, the Company's risk is limited to the fair value of the instrument. The Company has not had any historical instances of non-performance by any counterparties, nor does it anticipate any future instances of non-performance.

Note 6 — Property and Equipment

The following table is a summary of "Property and equipment, net" as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2017	2016
Computer hardware and software	$ 432.1	$ 373.3
Signage	71.3	85.0
Equipment at agent locations	59.1	60.5
Office furniture and equipment	29.6	28.0
Leasehold improvements	28.6	24.7
Total property and equipment	620.7	571.5
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(405.8)	(370.5)
Total property and equipment, net	$ 214.9	$ 201.0

Depreciation and amortization expense for property and equipment for 2017 and 2016 was $73.0 million and $76.9 million, respectively.

At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company had $5.1 million and $3.8 million, respectively, in accrued purchases of property and equipment included in "Accounts payable and other liabilities" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

During 2017, the Company had nominal losses related to disposal of its property and equipment. During 2016, the Company recognized a loss of $0.2 million on disposal of signage and equipment at agent locations. The losses were recorded in the "Occupancy, equipment and supplies" line in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

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Note 7 — Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill — The Company's goodwill balance was $442.2 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and all relates to the Global Funds Transfer segment. The Company performed an annual assessment of goodwill during the fourth quarter of 2017 and 2016. No impairments of goodwill were recorded in 2017 and 2016.

The following table is a summary of the gross goodwill balances and accumulated impairments as of December 31:

	2017		2016	
(Amounts in millions)	Gross Goodwill	Accumulated Impairments	Gross Goodwill	Accumulated Impairments
Global Funds Transfer	$ 445.4	$ (3.2)	$ 445.4	$ (3.2)

Intangibles — The following table is a summary of intangible assets included in "Other assets" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31:

	2017			2016		
(Amounts in millions)	Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Value	Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Value
Contractual and customer relationships	$ 10.7	$ (7.8)	$ 2.9	$ 11.1	$ (6.3)	$ 4.8
Non-compete agreements	1.0	(0.9)	0.1	1.5	(1.2)	0.3
Developed technology	0.6	(0.3)	0.3	1.1	(0.7)	0.4
Total intangible assets	$ 12.3	$ (9.0)	$ 3.3	$ 13.7	$ (8.2)	$ 5.5

Intangible asset amortization expense for 2017 and 2016 was $2.1 million and $3.0 million, respectively. The estimated future intangible asset amortization expense is $1.5 million, $0.5 million, $0.5 million, $0.5 million and $0.3 million for 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022, respectively.

Note 8 — Pension and Other Benefits

Pension Benefits — The Company's Pension Plan is a frozen, non-contributory funded plan under which no new service or compensation credits are accrued by the plan participants. Cash accumulation accounts continue to be credited with interest credits until participants withdraw their money from the Pension Plan. It is the Company's policy to fund at least the minimum required contribution each year plus additional discretionary amounts as available and necessary to minimize expenses of the plan.

Supplemental Executive Retirement Plans — The Company has obligations under various supplemental executive retirement plans ("SERPs"), which are unfunded non-qualified defined benefit pension plans providing postretirement income to their participants. As of December 31, 2017, all benefit accruals under the SERPs are frozen with the exception of one plan for which service is frozen but future pay increases are reflected for active participants. It is the Company's policy to fund the SERPs as benefits are paid.

The Company's Pension Plan and SERPs are collectively referred to as our "Pension."

Postretirement Benefits Other Than Pensions — The Company has an unfunded defined benefit postretirement plan ("Postretirement Benefits") that provides medical and life insurance for its participants. The Company amended the Postretirement Benefits to close it to new participants as of December 31, 2009. Effective July 1, 2011, the Postretirement Benefits was amended to eliminate eligibility for participants eligible for Medicare coverage. As a result of this plan amendment, the Company no longer receives the Medicare retiree drug subsidy. The Company's funding policy is to make contributions to the Postretirement Benefits as benefits are paid.

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Actuarial Valuation Assumptions — The measurement date for the Company's Pension and Postretirement Benefits is December 31. The following table is a summary of the weighted-average actuarial assumptions used in calculating net periodic benefit expense (income) and the benefit obligation for the years ended and as of December 31:

	Pension Plan		SERPs		Postretirement Benefits	
	2017	**2016**	**2017**	**2016**	**2017**	**2016**
Net periodic benefit expense (income):						
Discount rate for benefit obligation	4.05%	4.31%	4.11%	4.32%	4.30%	4.53%
Discount rate for interest cost	3.36%	3.45%	3.31%	3.32%	3.38%	3.43%
Expected return on plan assets	4.52%	4.66%	—	—	—	—
Rate of compensation increase	—	—	5.75%	5.75%	—	—
Medical trend rate:						
Pre-65 initial healthcare cost trend rate	—	—	—	—	7.00%	6.50%
Post-65 initial healthcare cost trend rate	—	—	—	—	8.25%	7.75%
Pre and post-65 ultimate healthcare cost trend rate	—	—	—	—	4.50%	4.50%
Year ultimate healthcare cost trend rate is reached for pre and post-65	—	—	—	—	2024/ 2025	2024
Benefit obligation:						
Discount rate	3.58%	4.05%	3.65%	4.11%	3.72%	4.30%
Rate of compensation increase	—	—	5.75%	5.75%	—	—
Medical trend rate:						
Pre-65 initial healthcare cost trend rate	—	—	—	—	7.75%	7.00%
Post-65 initial healthcare cost trend rate	—	—	—	—	7.75%	8.25%
Pre and post-65 ultimate healthcare cost trend rate	—	—	—	—	4.50%	4.50%
Year ultimate healthcare cost trend rate is reached for pre/post-65, respectively	—	—	—	—	2025/ 2027	2024/ 2025

The Company utilizes a building-block approach in determining the long-term expected rate of return on plan assets. The expected return on plan assets is calculated using a calculated value of plan assets that is determined each year by adjusting the previous year's value by expected returns, benefit payments, and contributions. Asset gains and losses are reflected as equal adjustments over a three-year period. Historical markets are studied and long-term historical relationships between equity securities and fixed income securities are preserved consistent with the widely accepted capital market principle that assets with higher volatility generate a greater return over the long run. Current market factors, such as inflation and interest rates, are evaluated before long-term capital market assumptions are determined. The long-term portfolio return also takes proper consideration of diversification and rebalancing. Peer data and historical returns are reviewed for reasonableness and appropriateness.

