

MONEYGRAM INTERNATIONAL INC

Form 10-Q

August 03, 2015

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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(mark one)

☒ Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
for the Quarterly Period Ended June 30, 2015

☐ Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
for the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission File Number: 001-31950

MONEYGRAM INTERNATIONAL, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

2828 N. Harwood St., 15th Floor

Dallas, Texas

(Address of principal executive offices)

(214) 999-7552

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not applicable

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

16-1690064

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

75201

(Zip Code)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Large accelerated filer	☐	Accelerated filer	☒
Non-accelerated filer	☐ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company	☐

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

As of July 31, 2015, 53,246,960 shares of common stock, \$0.01 par value, were outstanding.

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
MONEYGRAM INTERNATIONAL, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
UNAUDITED

(Amounts in millions, except share data)	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$128.6	\$250.6
Settlement assets	3,474.4	3,533.6
Property and equipment, net	192.0	165.6
Goodwill	442.5	442.5
Other assets	227.1	249.9
Total assets	\$4,464.6	\$4,642.2
LIABILITIES		
Payment service obligations	\$3,474.4	\$3,533.6
Debt	958.5	963.5
Pension and other postretirement benefits	111.4	125.7
Accounts payable and other liabilities	169.0	202.1
Total liabilities	4,713.3	4,824.9
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (NOTE 12)		
STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Participating convertible preferred stock - series D, \$0.01 par value, 200,000 shares authorized, 71,282 issued at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014	183.9	183.9
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 162,500,000 shares authorized, 58,823,567 shares issued at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014	0.6	0.6
Additional paid-in capital	991.8	982.8
Retained loss	(1,233.8	) (1,144.6)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(57.0	) (67.1)
Treasury stock: 5,580,147 and 5,734,338 shares at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively	(134.2	) (138.3)
Total stockholders' deficit	(248.7	) (182.7)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	\$4,464.6	\$4,642.2

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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MONEYGRAM INTERNATIONAL, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
UNAUDITED

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(Amounts in millions, except per share data)	2015	2014	2015	2014
REVENUE				
Fee and other revenue	\$356.0	\$368.8	\$683.7	\$736.5
Investment revenue	2.8	3.6	5.7	10.8
Total revenue	358.8	372.4	689.4	747.3
OPERATING EXPENSES				
Fee and other commissions expense	163.2	171.6	316.6	342.5
Investment commissions expense	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Total commissions expense	163.4	171.7	316.9	342.7
Compensation and benefits	87.8	75.0	162.5	144.7
Transaction and operations support	90.3	77.3	160.7	148.6
Occupancy, equipment and supplies	15.8	13.7	31.3	26.5
Depreciation and amortization	17.2	13.6	32.0	26.7
Total operating expenses	374.5	351.3	703.4	689.2
OPERATING (LOSS) INCOME	(15.7)	21.1	(14.0)	58.1
OTHER EXPENSE				
Net securities gains	—	(22.4)	—	(22.4)
Interest expense	11.4	11.4	22.5	21.1
Total other expense (income)	11.4	(11.0)	22.5	(1.3)
(Loss) income before income taxes	(27.1)	32.1	(36.5)	59.4
Income tax (benefit) expense	(14.7)	6.5	47.9	(5.2)
NET (LOSS) INCOME	\$(12.4)	\$25.6	\$(84.4)	\$64.6
(LOSS) EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE				
Basic	\$(0.20)	\$0.40	\$(1.36)	\$0.96
Diluted	\$(0.20)	\$0.40	\$(1.36)	\$0.95
Weighted-average outstanding common shares and equivalents used in computing (loss) earnings per share				
Basic	62.1	63.6	62.1	67.6
Diluted	62.1	63.8	62.1	67.8

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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MONEYGRAM INTERNATIONAL, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME

