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, 2018 and 2017, and for each of the Two Years in the Period Ended December 31, 2018, Supplemental Consolidating Schedules as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, 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.)

Index to Financial Statements

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, 2018 and 2017, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), cash flows, and stockholder's equity 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, 2018 and 2017, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

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, 2019

MONEYGRAM PAYMENT SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

AT DECEMBER 31,	2018	2017
(Amounts in millions, except share data)		
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 145.5	$ 188.3
Settlement assets	3,373.8	3,756.9
Property and equipment, net	193.9	214.9
Goodwill	442.2	442.2
Intercompany receivables, net	168.0	186.6
Other assets	127.4	149.9
Total assets	$ 4,450.8	$ 4,938.8
LIABILITIES		
Payment service obligations	$ 3,373.8	$ 3,756.9
Pension and other postretirement benefits	76.6	97.3
Accounts payable and other liabilities	266.7	312.5
Intercompany payables	68.6	68.5
Total liabilities	3,785.7	4,235.2
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (NOTE 13)		
STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Common stock, $0.01 par value, 1,000 shares authorized, one share issued and outstanding	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	2,049.8	2,045.6
Retained loss	(1,317.2)	(1,279.0)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(67.5)	(63.0)
Total stockholder's equity	665.1	703.6
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	$ 4,450.8	$ 4,938.8

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

MONEYGRAM PAYMENT SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31,	2018	2017
(Amounts in millions)		
REVENUE		
Fee and other revenue	$ 1,398.1	$ 1,560.9
Investment revenue	49.5	41.2
Total revenue	1,447.6	1,602.1
EXPENSES		
Fee and other commissions expense	688.6	763.5
Investment commissions expense	19.3	8.7
Direct transaction expense	24.3	21.8
Total commissions and direct transaction expenses	732.2	794.0
Compensation and benefits	259.8	271.8
Transaction and operations support	297.1	378.8
Occupancy, equipment and supplies	62.0	66.1
Depreciation and amortization	76.3	75.1
Total operating expenses	1,427.4	1,585.8
OPERATING INCOME	20.2	16.3
Other expenses		
Other non-operating (income) expense	(24.2)	5.9
Total other (income) expense	(24.2)	5.9
Income before income taxes	44.4	10.4
Income tax expense	22.5	8.3
NET INCOME	$ 21.9	$ 2.1

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

MONEYGRAM PAYMENT SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, *(Amounts in millions)*	2018	2017
NET INCOME	$ 21.9	$ 2.1
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 for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017	(0.3)	3.6
Net reclassification adjustment for net realized gains included in net earnings, net of tax expense of $0.0 for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017	—	(12.2)
Net change in pension liability due to amortization of prior service credit and net actuarial loss, net of tax benefit of $1.0 and $1.6 for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively	3.5	2.8
Valuation adjustment for pension and postretirement benefits, net of tax expense (benefit) of $1.8 and ($4.5) for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively	6.1	(10.6)
Unrealized foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax (expense) benefit of $0.0 and ($8.0) for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively	(13.8)	9.5
Other comprehensive loss	(4.5)	(6.9)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	$ 17.4	$ (4.8)

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

MONEYGRAM PAYMENT SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, *(Amounts in millions)*	2018	2017
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net income	$ 21.9	$ 2.1
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	76.3	75.1
Signing bonus amortization	53.9	51.9
Gain on redemption of asset-backed security	—	(12.2)
Provision for deferred income taxes	20.4	(24.6)
Non-cash compensation and pension expense	17.3	19.7
Signing bonus payments	(31.6)	(40.3)
Change in other assets and intercompany receivables, net	9.2	(14.4)
Change in accounts payable and other liabilities and intercompany payables	(87.7)	113.8
Other non-cash items, net	1.5	3.6
Net cash provided by operating activities	81.2	174.7
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchases of property and equipment	(57.8)	(83.6)
Net cash used in investing activities	(57.8)	(83.6)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Dividend to parent	(60.0)	(52.0)
Payments to tax authorities for stock-based compensation	(6.2)	(8.0)
Net cash used in financing activities	(66.2)	(60.0)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(42.8)	31.1
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—Beginning of year	188.3	157.2
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—End of year	$ 145.5	$ 188.3
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Cash payments for taxes, net of refunds	$ 4.6	$ 8.2

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

MONEYGRAM PAYMENT SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
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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, 2017	$ —	$ 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
Net income	—	—	21.9	—	21.9
Dividend to parent	—	—	(60.0)	—	(60.0)
Stock-based compensation activity	—	4.2	—	—	4.2
Cumulative effect of adoption of ASU 2016-16	—	—	(0.1)	—	(0.1)
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(4.5)	(4.5)
December 31, 2018	$ —	$ 2,049.8	$ (1,317.2)	$ (67.5)	$ 665.1

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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 — MoneyGram 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 limited Company-operated retail locations. 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.

In the first quarter of 2018, the Company changed the presentation of certain operating expenses, which are now presented as part of "Direct transaction expense" on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Direct transaction expense includes expenses related to the processing of money transfers, such as customer authentication and funding costs. Prior period amounts have been updated to reflect the change in presentation, which had no impact on operating income or net income.

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, 2018 and 2017 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 12 — *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. 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 is allocated to the Financial Paper Products segment in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company had only one SPE remaining with settlement assets equal to the payment service obligations of $0.8 million.

Merger Agreement — On January 26, 2017, MoneyGram International, Inc. 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 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 were advised that CFIUS clearance of the Merger would 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 the Company a termination fee of $30.0 million on January 3, 2018, which is recorded in "Other non-operating (income) expense" on the Consolidated Statements of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2018. The parties 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, 2019. 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 — The Company records payment service obligations relating to amounts payable under money transfers, money orders and consumer payment service arrangements. These obligations are recognized by the Company at the time the underlying transaction occurs. The Company records corresponding settlement assets, which represent funds received or to be received for unsettled money transfers, money orders and consumer payments. 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.

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. MPSI 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 MPSI maintain positive tangible net worth. The Company was in compliance with its contractual and financial regulatory requirements as of December 31, 2018.

The following table summarizes the amount of settlement assets and payment service obligations as of December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2018	2017
Settlement assets:		
Settlement cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,435.7	$ 1,469.9
Receivables, net	777.7	1,125.8
Interest-bearing investments	1,154.7	1,154.2
Available-for-sale investments	5.7	7.0
	$ 3,373.8	$ 3,756.9
Payment service obligations	$ (3,373.8)	$ (3,756.9)

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)	2018	2017
Beginning balance	$ 6.6	$ 11.8
Provision	11.2	8.0
Write-offs, net of recoveries	(10.5)	(13.2)
Ending balance	$ 7.3	$ 6.6

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 stockholders' deficit section of the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Realized gains and losses and other-than-temporary impairments are recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Operations under "Total other expenses."