Actuarial gains and losses are amortized using the corridor approach, by amortizing the balance exceeding 10% of the greater of the benefit obligation or the fair value of plan assets. The amortization period is primarily based on the average remaining service life of plan participants for the Pension and the average remaining expected life of plan participants for the Postretirement Benefits. The Company estimated the interest cost components utilizing a full yield curve approach in the estimation of these components by applying the specific spot rates along the yield curve used in the determination of the benefit obligation to their underlying projected cash flows.

Pension Assets — The Company employs a liability-driven investment approach whereby a mix of equity and fixed income securities are used to maximize the long-term return of plan assets for a prudent level of risk. Risk tolerance is established through careful consideration of plan liabilities, plan funded status and corporate financial condition. The investment portfolio contains a diversified blend of equity and fixed income securities. Furthermore, equity securities are diversified across large and small capitalized securities and international securities. Other assets, such as real estate and high yield bonds, are used to further diversify equity allocations. Fixed income securities are primarily invested in a mix of investment grade corporate bonds, government bonds, and a smaller allocation to non-investment grade debt. The Company uses a strategy to determine the allocation of return-seeking assets driven by the Pension Plan's funded ratio. Investment risk is measured and monitored on an ongoing basis, including quarterly investment portfolio reviews and periodic liability measurements.

The Company records its pension assets at fair value as described in Note 3 — *Fair Value Measurement.* The following is a description of the Pension Plan's investments at fair value and valuation methodologies:

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- *Common/collective trusts* — The fair values of the underlying funds in the common/collective trusts are valued based on the unit value established for each fund at each valuation date. The unit value of a collective investment fund is calculated by dividing the fund's net asset value on the calculation date by the number of units of the fund that are outstanding on the calculation date, which is derived from observable purchase and redemption activity in the collective investment fund. The Company's common/collective trusts are categorized in Level 2 to the extent that they are readily redeemable at their net asset value. The Company changed the presentation of its common/collective trusts pension assets as of December 31, 2016 to match the December 31, 2017 presentation.
- *Real estate* — The Pension Plan trust holds an investment in a real estate development project that the Company considers to be a Level 3 asset for valuation purposes because it requires the use of unobservable inputs in its fair value measurement. The fair value of this investment represents the estimated fair value of the plan's related ownership percentage in the project based upon an appraisal of the underlying real property as of each balance sheet date. The fund investment strategy for this asset is long-term capital appreciation.

The following table is a summary of the Pension Plan's financial assets recorded at fair value, by hierarchy level:

(Amounts in millions)	Level 2	Level 3	Total
December 31, 2017			
Common/collective trusts			
Short-term investment fund	$ 3.3	$ —	$ 3.3
Equity securities:			
Large cap	14.7	—	14.7
Small cap	3.4	—	3.4
International	10.1	—	10.1
Fixed income securities	82.2	—	82.2
Real estate	—	5.5	5.5
Total investments in the fair value hierarchy	$ 113.7	$ 5.5	$ 119.2
December 31, 2016			
Common/collective trusts			
Short-term investment fund	$ 2.0	$ —	$ 2.0
Equity securities:			
Large cap	15.9	—	15.9
Small cap	3.9	—	3.9
International	9.3	—	9.3
Fixed income securities	75.5	—	75.5
Real estate	—	5.6	5.6
Total investments in the fair value hierarchy	$ 106.6	$ 5.6	$ 112.2

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The Company does not have participant redemption restrictions for its common/collective trust investments. The following table sets forth additional disclosures for the Pension Plans assets fair value estimated using net asset value per share:

(Amounts in millions)	Fair Value		Redemptions Frequency (if currently eligible)	Redemption Notice Period
December 31, 2017	$	113.7	Daily	15 Days
December 31, 2016	$	106.6	Daily	15 Days

Plan Financial Information — Net periodic benefit expense (income) for the Pension and Postretirement Benefits recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Operations in "Compensation and benefits" includes the following components for the years ended December 31:

	Pension		Postretirement Benefit	
(Amounts in millions)	2017	2016	2017	2016
Interest cost	$ 6.6	$ 7.0	$ —	$ —
Expected return on plan assets	(5.1)	(5.3)	—	—
Amortization of net actuarial loss	4.6	5.8	0.1	0.2
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	0.1	0.1	(0.4)	(0.6)
Net periodic benefit expense (income)	$ 6.2	$ 7.6	$ (0.3)	$ (0.4)

The following tables are a summary of the amounts recognized in other comprehensive (loss) income and net periodic benefit expense (income) for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	Pension	Postretirement Benefits
2017		
Net actuarial loss	$ 15.3	$ —
Amortization of net actuarial loss	(4.6)	(0.1)
Amortization of prior service (cost) credit	(0.1)	0.4
Total recognized in other comprehensive (income) loss	$ 10.6	$ 0.3
Total recognized in net periodic benefit expense (income)	6.2	(0.3)
Total recognized in other comprehensive (income) loss and net periodic benefit expense (income)	$ 16.8	$ —
2016		
Net actuarial gain (loss)	3.5	(0.1)
Amortization of net actuarial loss	(5.8)	(0.2)
Amortization of prior service credit	(0.1)	0.6
Total recognized in other comprehensive (income) loss	$ (2.4)	$ 0.3
Total recognized in net periodic benefit expense (income)	7.6	(0.4)
Total recognized in other comprehensive (income) loss and net periodic benefit expense (income)	$ 5.2	$ (0.1)

The estimated net actuarial loss and prior service (cost) credit for the Pension that will be amortized from “Accumulated other comprehensive loss” into “Net periodic benefit expense (income)” during 2018 is $7.9 million ($6.1 million net of tax) and $0.1 million, respectively. The estimated net actuarial loss and prior service credit for the Postretirement Benefits that will be amortized from “Accumulated other comprehensive loss” into “Net periodic benefit expense (income)” during 2018 is $0.1 million ($0.1 million net of tax). There is no estimated prior service credit amortization during 2018 for the Postretirement Benefits.

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The following tables are a summary of the benefit obligation and plan assets, changes to the benefit obligation and plan assets, and the unfunded status of the Pension and Postretirement Benefits as of and for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	Pension		Postretirement Benefits	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Change in benefit obligation:				
Benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	$ 210.4	$ 213.8	$ 0.8	$ 1.0
Interest cost	6.6	7.0	—	—
Actuarial loss (gain)	19.1	4.6	—	(0.1)
Benefits paid	(20.3)	(15.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Benefit obligation at the end of the year	$ 215.8	$ 210.4	$ 0.7	$ 0.8
Change in plan assets:				
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	$ 112.2	$ 107.9	$ —	$ —
Actual return on plan assets	8.8	6.1	—	—
Employer contributions	18.5	13.2	0.1	0.1
Benefits paid	(20.3)	(15.0)	(0.1)	(0.1)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	$ 119.2	$ 112.2	$ —	$ —
Unfunded status at the end of the year	$ 96.6	$ 98.2	$ 0.7	$ 0.8

In October 2017, the Society of Actuaries issued updated mortality projection scales. The Company adopted the updated mortality projection scales on its measurement date, which decreased the Pension Plan benefit obligation. In December 2017, the Company reevaluated the population of its SERP participants and determined the white-collar adjusted mortality table provided by the Society of Actuaries to be a better estimate for participants in the plan. Accordingly, the change in estimate resulted in an increase to the SERPs unfunded status. The unfunded status of the Pension Plan was $22.7 million and $27.7 million at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, and the unfunded status of the SERPs was $73.9 million and $70.5 million at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

The following table summarizes the components recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheets relating to the Pension and Postretirement Benefits as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	Pension		Postretirement Benefits		Total	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Pension and other postretirement benefits liability	$ 96.6	$ 98.2	$ 0.7	$ 0.8	$ 97.3	$ 99.0
Accumulated other comprehensive loss:						
Net actuarial loss, net of tax	$ 54.1	$ 46.5	$ 0.5	$ 0.5	$ 54.6	$ 47.0
Prior service cost (credit), net of tax	0.2	0.2	—	(0.2)	0.2	—
Total	$ 54.3	$ 46.7	$ 0.5	$ 0.3	$ 54.8	$ 47.0

The following table summarizes the benefit obligation and accumulated benefit obligation for the Pension Plan, SERPs and Postretirement Benefits fair value of plan assets as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	Pension Plan		SERPs		Postretirement Benefits	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Benefit obligation	$ 141.9	$ 139.9	$ 73.9	$ 70.5	$ 0.7	$ 0.8
Accumulated benefit obligation	141.9	139.9	73.8	70.2	—	—
Fair value of plan assets	119.2	112.2	—	—	—	—

The following table summarizes the estimated future benefit payments for the Pension and Postretirement Benefits for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022-2026
Pension	$ 29.5	$ 15.1	$ 15.0	$ 14.7	$ 14.3	$ 64.1
Postretirement Benefits	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.2

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Although the Company has no minimum required contribution for the Pension Plan in 2018, we expect to contribute $8.0 million to the Pension Plan in 2018. The Company will continue to make contributions to the SERPs and the Postretirement Benefits to the extent benefits are paid. Aggregate benefits paid for the unfunded plans are expected to be $7.0 million in 2018.

Employee Savings Plan — The Company has an employee savings plan that qualifies under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. Contributions to, and costs of, the 401(k) defined contribution plan totaled $4.8 million and $5.1 million in 2017 and 2016, respectively.

International Benefit Plans — The Company's international subsidiaries have certain defined contribution benefit plans. Contributions to, and costs related to, international plans were $2.8 million and $2.0 million for 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Note 9 — Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss — The following table details the components of "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2017	2016
Net unrealized gains on securities classified as available-for-sale, net of tax	$ 2.2	$ 10.8
Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax	(10.4)	(19.9)
Pension and Postretirement Benefits adjustments, net of tax	(54.8)	(47.0)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	$ (63.0)	$ (56.1)

The following table is a summary of the changes to "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" by component during 2017 and 2016:

(Amounts in millions)	Net unrealized gains on securities classified as available-for-sale, net of tax	Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax	Pension and Postretirement Benefits adjustments, net of tax	Total
January 1, 2016	$ 11.1	$ (13.5)	$ (48.4)	$ (50.8)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassification	—	(6.4)	(2.1)	(8.5)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(0.3)	—	3.5	3.2
Net current period other comprehensive (loss) income	(0.3)	(6.4)	1.4	(5.3)
December 31, 2016	$ 10.8	$ (19.9)	$ (47.0)	$ (56.1)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassification	3.6	9.5	(10.6)	2.5
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(12.2)	—	2.8	(9.4)
Net current period other comprehensive (loss) income	(8.6)	9.5	(7.8)	(6.9)
December 31, 2017	$ 2.2	$ (10.4)	$ (54.8)	$ (63.0)

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The following table is a summary of the significant amounts reclassified out of each component of "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" during the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2017	2016	Statement of Operations Location
Change in net unrealized gains on securities classified as available-for-sale, before tax	$ (12.2)	$ (0.4)	"Investment revenue"
Tax expense (benefit)	—	0.1	
Total, net of tax	$ (12.2)	$ (0.3)	
Pension and Postretirement Benefits adjustments:			
Amortization of prior service credit	$ (0.3)	$ (0.5)	"Compensation and benefits"
Amortization of net actuarial loss	4.7	6.0	"Compensation and benefits"
Total before tax	4.4	5.5	
Tax benefit, net	(1.6)	(2.0)	
Total, net of tax	$ 2.8	$ 3.5	
Total reclassified for the period, net of tax	$ (9.4)	$ 3.2	

Note 10 — Stock-Based Compensation

Employees of the Company participate in the stock compensation plans of MGI which provide for the grant of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock units and restricted stock awards (collectively, "share-based awards") to eligible employees of the Company. The expense associated with the fair value of MoneyGram share-based awards is allocated to the Company and is recorded in “Compensation and benefits” in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The calculated fair value of share-based awards is recognized as compensation cost using the straight-line method over the vesting or service period in the Company’s financial statements. Stock-based compensation is recognized only for those options and restricted stock units expected to vest, with forfeitures estimated at the date of grant and evaluated and adjusted periodically to reflect the Company’s historical experience and future expectations. Any change in the forfeiture assumption will be accounted for as a change in estimate, with the cumulative effect of the change on periods previously reported being reflected in the financial statements of the period in which the change is made.