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. Additionally, the Company applies the cost recovery method of accounting for interest to some of the investments within the available-for-sale portfolio as it believes it is probable that we 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.

The Company evaluates all residential mortgage-backed and other asset-backed investments for impairment based on management's evaluation of the underlying reasons for the decline in fair value on an individual security basis. 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 in the period the impairment occurs. 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 4 — *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 6 — *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 7 — *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, 2018 and 2017, software development costs of $22.6 million and $43.9 million, respectively, were capitalized. At December 31, 2018 and 2017, there were $104.0 million and $115.2 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. 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 fair value of the reporting unit is greater than the carrying value, the Company performs a quantitative analysis. In a quantitative test, 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, 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 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 legislation commonly known as the "Tax Cuts and Jobs Act," and also known as H.R. 1 - 115$^{\text{th}}$ Congress (the "TCJA"), includes global intangible low-taxed income ("GILTI") provisions, which impose a U.S. income inclusion on foreign income in excess of a deemed return on tangible assets of foreign corporations. In accordance with ASC 235-10-50, the Company elected in the fourth quarter of 2018 to treat GILTI inclusions as a current period expense when incurred under ASC Topic 740, *"Income Taxes."*

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 12— *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.

Revenue Recognition — In the first quarter of 2018, the Company adopted Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*, using the cumulative effect transition method for all contracts. There was no transition impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements from the adoption of this ASU. The Company earns revenues from consideration specified in contracts with customers and recognizes revenue when it satisfies its performance obligations by transferring control over its services and products to customers. Revenue is recognized net of any taxes collected from customers that are subsequently remitted to governmental authorities. The following is a description of the principal activities, separated by reporting segments, from which the Company generates revenues. For tabular revenue disclosures, see Note 14 — *Revenue Recognition*.

Global Funds Transfer Segment:

Money transfer fee revenue — The Company earns money transfer revenues primarily from consumer transaction fees and the management of currency exchange spreads on money transfer transactions involving different “send” and “receive” currencies. Fees are collected from consumers at the time of transaction. In a cash-to-cash money transfer transaction, both the agent initiating the transaction and the receiving agent earn a commission that is generally a fixed fee or is based on a percentage of the fee charged to the consumer. When a money transfer transaction is initiated at a MoneyGram-owned store, kiosk or via our online platform, typically only the receiving agent earns a commission. Each money transfer is considered a separate agreement between the Company and the consumer and includes only one performance obligation that is satisfied at a point in time, which is when the funds are made available for pick up. Money transfer funds are typically available for pick up within 24 hours of being sent. The consumer is in control of the service, as the consumer picks the "send" and "receive" locations as well as the transaction currency. Normally, the Company provides fee refunds to consumers only if the transaction is canceled within 30 minutes of initiating the transfer and the transfer amount has not been picked up by the receiver. As such, fee refunds are accounted for within the same period as the origination of the transaction and no liability for the amount of expected returns is recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company recognizes revenues on a gross basis for money transfer services as the Company is considered the principal in these transactions. Under our loyalty programs for money transfer services, consumers earn rewards based on transaction frequency. In 2018, the Company introduced the MoneyGram loyalty program, which allows members to earn discounts on future transactions. The loyalty program redemption activity for the year ended December 31, 2018, was insignificant to the Company's results of operations.

Bill payment services fee revenue — Bill payment revenues are earned primarily from fees charged to consumers for each transaction completed. Our primary bill payment service offering is our ExpressPayment service, which we offer at substantially all of our money transfer agent locations, at certain agent locations in select Caribbean and European countries and through our Digital solutions. Through our bill payment services, consumers can complete urgent bill payments, pay routine bills, or load and reload prepaid debit cards with cash at an agent location or with a credit or debit card. We offer consumers same-day and two or three-day payment service options; the service option is dependent upon our agreement with the biller. Each bill payment service is considered a separate agreement with the consumer and includes only one performance obligation that is satisfied at a point in time, when the funds are transferred to the designated institution, which is generally within the same day. The consumer is in control of the service, as the consumer picks out the "send" location and time. MoneyGram does not offer refunds for bill payment services and revenue is recognized on a gross basis as the Company is considered the principal in these transactions.

Other revenue — Includes breakage income, fees from royalties, early contract terminations, insufficient funds and other one-time charges. The Company recognizes breakage revenue for unclaimed money transfers when the likelihood of consumer pick-up becomes remote based on historical experience and there is no requirement for remitting balances to government agencies.

Financial Paper Products Segment:

Money order fee revenue — Consumers use our money orders to make payments in lieu of cash or personal checks. We generate revenue from money orders by charging per item and other fees, as well as from the investment of funds underlying outstanding money orders. The Company contracts with agents and/or financial institutions for this product and associated services. We sell money orders under the MoneyGram brand and on a private label or on a co-branded basis with certain agents and financial institutions in the U.S. The Company recognizes revenue when an agent sells a money order because the funds are immediately made available to the consumer. As such, each sale of a money order and related service is considered a separate performance obligation that is satisfied at a point in time.

Official check outsourcing services fee revenue — Official checks are used by consumers where a payee requires a check drawn on a bank. Financial institutions also use official checks to pay their own obligations. Like money orders, the Company generates revenue from official check outsourcing services through U.S. banks and credit unions by charging per item and other fees, as well as from the investment of funds underlying outstanding official checks. The Company's consumer for official checks is considered the financial institution. The official checks services and products are considered a bundle of services and products that are provided to the financial institution on an ongoing basis. As such, revenue from these services is recognized on a monthly basis. Revenue corresponds directly with the value of MoneyGram's services and/or products completed to date and for which the Company has a right to invoice. Monthly revenue may vary based on the number of official checks issued and other ancillary services provided to the financial institution.

Other revenue — Includes fees from money order service revenue, proof adjustments, early contract terminations, money order photo and replacement fees and other one-time charges. The Company recognizes service revenue from money orders that have not been redeemed within a one-year period from issuance. Proof adjustment fees are generally unresolved and not recouped as they pertain to immaterial bank variances. The Company recognizes as revenue the net proof adjustments amount on a monthly basis.

Investment Revenue:

Investment revenue, which is not within the scope of ASC Topic 606 per ASC 606-10-15-2, 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. Investment revenue varies depending on the level of investment balances and the yield on our investments.

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.

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.

Direct Transaction Expense — Direct transaction expense includes expenses related to the processing of money transfers, such as customer authentication and funding costs.