The following table is a summary of the Company's stock-based compensation expense for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2017	2016
Expense recognized related to stock options	$ 0.5	$ 2.8
Expense recognized related to restricted stock units	13.3	14.5
Stock-based compensation expense	$ 13.8	$ 17.3

Stock Options — Option awards are granted with an exercise price equal to the closing market price of MoneyGram’s common stock on the date of grant. All outstanding stock options contain certain forfeiture and non-compete provisions.

There were no options granted in 2017 or 2016. All options granted in 2014, 2013 and 2012 have a term of 10 years. Prior to the fourth quarter of 2011, options issued were either time based, vesting over a four-year period, or performance based, vesting over a five-year period. All options issued after the fourth quarter of 2011 are time-based, with options granted in the fourth quarter of 2011 through the first part of 2014 vesting over a four-year period, and the remaining options granted in 2014 vesting over a three-year period, in an equal number of shares each year.

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The following table is a summary of the Company's stock option activity for the year ended December 31, 2017:

	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value ($000,000)
Options outstanding at December 31, 2016	2,485,461	$ 18.02	4.0 years	$ —
Exercised	(112,297)	14.44		
Forfeited/Expired	(353,314)	20.85		
Options outstanding at December 31, 2017	2,019,850	$ 17.72	2.8 years	$ 0.6
Vested or expected to vest at December 31, 2017	2,019,844	$ 17.72	2.8 years	$ 0.6
Options exercisable at December 31, 2017	2,015,249	$ 17.72	2.8 years	$ 0.6

The following table is a summary of the Company's stock option compensation information during the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2017	2016
Intrinsic value of options exercised	$ 0.3	$ —
Cash from option exercises	$ 1.6	$ —

As of December 31, 2017, the Company had no unrecognized stock option expense related to outstanding options.

Restricted Stock Units —In February 2017, MoneyGram issued time-based and performance-based restricted stock units. The time-based restricted stock units vest in three equal installments on each anniversary of the grant date. The performance-based restricted stock units are subject to performance conditions that must be satisfied. If such performance conditions are satisfied at the conclusion of a one-year performance period, the performance-based restricted stock units will vest in three equal installments on each anniversary of the grant date. With respect to the performance-based restricted stock units, up to 50% of such awards become eligible to vest over such three year period if a target level of Adjusted EBITDA is achieved for the year ended December 31, 2017. Adjusted EBITDA is EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, including agent signing bonus amortization) adjusted for certain significant items. The other 50% of the performance-based restricted stock units become eligible to vest over such three year period if a target level of revenue is achieved for the year ended December 31, 2017. The performance-based restricted stock units have a threshold level of performance for each of the target levels. Achievement of the threshold level will result in vesting of 50% of the target levels discussed above. The number of performance-based restricted stock units that will vest for performance achievement between the threshold and target will be determined based on a straight-line interpolation. No performance-based restricted stock units will vest for performance achievement below the thresholds.

During 2016, MoneyGram issued time-based and performance-based restricted stock units. The time-based restricted stock units vest in three equal installments on each anniversary of the grant date. The performance-based restricted stock units are subject to performance conditions that must be satisfied. If such performance conditions are satisfied at the conclusion of a one-year performance period, the performance-based restricted stock units will vest in three equal installments on each anniversary of the grant date. With respect to the performance-based restricted stock units, up to 50% of such awards become eligible to vest over such three year period if a target level of Adjusted EBITDA is achieved for the year ended December 31, 2016. Adjusted EBITDA is EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, including agent signing bonus amortization) adjusted for certain significant items. The other 50% of the performance-based restricted stock units become eligible to vest over such three year period if a target level of Digital revenue is achieved for the year ended December 31, 2016. The performance-based restricted stock units have a threshold level of performance for each of the target levels. Achievement of the threshold level will result in vesting of 50% of the target levels discussed above. The number of performance-based restricted stock units that will vest for performance achievement between the threshold and target will be determined based on a straight-line interpolation. No performance-based restricted stock units will vest for performance achievement below the thresholds.

For purposes of determining the fair value of restricted stock units and performance-based restricted stock units, the fair value is calculated based on the stock price at the time of grant. For performance-based restricted stock units, expense is recognized if achievement of the performance goal is deemed probable, with the amount of expense recognized based on the Company's best estimate of the ultimate achievement level. As of December 31, 2017, the Company believes it is probable that it will achieve the performance goals between the threshold and target levels for the 2017 restricted stock units. For grants to employees, expense is

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recognized in the "Compensation and benefits" line in the Consolidated Statements of Operations using the straight-line method over the vesting period.

The following table is a summary of the Company's restricted stock unit activity for the year ended December 31, 2017:

	Total Shares	Weighted Average Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value ($000,000)
Restricted stock units outstanding at December 31, 2016	4,529,088	$ 7.72	0.9 years	$ 53.5
Granted	1,361,986	12.87		
Vested and converted to shares	(1,972,412)	7.66		
Forfeited	(684,430)	12.98		
Restricted stock units outstanding at December 31, 2017	3,234,232	$ 8.81	0.7 years	$ 42.6

The following table is a summary of the Company's restricted stock and restricted stock unit compensation information for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2017	2016
Fair value of restricted stock units vested during the year	$ 15.1	$ 15.4

As of December 31, 2017, the Company's outstanding restricted stock units had unrecognized compensation expense of $13.7 million with a remaining weighted-average vesting period of 1.2 years. Unrecognized restricted stock unit expense and the remaining weighted-average vesting period are presented using the Company's current estimate of achievement of performance goals.

Note 11 — Income Taxes

The Company's operations are included in the consolidated federal income tax return of MoneyGram. The consolidated federal income tax return of MoneyGram includes the income (loss) of the Company and income or loss activity of the other members of the tax filing group. Consolidated federal income tax expense is allocated by calculating income tax expense on income or loss activity of the other members of the tax filing group at the federal statutory income tax rate and allocating the residual federal income tax expense to the Company. In addition, all state and foreign tax expenses are allocated to the Company.

As the operating entity of the tax filing group, generally all cash tax payments are funded by, and refunds deposited to, the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. Any activity between the other members of the tax filing group are recorded through intercompany accounts.

The following table is a summary of the components of income before income taxes for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2017	2016
U.S.	$ (17.1)	$ 76.0
Foreign	27.5	13.8
Income before income taxes	$ 10.4	$ 89.8

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Foreign income consists of income and losses from the Company's international subsidiaries. Most of the Company's wholly-owned subsidiaries recognize revenue based solely on services agreements with the primary U.S. operating subsidiary. The following table is a summary of the income tax expense for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2017	2016
Current:		
Federal	$ 20.1	$ 1.9
State	1.6	1.8
Foreign	11.2	12.3
Current income tax expense	32.9	16.0
Deferred:		
Federal	(24.3)	23.8
State	0.2	1.3
Foreign	(0.5)	2.0
Deferred income tax (benefit) expense	(24.6)	27.1
Income tax expense	$ 8.3	$ 43.1

As of December 31, 2017, the Company had a tax payable of $36.3 million recorded in the "Accounts payable and other liabilities" and a tax receivable of $6.6 million recorded in the "Other assets" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of December 31, 2016, the Company had a tax payable of $28.1 million recorded in the "Accounts payable and other liabilities" and a tax receivable of $5.9 million recorded in the "Other assets" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The following table is a reconciliation of the expected federal income tax expense at statutory rates to the actual tax expense for the years ended in December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2017	2016
Income tax expense at statutory federal income tax rate	$ 3.7	$ 31.5
Tax effect of:		
State income tax, net of federal income tax effect	0.3	0.6
Valuation allowance	(3.8)	(0.8)
International taxes	(3.0)	(1.4)
Net permanent difference	30.2	0.6
Change in tax reserve	1.9	9.1
Stock-based compensation	(1.5)	3.8
Estimated impact from the TCJA	(24.5)	—
Deferred charge amortization	4.0	—
Other	1.0	(0.3)
Income tax expense	$ 8.3	$ 43.1

In 2017, the Company recognized a tax expense of $8.3 million on pre-tax income of $10.4 million, primarily due to recently enacted tax legislation commonly referred to as the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "TCJA") as discussed in more detail below and an accrual related to the five-year deferred prosecution agreement (the "DPA") as further discussed in Note 12 — *Commitments and Contingencies*.

In 2016, the Company recognized a tax expense of $43.1 million on pre-tax income of $89.8 million, primarily due to a tax settlement reached with the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") on the matter discussed below and the reversal of tax benefits on share-based compensation.

On December 22, 2017, the President of the United States signed into law the TCJA. The TCJA, among other things, contains significant changes to U.S. corporate tax laws, including a permanent reduction of the corporate income tax rate, a limitation on the deductibility of business interest expense, limitation of the deduction for certain net operating losses to 80% of current year taxable income, an indefinite net operating loss carryforward, immediate deductions for new investments in certain business assets instead of deductions for depreciation expense over time, modification or repeal of many business deductions and credits (including

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certain foreign tax credits), a shift of the U.S. taxation of multinational corporations from a tax on worldwide income to a modified territorial system (retaining certain existing rules and containing new rules designed to include in the U.S. income tax base certain income generated in non-U.S. territories whether or not that income has been repatriated to the U.S.), a minimum taxing system related to payments deemed to erode the U.S. tax base, and a one-time tax on accumulated offshore earnings held in cash and illiquid assets (with the latter taxed at a lower rate). We continue to examine the impact the TCJA may have on the Company, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Although the Company does not consider its earnings in its foreign entities to be permanently reinvested, the deferred tax liability associated with the unremitted earnings of its foreign entities was revised under the TCJA by a one-time deemed mandatory repatriation of post-1986 undistributed foreign subsidiary earnings and profits (“E&P”) through the year ended December 31, 2017. The Company made a reasonable estimate for the one-time deemed mandatory repatriation and has recorded a provisional expense related its foreign E&P. The Company had an estimated $101.6 million of undistributed foreign E&P subject to the deemed mandatory repatriation. After the utilization of foreign tax credits related to undistributed foreign subsidiary E&P and other existing foreign tax credits, the Company expects a net zero liability associated with the deemed mandatory repatriation. As of December 31, 2016, a U.S. deferred tax liability of $5.2 million was recognized for the unremitted earnings of its foreign entities. However, the Company was able to make reasonable estimates of certain effects and, therefore, has recorded provisional amounts as follows:

- As a result of the reduction in the U.S. corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21% under the TCJA, the Company revalued its ending net deferred tax liabilities at December 31, 2017 and recognized a provisional $21.5 million tax benefit in the Company’s consolidated statement of income for the year ended December 31, 2017.
- The Company recognized a provisional net $3.0 million tax benefit for the remeasurement of previously recorded deferred tax assets and liabilities primarily associated with historical earnings in its foreign subsidiaries.
- Subsequent to the enactment of the TCJA, the Company must make an accounting policy election to account for the tax effects of global intangible low-tax income either as a component of income tax expense in the period the tax arises, or as a component of deferred taxes on the related investments in foreign subsidiaries. The Company is currently evaluating these provisions of the TCJA and the related implications and has not finalized its accounting policy election. The Company will finalize its accounting policy election in 2018.