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 $51.2 million and $57.2 million for 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation — Stock-based compensation awards are measured at fair value at the date of grant and expensed using the straight-line method over their vesting or service periods. For grants to employees, expense, net of estimated forfeitures, is recognized in the “Compensation and benefits” line and expense for grants to non-employee directors (which excludes Thomas H. Lee Partners L.P. ["THL"] board representatives, who do not receive compensation for their service as directors) is recorded in the “Transaction and operations support” line 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 11 — *Stock-Based Compensation* for additional disclosure of the Company’s stock-based compensation.

*Recent Accounting Pronouncements and Related Developmen*ts — In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("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. To further assist with adoption and implementation of ASU 2016-02, the FASB issued the following ASUs:

- ASU 2018-10 (Issued July 2018) — *Codification Improvements to Topic 842, Leases*
- ASU 2018-11 (Issued July 2018) — *Leases (Topic 842): Targeted Improvements*
- ASU 2018-20 (Issued December 2018) — *Leases (Topic 842): Narrow-Scope Improvements for Lessors*

ASU 2018-11 provided entities with an additional transition method to adopt the new lease standard. Under this new transition method, an entity initially applies the new lease standard at the adoption date and recognizes a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the period of adoption, if any. The new lease standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and the Company will adopt this standard on January 1, 2019, utilizing the transition method allowed under ASU 2018-11. The Company will use the adoption date as the initial application date.

The Company's leases consist primarily of operating leases for buildings, equipment and vehicles as further described in Note 13 — *Commitments and Contingencies*. This standard will have a material impact on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. However, management believes that this standard will not have a material impact on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The most significant impact will be the recognition of right-of-use ("ROU") assets and lease liabilities for operating leases. Our accounting for capital leases will remain substantially unchanged. The Company estimates that the value of lease liabilities will be approximately $58.0 million and the value of ROU assets will be approximately $54.0 million as of January 1, 2019. The lease liability is calculated based on remaining minimum rental payments under current leasing standards for existing operating leases and the ROU assets is calculated the same as the lease liability but it includes approximately $3.0 million of accrued rent. Upon adoption, the ROU assets will be presented on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as part of "Other assets" and the lease liabilities will be included in "Accounts payable and other liabilities." Additionally, we will elect the package of practical expedients, which permits us to not reassess under the new standard our prior conclusions about lease identification, lease classification and initial direct costs. We will not elect the use of hindsight practical expedient or the practical expedient pertaining to land easements, as the latter is not applicable to us. We will also elect the short-term lease recognition exemption for all leases that qualify. This means, for those leases that qualify, we will not recognize ROU assets or lease liabilities, and this includes not recognizing ROU assets or lease liabilities for existing short-term leases of those assets in transition. The Company will elect the practical expedient to not separate lease and non-lease components for our real estate and vehicle leases. The Company is finalizing the evaluation of the impact of ASC Topic 842. In connection with the adoption on January 1, 2019, we implemented internal controls to ensure we adequately evaluated our contracts and properly assessed the impact of ASC Topic 842 on our financial statements disclosures.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments.* The new credit impairment standard changes the impairment model for most financial assets and certain other instruments. For trade and other receivables, held-to-maturity debt securities, loans and other instruments, entities will be required to use a new forward-looking expected loss model that generally will result in the earlier recognition of allowances for credit losses. For available-for-sale debt securities with unrealized losses, entities will measure credit losses in a manner similar to what they do today, except that the losses will be recognized as allowances rather than as reductions in the amortized cost of the securities. To further assist with adoption and implementation of ASU 2016-02, the FASB issued the following ASU:

- ASU 2018-19 (Issued November 2018) — *Codification Improvements to Topic 326, Financial Instruments - Credit Losses*

These ASUs are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019 and early adoption is permitted. MoneyGram will not be early adopting these standards. We are still evaluating these ASUs, but we do not believe the adoption will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

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 adopted this standard in the first quarter of 2018 using the modified retrospective approach. The modified retrospective approach resulted in a cumulative effect of $0.1 million to "Retained loss," consisting of a deferred charge of $1.3 million offset by a recording of deferred tax balances of $1.2 million from "Other assets" on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-07, *Compensation - Retirement Benefits (Topic 715) - Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost.* The amendments in the standard require components of net periodic benefit cost, other than service cost, to be presented outside of income from operations. The Company adopted ASU 2017-07 in the first quarter of 2018. Prior to the adoption of this ASU, the Company presented net periodic benefit costs, other than service cost, in "Compensation and benefits" on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Upon adoption, these costs were reclassified to "Other non-operating (income) expense" on the Consolidated Statements of Operations and the prior period was updated to reflect this change. For the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, net periodic benefit costs, other than service cost, were $5.8 million and $5.9 million, respectively.

In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-02, *Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220) - Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income.* The amendments in the standard allow a reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from the TCJA. ASU 2018-02 will not have an impact on the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The amendments in this standard also require certain disclosures about stranded tax effects. ASU 2018-02 is effective for all entities for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The Company will not be early adopting this standard. The impact of this ASU is still being evaluated, but management does not expect this standard to have a material impact on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-14, *Compensation - Retirement Plans - Defined Benefit Plans - General (Subtopic 715-20): Disclosure Framework - Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Defined Benefits Plans.* The amendments in this standard require that entities now disclose the weighted-average interest credit ratings for cash balance plans and other plans with promised interest credit ratings and an explanation of the reasons for significant gains and losses related to changes in the benefit obligation for the period, as well as clarify and remove certain other disclosures. This standard is effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2020, and, although early adoption is permitted, MoneyGram will not be early adopting this standard. The impact of this ASU is still being evaluated, but management does not expect this standard to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-15, *Intangibles - Goodwill and Other - Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Customer's Accounting for Implementation Costs Incurred in a Cloud Computing Arrangement That Is a Service Contract (a consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force).* The amendments in the standard allow for the capitalization of certain implementation costs associated with a hosting arrangement that is a service contract by applying the guidance in ASC Subtopic 350-40, "*Internal-Use Software*." This standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and early adoption is permitted, including in any interim period. MoneyGram adopted this standard as of October 1, 2018, on a prospective basis and, as such, there was no accumulated impact to the consolidated financial statements upon adoption. The capitalized costs are presented on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as part of "Other assets." The amortization of such costs is recorded in the same line item on the Consolidated Statements of Operations as the expense for fees for the associated hosting arrangement. The payments for these costs are recognized as part of "Net cash provided by operating activities" on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

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 — Restructuring and Reorganization Costs

In the first quarter of 2018, the Company initiated a restructuring and reorganization program (the "Digital Transformation Program") to modernize the business, reduce operating expenses, focus on improving profitability and better align the organization to deliver new digital touch-points for customers and agents. In connection with the Digital Transformation Program, which is expected to be substantially completed in 2019, the Company expects over 400 employees to be affected, possibly through transfers or terminations, representing over 14% of the Company's global workforce as of December 31, 2017. The Company expects to incur restructuring and reorganization charges between \$24.5 million and \$26.5 million, consisting primarily of severance and outplacement benefits (between \$19.0 million and \$19.5 million), real estate lease termination and other associated costs (between \$3.0 million and \$3.5 million), legal and other costs (between \$2.0 million and \$3.0 million), and reorganization costs (approximately \$0.5 million). The actual timing and costs of the plan may differ from the Company's current expectations and estimates. On the Consolidated Statements of Operations, the severance and outplacement benefits and reorganization costs are recorded in "Compensation and benefits," the real estate lease termination and other associated costs are recorded in "Occupancy, equipment and supplies" and the legal and other costs are recorded in "Transaction and operations support."