The following table is a summary of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2017	2016
Deferred tax assets:		
Basis difference in revalued investments	$ 61.6	$ 101.6
Tax loss carryovers	19.9	29.9
Postretirement benefits and other employee benefits	17.1	34.0
Tax credit carryovers	12.2	7.5
Bad debt and other reserves	1.4	4.2
Other	13.1	8.8
Valuation allowance	(75.9)	(124.2)
Total deferred tax assets	49.4	61.8
Deferred tax liability:		
Depreciation and amortization	(62.7)	(100.8)
Total deferred tax liability	(62.7)	(100.8)
Net deferred tax liability	$ (13.3)	$ (39.0)

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, net deferred tax asset positions of $6.1 million and $4.4 million, respectively, were included in “Other assets” and net deferred tax liability positions of $19.4 million and $43.4 million, respectively, were included in “Accounts payable and other liabilities” in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The valuation allowance as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 relates primarily to basis differences in revalued investments, capital loss carryovers and, to a smaller extent, certain foreign tax loss carryovers.

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The following table is a summary of the amounts and expiration dates of tax loss carry-forwards (not tax effected) and credit carry-forwards as of December 31, 2017:

(Amounts in millions)	Expiration Date	Amount
U.S. capital loss carry-forwards	2018 - 2022	$ 44.2
U.S. tax credit carry-forwards	2024 - 2037	$ 12.2

The IRS completed its examination of MoneyGram's consolidated income tax returns for the tax years 2011 through 2013 and issued a Revenue Agent Report ("RAR") in the first quarter of 2015 that included disallowing $100.0 million of deductions related to payments MoneyGram made to the U.S. Department of Justice ("U.S. DOJ") pursuant to the Deferred Prosecution Agreement. In April 2016, MoneyGram entered into a settlement agreement with the IRS allowing a deduction of $39.3 million. As of December 31, 2016, MoneyGram had fully settled this matter with $21.2 million of existing deferred tax assets and $0.5 million of cash after recognizing an additional $7.7 million of income tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2016. The state tax liabilities related to the federal settlement have yet to be settled due to the pending implications of the security losses under litigation.

Unrecognized tax benefits are recorded in "Accounts payable and other liabilities" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The following table is a reconciliation of unrecognized tax benefits for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2017	2016
Beginning balance	$ 24.2	$ 30.5
Additions based on tax positions related to prior years	0.3	11.2
Additions based on tax positions related to current year	3.4	4.6
Settlements with cash or attributes	—	(21.4)
Foreign currency translation	0.8	—
Reductions for tax positions of prior years and other	—	(0.7)
Ending balance	$ 28.7	$ 24.2

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the liability for unrecognized tax benefits was $28.7 million and $24.2 million, respectively, exclusive of interest and penalties. For 2017 and 2016, the net amount of unrecognized tax benefits that if recognized could impact the effective tax rate was $17.3 million and 16.7 million. The increases in 2017 were related to a foreign tax position consistent with 2016. The Company accrues interest and penalties for unrecognized tax benefits through "Income tax expense" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The Company recorded $2.5 million and $2.4 million in interest and penalties in its Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company had a total of $8.9 million and $6.4 million, respectively, accrued for interest and penalties within "Accounts payable and other liabilities." As a result of MoneyGram's litigation related to its securities losses previously discussed, it is possible that there could be a significant decrease to the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits over the next 12 months. However, as of December 31, 2017, it is not possible to reasonably estimate the expected change to the total amount of unrecognized tax positions over the next 12 months.

Note 12 — Commitments and Contingencies

Leases — The Company has various non-cancelable operating leases for buildings, equipment and vehicles and other leases that terminate through 2026. Certain of these leases contain rent holidays and rent escalation clauses based on pre-determined annual rate increases. The Company recognizes rent expense under the straight-line method over the term of the lease. Any difference between the straight-line rent amounts and amounts payable under the leases are recorded as deferred rent in "Accounts payable and other liabilities" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Cash or lease incentives received under certain leases are recorded as deferred rent when the incentive is received and amortized as a reduction to rent over the term of the lease using the straight-line method. Incentives received relating to tenant improvements are recognized as a reduction of rent expense under the straight-line method over the term of the lease. Tenant improvements are capitalized as leasehold improvements and depreciated over the shorter of the remaining term of the lease or 10 years. The deferred rent relating to these incentives was an asset of $0.2 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

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The following table is a summary of rent expense under our leases for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2017	2016
Rent expense	$ 16.6	$ 16.4
Sublease agreements	(0.3)	—
Rent expense under leases	$ 16.3	$ 16.4

The following table is a summary of the future minimum rental payments for all non-cancelable leases with an initial term of more than one year at December 31, 2017:

(Amounts in millions)	Future Minimum Lease Payments
2018	$ 16.3
2019	14.7
2020	12.8
2021	10.2
2022	6.3
Thereafter	4.7
Total	$ 65.0

Minimum Commission Guarantees — In limited circumstances as an incentive to new or renewing agents, the Company may grant minimum commission guarantees for a specified period of time at a contractually specified amount. Under the guarantees, the Company will pay to the agent the difference between the contractually specified minimum commission and the actual commissions earned by the agent. Expenses related to the guarantee are recognized in the "Fee and other commissions expense" line in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

As of December 31, 2017, the liability for minimum commission guarantees was $1.2 million and the maximum amount that could be paid under the minimum commission guarantees was $2.1 million over a weighted-average remaining term of 0.6 years. The maximum payment is calculated as the contractually guaranteed minimum commission multiplied by the remaining term of the contract and, therefore, assumes that the agent generates no money transfer transactions during the remainder of its contract. However, under the terms of certain agent contracts, the Company may terminate the contract if the projected or actual volume of transactions falls beneath a contractually specified amount. The Company made no payments on minimum commission guarantees in 2017 and paid $2.4 million or 80% of the estimated maximum payment in 2016.

Other Commitments — The Company has agreements with certain co-investors to provide funds related to investments in limited partnership interests. As of December 31, 2017, the total amount of unfunded commitments related to these agreements was $0.3 million.

Legal Proceedings — The matters set forth below are subject to uncertainties and outcomes that are not predictable. The Company accrues for these matters as any resulting losses become probable and can be reasonably estimated. Further, the Company maintains insurance coverage for many claims and litigation matters. In relation to various legal matters, including those described below, the Company had $0.5 million and $1.2 million of liability recorded in the "Accounts payable and other liabilities" line in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. A charge of $0.9 million was recorded in the "Transaction and operations support" line in the Consolidated Statements of Operations during 2017 for legal proceedings. A credit of $0.6 million was recorded in the "Transaction and operations support" line in the Consolidated Statements of Operations during 2016 due to the reversal of certain legal settlement accruals.

Litigation Commenced Against MoneyGram and the Company:

The Company is involved in various claims and litigation that arise from time to time in the ordinary course of the Company's business. Management does not believe that after final disposition any of these matters is likely to have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Government Investigations

OFAC — In 2015, we initiated an internal investigation to identify any payments processed by MoneyGram that were violations of the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control ("OFAC") sanctions regulations. We notified OFAC of

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the internal investigation, which was conducted in conjunction with MoneyGram's outside counsel. On March 28, 2017, we filed a Voluntary Self-Disclosure with OFAC regarding the findings of our internal investigation. OFAC is currently reviewing the results of MoneyGram's investigation. At this time, it is not possible to determine the outcome of this matter, or the significance, if any, to our business, financial condition, or operations, and we cannot predict when OFAC will conclude their review of our Voluntary Self-Disclosure.

Deferred Prosecution Agreement — In November 2012, we announced that a settlement was reached with the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Middle District of Pennsylvania (the "MDPA") and the U.S. Department of Justice ("U.S. DOJ") relating to the previously disclosed investigation of transactions involving certain of our U.S. and Canadian agents, as well as fraud complaint data and the consumer anti-fraud program, during the period from 2003 to early 2009. In connection with this settlement, we entered into a five-year deferred prosecution agreement (the "DPA") with the MDPA and U.S. DOJ dated November 8, 2012.

On November 1, 2017, MoneyGram agreed to a stipulation with the MDPA and the DOJ (collectively, the "Government") that the term of MoneyGram's DPA be extended for 90 days to February 6, 2018. On January 31, 2018, MoneyGram agreed with the Government that the term of the DPA be extended for an additional 45 days to March 23, 2018. The purpose of the extension is to provide MoneyGram and the Government additional time to discuss whether MoneyGram is in compliance with the DPA. There can be no assurance that MoneyGram and the Government will continue to be able to negotiate a mutually satisfactory outcome during such 45 day period (or any further short-term extension of the DPA) or that such outcome will not include a further extension of the DPA, financial penalties or additional restrictions on MoneyGram, including a monitorship period beyond the current monitorship that ends on April 30, 2018. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that the Government will not seek any other remedy, including criminal prosecution and financial penalties, in lieu of an extension of the DPA and monitorship.

MoneyGram has recorded an $85.0 million accrual in connection with a possible resolution of this matter, based on the facts and circumstances known at the time. However, MoneyGram is unable to reasonably estimate the ultimate loss and no assurance can be given that future costs and payments made in connection with this matter will not exceed the amount currently recorded or that the government will not also seek to impose non-monetary remedies or penalties.

Other Matters — The Company is involved in various other government inquiries and other matters that arise from time to time. Management does not believe that after final disposition any of these other matters is likely to have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Actions Commenced by MoneyGram:

Tax Litigation — The IRS completed its examination of MoneyGram's consolidated income tax returns through 2013 and issued Notices of Deficiency for 2005-2007 and 2009, and an Examination Report for 2008. The Notices of Deficiency and Examination Report disallow, among other items, approximately $900.0 million of ordinary deductions on securities losses in the 2007, 2008 and 2009 tax returns. In May 2012 and December 2012, MoneyGram filed petitions in the U.S. Tax Court challenging the 2005-2007 and 2009 Notices of Deficiency, respectively. In 2013, MoneyGram reached a partial settlement with the IRS allowing ordinary loss treatment on $186.9 million of deductions in dispute. In January 2015, the U.S. Tax Court granted the IRS's motion for summary judgment upholding the remaining adjustments in the Notices of Deficiency. MoneyGram filed a notice of appeal with the U.S. Tax Court on July 27, 2015 for an appeal to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit. Oral arguments were held before the Fifth Circuit on June 7, 2016, and on November 15, 2016, the Fifth Circuit vacated the Tax Court's decision and remanded the case to the Tax Court for further proceedings. The Company filed a motion for summary judgment in the Tax Court on May 31, 2017. On August 23, 2017, the IRS filed a motion for summary judgment and its response to the Company's motion for summary judgment.

The January 2015 Tax Court decision was a change in facts which warranted reassessment of MoneyGram's uncertain tax position. Although MoneyGram believes that it has substantive tax law arguments in favor of its position and has appealed the ruling, the reassessment resulted in MoneyGram determining that it is no longer more likely than not that its existing position will be sustained. Accordingly, MoneyGram re-characterized certain deductions relating to securities losses to be capital in nature, rather than ordinary. MoneyGram recorded a full valuation allowance against these losses in the quarter ended March 31, 2015. This change increased "Income tax expense" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations in the quarter ended March 31, 2015 by $63.7 million. During 2015, MoneyGram made payments to the IRS of $61.0 million for federal tax payments and associated interest related to the matter. The November 2016 Fifth Circuit decision to remand the case back to the Tax Court does not change MoneyGram's current assessment regarding the likelihood that these deductions will be sustained. Accordingly, no change in the valuation allowance was made as of December 31, 2017. Pending the outcome of the Tax Court proceeding, MoneyGram may be

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required to file amended state returns and make additional cash payments of up to $18.7 million on amounts that have previously been accrued.

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Note 13 — Immaterial Error Correction

2017 Immaterial Error Correction

Subsequent to the issuance of the Company's 2016 financial statements, the Company's management determined that there was an immaterial error with respect to the Pension Plan. Specifically, the error related to the calculation of the Company's prior years' pension obligation. Accordingly, the prior period amounts within the consolidated financial statements and corresponding footnotes have been revised to reflect the correct balances. The adjustment has no impact to "Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit" on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2016 and "Net cash provided by operating activities" on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the year ended December 31, 2016.