The following table is a roll-forward of the restructuring and reorganization costs accrual as of December 31, 2018:

(Amounts in millions)	Digital Transformation Program
Balance, December 31, 2017	$ —
Expenses	20.4
Cash payments	(11.1)
Non-cash operating expenses	(3.0)
Balance, December 31, 2018	$ 6.3

The following table is a summary of the cumulative restructuring and reorganization costs incurred to date in operating expenses and the estimated remaining restructuring and reorganization costs to be incurred as of December 31, 2018:

(Amounts in millions)	Digital Transformation Program
Cumulative restructuring costs incurred to date in operating expenses	$ 19.9
Estimated additional restructuring costs to be incurred	6.1
Total restructuring costs incurred and to be incurred	26.0
Total reorganization costs incurred and to be incurred	0.5
Total restructuring and reorganization costs incurred and to be incurred	$ 26.5

The following table summarizes the restructuring and reorganization costs recorded during the year ended December 31, 2018:

(Amounts in millions)	
Restructuring costs in operating expenses:	
Compensation and benefits	$ 15.6
Transaction and operations support	2.0
Occupancy, equipment and supplies	2.0
Depreciation	0.3
Total restructuring costs in operating expenses	19.9
Reorganization costs in operating expenses:	
Compensation and benefits	0.5
Total reorganization costs in operating expenses	0.5
Total restructuring and reorganization costs in operating expenses	$ 20.4

The following table is a summary of the total cumulative restructuring costs incurred to date in operating expenses and the total estimated remaining restructuring and reorganization costs to be incurred by reporting segment:

(Amounts in millions)	Global Funds Transfer	Other	Total
Balance, December 31, 2017	$ —	$ —	$ —
Restructuring costs:			
First quarter 2018	7.3	—	7.3
Second quarter 2018	5.0	—	5.0
Third quarter 2018	1.2	—	1.2
Fourth quarter 2018	6.4	—	6.4
Total cumulative restructuring costs incurred to date in operating expenses	19.9	—	19.9
Total estimated additional restructuring costs to be incurred	6.1	—	6.1
Total restructuring costs incurred and to be incurred	26.0	—	26.0
Reorganization costs:			
Second quarter 2018	—	0.5	0.5
Total reorganization costs incurred and to be incurred	—	0.5	0.5
Total restructuring and reorganization costs incurred and to be incurred	$ 26.0	$ 0.5	$ 26.5

Note 4 — 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 6 — *Derivative Financial Instruments* for additional disclosure on the Company's forward contracts.

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, 2018			
Financial assets:			
Available-for-sale investments:			
Residential mortgage-backed securities	$ 4.5	$ —	$ 4.5
Asset-backed and other securities	—	1.2	1.2
Forward contracts	—	—	—
Total financial assets	$ 4.5	$ 1.2	$ 5.7
Financial liabilities:			
Forward contracts	$ 1.2	$ —	$ 1.2
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

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)	2018	2017
Beginning balance	$ 1.4	$ 10.6
Principal paydowns	—	(0.8)
Change in unrealized (losses) gains	(0.2)	3.8
Net realized gains	—	(12.2)
Ending balance	$ 1.2	$ 1.4

Assets and liabilities that are disclosed at fair value — 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, 2018 and 2017.

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 is 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 9 — *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 remeasured only in the event of an impairment. No impairments of property and equipment, goodwill and other intangible assets were recorded during 2018 and 2017.

Fair value remeasurements 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.

Note 5 — 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)	2018	2017
Cash	$ 1,578.7	$ 1,654.5
Money market securities	2.5	5.4
Cash and cash equivalents (1)	1,581.2	1,659.9
Interest-bearing investments	1,154.7	1,154.2
Available-for-sale investments	5.7	7.0
Total investment portfolio	$ 2,741.6	$ 2,821.1

(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 one fund, 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, 2018.

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, 2018			
Residential mortgage-backed securities	$ 4.2	$ 0.3	$ 4.5
Asset-backed and other securities	0.2	1.0	1.2
Total	$ 4.4	$ 1.3	$ 5.7
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

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, 79% and 80%, 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.

Gains and Losses — For the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company had nominal net realized gains or losses. For the year 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, 2018 and 2017, net unrealized gains, net of tax of $1.9 million and $2.2 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, 2018 and 2017.

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:

	2018			2017		
(Amounts in millions, except percentages)	Number of Securities	Fair Value	Percent of Investments	Number of Securities	Fair Value	Percent of Investments
Investment grade	11	$ 4.5	79%	11	$ 5.6	80%
Below investment grade	36	1.2	21%	38	1.4	20%
Total	47	$ 5.7	100%	49	$ 7.0	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, 2018 and 2017, 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, 2018 and 2017: 95% and 93% used a third-party pricing service and 5% and 7% used broker quotes, respectively.

Note 6 — 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)	2018	2017
Net realized foreign currency (loss) gain	$ (5.8)	$ 21.0
Net gain (loss) from the related forward contracts	10.2	(13.5)
Net gains from foreign currency transactions and related forward contracts	$ 4.4	$ 7.5

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company had $300.2 million and $311.5 million, respectively, of outstanding notional amounts relating to its foreign currency forward contracts. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, 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	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Forward contracts	Other assets	$ 0.2	$ 0.4	$ (0.2)	$ (0.2)	$ —	$ 0.2

		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	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Forward contracts	Accounts payable and other liabilities	$ 1.4	$ 1.2	$ (0.2)	$ (0.2)	$ 1.2	$ 1.0

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 7 — Property and Equipment

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

(Amounts in millions)	2018	2017
Computer hardware and software	$ 462.6	$ 432.1
Signage	59.1	71.3
Equipment at agent locations	59.7	59.1
Office furniture and equipment	28.3	29.6
Leasehold improvements	27.3	28.6
Total property and equipment	637.0	620.7
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(443.1)	(405.8)
Total property and equipment, net	$ 193.9	$ 214.9

Depreciation and amortization expense for property and equipment for 2018 and 2017 was $74.8 million and $73.0 million, respectively.