The effects of the correction on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 are as follows:

(Amounts in millions, except per share data)	December 31, 2016		
	As Previously Reported	Correction	As Corrected
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET			
Pension and other postretirement benefits	$ 87.6	$ 11.4	$ 99.0
Accounts payable and other liabilities	203.1	(4.2)	198.9
Total liabilities	$ 3,993.7	$ 7.2	$ 4,000.9
	December 31, 2016		
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT	As Previously Reported	Correction	As Corrected
Retained loss	$ (1,224.1)	$ (5.0)	$ (1,229.1)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(53.9)	(2.2)	(56.1)
Total stockholders' deficit	$ 759.8	$ (7.2)	$ 752.6
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS			
Compensation and benefits	$ 295.1	$ 0.6	$ 295.7
Total operating expenses	1,540.0	0.6	1,540.6
Operating income	90.4	(0.6)	89.8
Income tax expense	43.3	(0.2)	43.1
Net income (loss)	$ 47.1	$ (0.4)	$ 46.7
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)			
Net change in pension liability due to amortization of prior service credit and net actuarial loss, net of tax	$ 3.4	$ 0.1	$ 3.5
Valuation adjustment for pension and postretirement benefits, net of tax	(1.9)	(0.2)	(2.1)
Pension settlement charge, net of tax	—	—	—
Other comprehensive loss	$ (5.2)	$ (0.1)	$ (5.3)
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS			
Non-cash compensation and pension expense	$ 23.9	$ 0.6	$ 24.5
Provision for deferred income taxes	$ 27.3	$ (0.2)	$ 27.1

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SUPPLEMENTAL CONSOLIDATING SCHEDULES
MONEYGRAM PAYMENT SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of MoneyGram Payment Systems Worldwide, Inc., a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of MoneyGram International, Inc.)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEET
As of DECEMBER 31, 2017

(Amounts in millions)	Stand-Alone MPSI	U.S. Subsidiaries and Branches	International and Special Purpose Entities	Consolidation /Elimination	Consolidated MPSI
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 9.6	$ 20.6	$ 158.1	$ —	$ 188.3
Settlement assets	3,491.4	—	265.5	—	3,756.9
Property and equipment, net	198.2	0.8	15.9	—	214.9
Goodwill	314.3	1.0	126.9	—	442.2
Intercompany receivables, net	500.1	0.2	—	(313.7)	186.6
Other assets	140.4	0.7	201.0	(192.2)	149.9
Equity investments in subsidiaries	96.8	—	—	(96.8)	—
Total assets	$ 4,750.8	$ 23.3	$ 767.4	$ (602.7)	$ 4,938.8
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY (DEFICIT)					
Payment service obligations	$ 3,491.4	$ —	$ 265.5	$ —	$ 3,756.9
Pension and other postretirement benefits	97.3	—	—	—	97.3
Accounts payable and other liabilities	458.5	1.1	50.9	(198.0)	312.5
Intercompany payables	—	43.0	339.2	(313.7)	68.5
Total liabilities	4,047.2	44.1	655.6	(511.7)	4,235.2
Total stockholder's equity (deficit)	703.6	(20.8)	111.8	(91.0)	703.6
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity (deficit)	$ 4,750.8	$ 23.3	$ 767.4	$ (602.7)	$ 4,938.8

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MONEYGRAM PAYMENT SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of MoneyGram Payment Systems Worldwide, Inc., a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of MoneyGram International, Inc.)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

(Amounts in millions)	Stand-Alone MPSI	U.S. Subsidiaries and Branches	International and Special Purpose Entities	Consolidation/ Elimination	Consolidated MPSI
REVENUE					
Fee and other revenue	$ 1,272.3	$ 11.4	$ 773.5	$ (496.3)	$ 1,560.9
Investment revenue	40.2	—	1.0	—	41.2
Total revenue	1,312.5	11.4	774.5	(496.3)	1,602.1
EXPENSES					
Fee and other commissions expense	536.7	—	466.1	(239.3)	763.5
Investment commissions expense	8.7	—	—	—	8.7
Total commissions expense	545.4	—	466.1	(239.3)	772.2
Compensation and benefits	171.4	6.8	99.5	—	277.7
Transaction and operations support	494.0	2.6	161.0	(257.0)	400.6
Occupancy, equipment and supplies	47.4	2.6	16.1	—	66.1
Depreciation and amortization	63.2	0.5	28.6	(17.2)	75.1
Total operating expenses	1,321.4	12.5	771.3	(513.5)	1,591.7
OPERATING (LOSS) INCOME	(8.9)	(1.1)	3.2	17.2	10.4
Other income	(11.4)	—	—	11.4	—
Total other income	(11.4)	—	—	11.4	—
Income (loss) before income taxes	2.5	(1.1)	3.2	5.8	10.4
Income tax expense	4.2	0.1	4.0	—	8.3
Income (loss) after income taxes	(1.7)	(1.2)	(0.8)	5.8	2.1
Equity loss in subsidiaries	(2.0)	—	—	2.0	—
NET (LOSS) INCOME	$ (3.7)	$ (1.2)	$ (0.8)	$ 7.8	$ 2.1

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SUPPLEMENTAL CONSOLIDATING SCHEDULES
MONEYGRAM PAYMENT SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
(A Wholly Owned Subsidiary of MoneyGram Payment Systems Worldwide, Inc., a Wholly Owned Subsidiary of MoneyGram International, Inc.)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017

(Amounts in millions)	Stand-Alone MPSI	U.S. Subsidiaries and Branches	International and Special Purpose Entities	Consolidation /Elimination	Consolidated MPSI
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	$ 474.8	$ (4.9)	$ (293.6)	$ (1.6)	$ 174.7
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:					
Purchases of property and equipment	(76.7)	—	(6.9)	—	(83.6)
Intercompany investments	(40.0)	—	356.7	(316.7)	—
Capital contributions	(33.5)	—	—	33.5	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(150.2)	—	349.8	(283.2)	(83.6)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Intercompany financings	(367.4)	9.1	40.0	318.3	—
Dividend to parent	(52.0)	—	—	—	(52.0)
Capital contributions	—	—	33.5	(33.5)	—
Payments to tax authorities for stock-based compensation	(8.0)	—	—	—	(8.0)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(427.4)	9.1	73.5	284.8	(60.0)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(102.8)	4.2	129.7	—	$ 31.1
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—Beginning of year	112.4	16.4	28.4	—	157.2
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—End of year	$ 9.6	$ 20.6	$ 158.1	$ —	$ 188.3

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report.

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