At December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company had $3.8 million and $5.1 million, respectively, in accrued purchases of property and equipment included in “Accounts payable and other liabilities” in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

During 2018 and 2016, the Company recognized a loss of $0.1 million and $0.2 million, respectively, on disposals of its property and equipment. The losses were recorded in the “Occupancy, equipment and supplies” line in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. During 2017, the Company had nominal losses related to disposals of its property and equipment.

Note 8 — Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Goodwill — The Company's goodwill balance was $442.2 million as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and all relates to the Global Funds Transfer segment. The Company performed an annual assessment of goodwill during the fourth quarter of 2018 and 2017. No impairments of goodwill were recorded in 2018 and 2017.

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

	2018		2017	
(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:

	2018			2017		
(Amounts in millions)	Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Value	Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Value
Contractual and customer relationships	$ 9.2	$ (7.6)	$ 1.6	$ 10.7	$ (7.8)	$ 2.9
Non-compete agreements	0.6	(0.6)	—	1.0	(0.9)	0.1
Developed technology	0.6	(0.4)	0.2	0.6	(0.3)	0.3
Total intangible assets	$ 10.4	$ (8.6)	$ 1.8	$ 12.3	$ (9.0)	$ 3.3

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

Note 9 — 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, 2018, 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.

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	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net periodic benefit expense (income):						
Discount rate for benefit obligation	3.58%	4.05%	3.65%	4.11%	3.72%	4.30%
Discount rate for interest cost	3.13%	3.36%	3.20%	3.31%	3.20%	3.38%
Expected return on plan assets	4.59%	4.52%	—	—	—	—
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
Benefit obligation:						
Discount rate	4.25%	3.58%	4.32%	3.65%	4.41%	3.72%
Rate of compensation increase	—	—	5.75%	5.75%	—	—
Medical trend rate:						
Pre-65 initial healthcare cost trend rate	—	—	—	—	7.25%	7.75%
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/post-65, respectively	—	—	—	—	2025	2025/ 2027

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 4 — *Fair Value Measurement.* The following is a description of the Pension Plan's investments at fair value and valuation methodologies:

- *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.
- *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, 2018			
Common/collective trusts			
Short-term investment fund	$ 12.2	$ —	$ 12.2
Equity securities:			
Large cap	10.2	—	10.2
Small cap	2.1	—	2.1
International	5.3	—	5.3
Fixed income securities	80.0	—	80.0
Real estate	—	5.5	5.5
Total investments in the fair value hierarchy	$ 109.8	$ 5.5	$ 115.3
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

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, 2018	$ 109.8	Daily	15 Days
December 31, 2017	$ 113.7	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 "Other non-operating (income) expense" includes the following components for the years ended December 31:

	Pension		Postretirement Benefits	
(Amounts in millions)	2018	2017	2018	2017
Interest cost	$ 6.3	$ 6.6	$ —	$ —
Expected return on plan assets	(5.0)	(5.1)	—	—
Amortization of net actuarial loss	4.3	4.6	0.1	0.1
Amortization of prior service cost (credit)	0.1	0.1	—	(0.4)
Net periodic benefit expense (income)	$ 5.7	$ 6.2	$ 0.1	$ (0.3)

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
2018		
Net actuarial gain	$ (7.8)	$ (0.1)
Amortization of net actuarial loss	(4.3)	(0.1)
Amortization of prior service (cost) credit	(0.1)	—
Total recognized in other comprehensive (income) loss	$ (12.2)	$ (0.2)
Total recognized in net periodic benefit expense	5.7	0.1
Total recognized in other comprehensive (income) loss and net periodic benefit expense (income)	$ (6.5)	$ (0.1)
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	$ —

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 2019 is $3.4 million ($2.6 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 2019 is $0.1 million ($0.1 million net of tax). There is no estimated prior service credit amortization during 2019 for the Postretirement Benefits.

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:

	Pension		Postretirement Benefits	
(Amounts in millions)	2018	2017	2018	2017
Change in benefit obligation:				
Benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	$ 215.8	$ 210.4	$ 0.7	$ 0.8
Interest cost	6.3	6.6	—	—
Actuarial (gain) loss	(15.4)	19.1	(0.1)	—
Benefits paid	(15.4)	(20.3)	—	(0.1)
Benefit obligation at the end of the year	$ 191.3	$ 215.8	$ 0.6	$ 0.7
Change in plan assets:				
Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of the year	$ 119.2	$ 112.2	$ —	$ —
Actual return on plan assets	(2.6)	8.8	—	—
Employer contributions	14.1	18.5	—	0.1
Benefits paid	(15.4)	(20.3)	—	(0.1)
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	$ 115.3	$ 119.2	$ —	$ —
Unfunded status at the end of the year	$ 76.0	$ 96.6	$ 0.6	$ 0.7

In October 2018, 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. The unfunded status of the Pension Plan was $12.0 million and $22.7 million at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, and the unfunded status of the SERPs was $64.0 million and $73.9 million at December 31, 2018 and 2017, 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 2018	Pension 2017	Postretirement Benefits 2018	Postretirement Benefits 2017	Total 2018	Total 2017
Pension and other postretirement benefits liability	$ 76.0	$ 96.6	$ 0.6	$ 0.7	$ 76.6	$ 97.3
Accumulated other comprehensive loss:						
Net actuarial loss, net of tax	$ 44.6	$ 54.1	$ 0.4	$ 0.5	$ 45.0	$ 54.6
Prior service cost (credit), net of tax	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.2	0.2
Total	$ 44.8	$ 54.3	$ 0.4	$ 0.5	$ 45.2	$ 54.8

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 2018	Pension Plan 2017	SERPs 2018	SERPs 2017	Postretirement Benefits 2018	Postretirement Benefits 2017
Benefit obligation	$ 127.3	$ 141.9	$ 64.0	$ 73.9	$ 0.6	$ 0.7
Accumulated benefit obligation	127.3	141.9	64.0	73.8	—	—
Fair value of plan assets	115.3	119.2	—	—	—	—

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

(Amounts in millions)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024-2028
Pension	$ 25.7	$ 15.2	$ 14.9	$ 14.5	$ 14.2	$ 61.7
Postretirement Benefits	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.2

Although the Company has no minimum required contribution for the Pension Plan in 2019, we expect to contribute $8.0 million to the Pension Plan in 2019. 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 $5.7 million in 2019.

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 $4.4 million and $4.8 million in 2018 and 2017, respectively.

International Benefit Plans — The Company's international subsidiaries have certain defined contribution benefit plans. Contributions to, and costs related to, international plans were $2.5 million and $2.8 million for 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Note 10 — Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

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

(Amounts in millions)	2018	2017
Net unrealized gains on securities classified as available-for-sale, net of tax	$ 1.9	$ 2.2
Cumulative foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax	(24.2)	(10.4)
Pension and Postretirement Benefits adjustments, net of tax	(45.2)	(54.8)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	$ (67.5)	$ (63.0)

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)	2018	2017	Statement of Operations Location
Net change in unrealized gains on securities classified as available-for-sale	$ —	$ (12.2)	"Investment revenue"
Tax expense	—	—	
Total, net of tax	$ —	$ (12.2)	
Pension and Postretirement Benefits adjustments:			
Amortization of prior service credit	$ 0.1	$ (0.3)	"Other non-operating (income) expense"
Amortization of net actuarial loss	4.4	4.7	"Other non-operating (income) expense"
Total before tax	4.5	4.4	
Tax benefit, net	(1.0)	(1.6)	
Total, net of tax	$ 3.5	$ 2.8	
Total reclassified for the period, net of tax	$ 3.5	$ (9.4)	

The following table is a summary of the changes to Accumulated other comprehensive loss by component:

(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 Adjustment, Net of Tax	Total
January 1, 2017	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	(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)
Other comprehensive (loss) income before reclassification	(0.3)	(13.8)	6.1	(8.0)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	—	—	3.5	3.5
Net current period other comprehensive (loss) income	(0.3)	(13.8)	9.6	(4.5)
December 31, 2018	$ 1.9	$ (24.2)	$ (45.2)	$ (67.5)

Note 11 — 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)	2018	2017
Expense recognized related to stock options	$ —	$ 0.5
Expense recognized related to restricted stock units	11.5	13.3
Stock-based compensation expense	$ 11.5	$ 13.8

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 2018 or 2017. All options granted in 2014, 2013 and 2012 have a term of 10 years. Prior to the fourth quarter of 2011, options granted 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.

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, 2017	2,019,850	$ 17.72	2.8 years	$ 0.6
Forfeited/Expired	(391,021)	19.89		
Options outstanding, vested or expected to vest, and exercisable at December 31, 2018	1,628,829	$ 17.20	1.4 years	$ —

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

(Amounts in millions)	2018	2017
Intrinsic value of options exercised	$ —	$ 0.3
Cash from option exercises	$ —	$ 1.6

As of December 31, 2018, the Company had no unrecognized stock option expense related to outstanding options.

Restricted Stock Units — In March 2018, the Company granted 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 end 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, the number of restricted stock units eligible to vest is based on the performance achievement percentage determined by straight line interpolation using the aggregate of 75% based on Adjusted EBITDA and 25% based on constant currency total revenue. Adjusted EBITDA is EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, including agent signing bonus amortization) adjusted for certain significant items. Achievement of the threshold performance level in the aggregate for both performance conditions will result in a percentage payout of 50% of the number of performance-based restricted stock units awarded. No performance-based restricted stock units will vest for performance achievement below the thresholds.

In February 2017, the Company granted 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 end 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.

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, 2018, the Company believes it is probable that it will achieve the performance goals between the threshold and target levels for the 2018 restricted stock units. For grants to employees, expense is recognized in the "Compensation and benefits" line and expense for grants to Directors is recorded in the "Transaction and operations support" 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, 2018:

	Total Shares	Weighted Average Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value ($000,000)
Restricted stock units outstanding at December 31, 2017	3,234,232	$ 8.81	0.7 years	$ 42.6
Granted	1,272,248	10.27		
Vested and converted to shares	(1,968,979)	8.13		
Forfeited	(392,382)	10.74		
Restricted stock units outstanding at December 31, 2018	2,145,119	$ 9.80	0.9 years	$ 4.3

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)	2018	2017
Weighted-average grant-date fair value of restricted stock units vested during the year	$ 16.0	$ 15.1
Total intrinsic value of vested and converted shares	$ 22.0	$ 26.2

As of December 31, 2018, the Company's outstanding restricted stock units had unrecognized compensation expense of $11.5 million with a remaining weighted-average vesting period of 0.9 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. The Company had $0.4 million of cash-settled restricted stock units for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Note 12 — 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)	2018	2017
U.S.	$ 5.7	$ (17.1)
Foreign	38.7	27.5
Income before income taxes	$ 44.4	$ 10.4

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)	2018	2017
Current:		
Federal	$ 6.4	$ 20.1
State	1.6	1.6
Foreign	(5.9)	11.2
Current income tax expense	2.1	32.9
Deferred:		
Federal	17.9	(24.3)
State	(0.1)	0.2
Foreign	2.6	(0.5)
Deferred income tax expense (benefit)	20.4	(24.6)
Income tax expense	$ 22.5	$ 8.3

As of December 31, 2018, the Company had a tax payable of $61.4 million recorded in the "Accounts payable and other liabilities" and a tax receivable of $6.4 million recorded in the "Other assets" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. 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.

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)	2018	2017
Income tax expense at statutory federal income tax rate	$ 9.3	$ 3.7
Tax effect of:		
State income tax, net of federal income tax effect	0.2	0.3
Valuation allowance	0.7	(3.8)
International taxes	(0.8)	(3.0)
Deferred prosecution agreement permanent difference	8.4	—
Other net permanent differences	0.9	30.2
Change in tax reserve	(0.4)	1.9
Stock-based compensation	(0.6)	(1.5)
Impact from the TCJA	0.3	(24.5)
Deferred charge amortization	—	4.0
BEAT	4.2	—
U.S. taxation of foreign earnings	5.3	—
Reorganization	(3.6)	—
Other	(1.4)	1.0
Income tax expense	$ 22.5	$ 8.3

In 2018, the Company recognized a tax expense of $22.5 million on a pre-tax income of $44.4 million, primarily due to the tax impact of the nondeductibility of the accrual related to the five-year deferred prosecution agreement (the "DPA") as further discussed in Note 13 — Commitments and Contingencies and the foreign subsidiary income inclusion and base erosion and anti-abuse tax ("BEAT") enacted with the TCJA, partially offset by the one-time $3.6 million deferred tax benefit from a reorganization of our corporate structure.

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 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 13 — *Commitments and Contingencies*.

On December 22, 2017, the TCJA, which significantly revised the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, was enacted. The TCJA, among other things, contains significant changes to the U.S. corporate tax laws, including but not limited to, a permanent reduction of the corporate income tax rate; a shift of the U.S. taxation of multinational corporations to a modified territorial system, which includes provisions referred to as the GILTI provisions but subjects non-intangible and highly-taxed income to current taxation in 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. As the provisions under the TCJA interact with previously-existing U.S. tax law, separation of income into baskets and required expense allocations can restrict a taxpayer’s ability to credit foreign taxes paid. In addition, routine business expenses can be deemed to erode the U.S. tax base. The interaction of these provisions can result in double and even triple taxation of income. As such, the TCJA has a material impact on our 2018 income tax expense. In light of the pending regulations surrounding the TCJA, we will continue to examine the impact the new tax law has on the Company, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company completed its accounting for the income tax effects of the TCJA giving consideration to additional notices and proposed regulations made available through year-end. As a result of the additional information obtained and analyzed during the Securities and Exchange Commission Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118 measurement period, the Company recognized an additional net tax expense of $0.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2018. The total tax benefit recognized as a result of the enactment was $20.4 million tax benefit related to the remeasurement of our net U.S. deferred tax liabilities for the corporate rate reduction and $3.8 million tax benefit related to the remeasurement of our deferred tax assets and liabilities primarily associated with historical earnings in our foreign subsidiaries.

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

(Amounts in millions)	2018	2017
Deferred tax assets:		
Basis difference in revalued investments	$ 57.1	$ 61.6
Tax loss carryovers	15.0	19.9
Postretirement benefits and other employee benefits	6.9	17.1
Tax credit carryovers	1.1	12.2
Bad debt and other reserves	1.7	1.4
Other	6.1	13.1
Valuation allowance	(68.9)	(75.9)
Total deferred tax assets	19.0	49.4
Deferred tax liability:		
Depreciation and amortization	(56.4)	(62.7)
Total deferred tax liability	(56.4)	(62.7)
Net deferred tax liability	$ (37.4)	$ (13.3)

The Company offsets deferred tax asset positions with deferred tax liability positions based on right to offset in each respective tax jurisdiction. As of December 31, 2018, net deferred tax asset positions of $4.0 million were included in “Other assets” and net deferred tax liability positions of $41.4 million were included in “Accounts payable and other liabilities” in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of December 31, 2017, net deferred tax asset positions of $6.1 million were reflected in "Other assets" and net deferred tax liability positions of $19.4 million were included in "Accounts payable and other liabilities" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The valuation allowances as of December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017, primarily relate to basis differences in revalued investments, capital loss carryovers and, to a smaller extent, certain foreign tax loss carryovers. In 2018, the Company's valuation allowances decreased when compared to 2017 primarily due to the expiration of capital loss carryovers.

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, 2018:

(Amounts in millions)	Expiration Date	Amount
U.S. capital loss carry-forwards	2019 - 2023	$ 32.2
U.S. tax credit carry-forwards	2024 - 2038	$ 1.1

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)	2018	2017
Beginning balance	$ 28.7	$ 24.2
Additions based on tax positions related to prior years	0.7	0.3
Additions based on tax positions related to current year	0.8	3.4
Settlements with cash or attributes	—	—
Foreign currency translation	—	0.8
Reductions for tax positions of prior years and other	(12.3)	—
Ending balance	$ 17.9	$ 28.7

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the liability for unrecognized tax benefits was $17.9 million and $28.7 million, respectively, exclusive of interest and penalties. For 2018 and 2017, the net amount of unrecognized tax benefits that if recognized could impact the effective tax rate was $17.9 million and $17.3 million, respectively. The Company accrues interest and penalties for unrecognized tax benefits through “Income tax expense” in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. For 2018 and 2017, the Company's accrual for interest and penalties decreased by $1.6 million and increased by $2.5 million, respectively. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company had a liability of $7.3 million and $8.9 million, respectively, accrued for interest and penalties within "Accounts payable and other liabilities." As a result of the Company'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, 2018, it is not possible to reasonably estimate the expected change to the total amount of unrecognized tax positions over the next 12 months.

Note 13 — Commitments and Contingencies

Leases — The Company has various noncancellable operating leases for buildings, equipment and vehicles and other leases that terminate through 2028. 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 accrued 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. As of December 31, 2018, the Company did not have any unamortized lease incentives. Tenant improvements are capitalized as leasehold improvements and incentives received relating to tenant improvements are recorded as deferred rent, both of which are depreciated over the shorter of the remaining term of the lease or 10 years.

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

(Amounts in millions)	2018	2017
Rent expense	$ 18.6	$ 16.6
Sublease agreements	(0.3)	(0.3)
Rent expense under leases	$ 18.3	$ 16.3

The following table is a summary of future minimum lease payments for noncancellable leases as of December 31, 2018:

(Amounts in millions)	Future Minimum Lease Payments
2019	$ 17.5
2020	14.7
2021	12.3
2022	9.2
2023	5.8
Thereafter	5.2
Total	$ 64.7

Letters of Credit — At December 31, 2018, the Company had no outstanding letters of credit. These letters of credit would reduce the amount available under the Revolving Credit Facility.

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, 2018, the liability for minimum commission guarantees was nominal. The Company made payments on minimum commission guarantees of $1.4 million in 2018 and made no payments in 2017.

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 $57.5 million and $85.5 million of liability recorded in the "Accounts payable and other liabilities" line in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. A charge of $42.0 million and $85.9 million were recorded for legal proceedings during 2018 and 2017, respectively, in the "Transaction and operations support" line in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. 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 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 or 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 the internal investigation, which was conducted in conjunction with the Company'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 its 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, Criminal Division, Money Laundering and Asset Recovery Section (the "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 the DPA with the MDPA and U.S. DOJ (collectively, the "Government") dated November 8, 2012.

On November 1, 2017, MoneyGram agreed to a stipulation with the Government that the five-year term of MoneyGram's DPA be extended for 90 days to February 6, 2018. Between January 31, 2018 and September 14, 2018, MoneyGram agreed to enter into various extensions of the DPA with the Government, with the last extension ending on November 6, 2018. Each extension of the DPA extended all terms of the DPA, including the term of the monitorship for an equivalent period. The purpose of the extensions was to provide MoneyGram and the Government additional time to discuss whether MoneyGram was in compliance with the DPA.

On November 8, 2018, the Company announced that it entered into (1) an Amendment to and Extension of Deferred Prosecution Agreement (the "Amended DPA") with the Government and (2) a Stipulated Order for Compensatory Relief and Modified Order for Permanent Injunction (the "Consent Order") with the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC"). The motions underlying the Amended DPA and Consent Order focus primarily on MoneyGram's anti-fraud and anti-money laundering programs, including whether the MoneyGram had adequate controls to prevent third parties from using its systems to commit fraud. The Amended DPA amended and extended the original DPA entered into on November 9, 2012 by and between MoneyGram and the Government. The DPA, Amended DPA and Consent Order are collectively referred to herein as the "Agreements."

Under the Agreements, MoneyGram will, among other things, (1) pay an aggregate amount of $125.0 million to the Government, of which $70.0 million was paid in November 2018 and the remaining $55.0 million must be paid by May 8, 2020, eighteen months after the date of the Amended DPA, and is being made available to reimburse consumers who were the victims of third-party fraud conducted through MoneyGram's money transfer services, and (2) continue to retain an independent compliance monitor until May 10, 2021 to review and assess actions taken by MoneyGram under the Agreements to further enhance its compliance program. No separate payment to the FTC is required under the Agreements. If MoneyGram fails to comply with the Agreements, it could face criminal prosecution, civil litigation, significant fines, damage awards or regulatory consequences which could have a material adverse effect on MoneyGram's business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows.

NYDFS — On June 22, 2018, MoneyGram received a request for production of documents from the New York Department of Financial Services (the "NYDFS") related to the subject of the DPA and FTC matters described above. This request followed previous inquiries by the NYDFS regarding certain of our New York based agents. Since then, MoneyGram has continued to receive and respond to inquiries from the NYDFS related to this matter. Although NYDFS has not indicated what, if any, action it might take in connection with this matter, it is possible that it could initiate civil litigation and/or seek to impose fines, damages or other regulatory consequences, any or all of which could have an adverse effect on MoneyGram's business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. MoneyGram is unable to predict the outcome, or the possible loss or range of loss, if any, that could be associated with this matter.

Other Matters — MoneyGram 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 MoneyGram's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Actions Commenced by the Company:

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. MoneyGram 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 MoneyGram's motion for summary judgment. The Tax Court directed the parties to agree to a joint stipulation of facts, which the parties have filed with the court. Each party has since filed updated memorandums in support of its motions for summary judgment in the Tax Court. The Tax Court is expected to schedule oral argument on this matter in mid-2019.

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 U.S. 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, 2018. Pending the outcome of the Tax Court proceeding, MoneyGram may be required to file amended state returns and make additional cash payments of up to $19.5 million on amounts that have previously been accrued.

Note 14 — Revenue Recognition

The following table is a summary of the Company's revenue streams disaggregated by services and products for each segment and timing of revenue recognition for such services and products excluding other revenue for the years ended December 31:

(Amounts in millions)	2018	2017
Global Funds Transfer revenue		
Money transfer fee revenue	$ 1,255.4	$ 1,407.1
Bill payment services fee revenue	74.5	86.3
Other revenue	17.8	14.7
Total Global Funds Transfer fee and other revenue	1,347.7	1,508.1
Financial Paper Products revenue		
Money order fee revenue	11.2	12.9
Official check outsourcing services fee revenue	9.1	9.6
Other revenue	30.1	30.3
Total Financial Paper Products fee and other revenue	50.4	52.8
Investment revenue	49.5	41.2
Other revenue	—	—
Total revenue	$ 1,447.6	$ 1,602.1
Timing of revenue recognition:		
Services and products transferred at a point in time	$ 1,341.1	$ 1,506.3
Products transferred over time	9.1	9.6
Total revenue from services and products	1,350.2	1,515.9
Investment revenue	49.5	41.2
Other revenue	47.9	45.0
Total revenue	$ 1,447.6	$ 1,602.1

Due to the short-term nature of the Company's services and products, the amount of contract assets and liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2018 and December 31, 2017 is negligible. Assets for unsettled money transfers, money orders and consumer payments are included in "Settlement assets" with a corresponding liability recorded in "Payment service obligations" on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. For more information on these assets and liabilities see Note 2 — *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*.

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, 2018

(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	$ —	$ 11.7	$ 133.8	$ —	$ 145.5
Settlement assets	3,313.1	—	60.7	—	3,373.8
Property and equipment, net	182.3	0.4	11.2	—	193.9
Goodwill	440.3	—	1.9	—	442.2
Intercompany receivables, net	89.5	61.5	174.4	(157.4)	168.0
Other assets	245.1	0.6	33.7	(152.0)	127.4
Equity investments in subsidiaries	239.0	—	—	(239.0)	—
Total assets	$ 4,509.3	$ 74.2	$ 415.7	$ (548.4)	$ 4,450.8
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY					
Payment service obligations	$ 3,313.1	$ —	$ 60.7	$ —	$ 3,373.8
Pension and other postretirement benefits	76.6	—	—	—	76.6
Accounts payable and other liabilities	240.2	0.4	178.1	(152.0)	266.7
Intercompany payables	214.3	3.9	7.8	(157.4)	68.6
Total liabilities	3,844.2	4.3	246.6	(309.4)	3,785.7
Total stockholder's equity	665.1	69.9	169.1	(239.0)	665.1
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	$ 4,509.3	$ 74.2	$ 415.7	$ (548.4)	$ 4,450.8

See accompanying 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.)

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATING STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2018

(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	$ 913.2	$ 8.9	$ 730.8	$ (254.8)	$ 1,398.1
Investment revenue	46.4	—	3.1	—	49.5
Total revenue	959.6	8.9	733.9	(254.8)	1,447.6
EXPENSES					
Fee and other commissions expense	298.3	—	390.7	(0.4)	688.6
Investment commissions expense	19.3	—	—	—	19.3
Direct transaction expense	24.3	—	—	—	24.3
Total commissions expense	341.9	—	390.7	(0.4)	732.2
Compensation and benefits	156.1	5.4	98.3	—	259.8
Transaction and operations support	357.5	1.7	192.3	(254.4)	297.1
Occupancy, equipment and supplies	(17.1)	28.5	19.5	31.1	62.0
Depreciation and amortization	69.9	0.5	32.9	(27.0)	76.3
Total operating expenses	908.3	36.1	733.7	(250.7)	1,427.4
OPERATING INCOME (LOSS)	51.3	(27.2)	0.2	(4.1)	20.2
Other income	(13.4)	—	(10.8)	—	(24.2)
Total other income	(13.4)	—	(10.8)	—	(24.2)
Income (loss) before income taxes	64.7	(27.2)	11.0	(4.1)	44.4
Income tax expense	13.3	0.1	9.1	—	22.5
Income (loss) after income taxes	51.4	(27.3)	1.9	(4.1)	21.9
Equity loss (income) in subsidiaries	(25.4)	—	—	25.4	—
NET INCOME (LOSS)	$ 26.0	$ (27.3)	$ 1.9	$ 21.3	$ 21.9

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report.

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, 2018

(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	$ (284.1)	$ (8.9)	$ 374.2	$ —	$ 81.2
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:					
Purchases of property and equipment	(52.5)	—	(5.3)	—	(57.8)
Intercompany investments	410.3	—	—	(410.3)	—
Capital contributions	(17.1)	—	—	17.1	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	340.7	—	(5.3)	(393.2)	(57.8)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Intercompany financings	—	—	(410.3)	410.3	—
Dividend to parent	(60.0)	—	—	—	(60.0)
Capital contributions	—	—	17.1	(17.1)	—
Payments to tax authorities for stock-based compensation	(6.2)	—	—	—	(6.2)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(66.2)	—	(393.2)	393.2	(66.2)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(9.6)	(8.9)	(24.3)	—	(42.8)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—Beginning of year	9.6	20.6	158.1	—	188.3
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—End of year	$ —	$ 11.7	$ 133.8	$ —	$ 145.5

See accompanying Independent Auditors' Report.

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