UNAUDITED

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(Amounts in millions)	2015	2014	2015	2014
NET (LOSS) INCOME	\$(12.4)	\$25.6	\$(84.4)	\$64.6
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)				
Net change in unrealized holding gains on available-for-sale securities arising during the period, net of tax expense (benefit) of \$0.1 and (\$0.1) for the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and \$0.1 and \$0.4 for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively	(0.1)	(0.5)	—	(4.9)
Amortization of prior service credit and net actuarial loss for pension and postretirement benefit plans recorded to net (loss) income, net of tax benefit of \$0.8 and \$0.5 for the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and \$1.6 and \$1.1 for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively	1.4	1.1	2.8	2.1
Valuation adjustment for pension and postretirement benefit plans, net of tax expense of \$3.7 and \$0.0 for the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and \$3.7 and \$0.0 for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively	6.3	—	6.3	—
Pension settlement charge, net of tax expense of \$5.0 and \$0.0 for the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and \$5.0 and \$0.0 for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively	8.8	—	8.8	—
Unrealized foreign currency translation adjustments, net of tax expense (benefit) of \$2.5 and (\$0.5) for the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and (\$4.5) and (\$1.1) for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively	4.3	(1.0)	(7.8)	(2.0)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	20.7	(0.4)	10.1	(4.8)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	\$8.3	\$25.2	\$(74.3)	\$59.8

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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MONEYGRAM INTERNATIONAL, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
UNAUDITED

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(Amounts in millions)	2015	2014	2015	2014
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:				
Net (loss) income	\$(12.4)	\$25.6	\$(84.4)	\$64.6
Depreciation and amortization	17.2	13.6	32.0	26.7
Signing bonus amortization	14.5	12.7	29.1	24.5
Signing bonus payments	(19.8)	(4.6)	(63.8)	(9.5)
Amortization of debt discount and deferred financing costs	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.4
Non-cash compensation and pension expense	22.6	7.1	29.5	12.6
Change in other assets	8.8	(18.5)	29.0	(34.2)
Change in accounts payable and other liabilities	(42.9)	16.0	(30.0)	1.6
Other non-cash items, net	(0.1)	(0.3)	(0.2)	(5.7)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(11.3)	52.4	(57.3)	82.0
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:				
Purchases of property and equipment	(32.8)	(22.4)	(59.7)	(39.5)
Proceeds from disposal of assets	—	0.2	—	0.2
Net cash used in investing activities	(32.8)	(22.2)	(59.7)	(39.3)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:				
Proceeds from issuance of debt	—	129.8	—	129.8
Transaction costs for issuance and amendment of debt	—	(5.1)	—	(5.1)
Principal payments on debt	(2.5)	(2.4)	(5.0)	(4.5)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	—	—	—	0.4
Stock repurchase	—	(133.0)	—	(133.0)
Net cash used in financing activities	(2.5)	(10.7)	(5.0)	(12.4)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(46.6)	19.5	(122.0)	30.3
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—Beginning of period	175.2	329.6	250.6	318.8
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—End of period	\$128.6	\$349.1	\$128.6	\$349.1
Supplemental cash flow information:				
Cash payments for interest	\$10.6	\$10.6	\$21.0	\$19.7
Cash payments for income taxes	\$57.7	\$0.3	\$65.3	\$0.4
Change in accrued purchases of property and equipment	\$1.6	\$(2.6)	\$(0.6)	\$(7.8)

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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MONEYGRAM INTERNATIONAL, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT
UNAUDITED

(Amounts in millions)	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Loss	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Treasury Stock	Total
January 1, 2015	\$183.9	\$ 0.6	\$982.8	\$(1,144.6)	\$ (67.1)	\$(138.3)	\$(182.7)
Net loss	—	—	—	(84.4)	—	—	(84.4)
Stock-based compensation activity	—	—	9.0	(4.8)	—	4.1	8.3
Pension settlement charge, net of tax	—	—	—	—	8.8	—	8.8
Pension valuation, net of tax	—	—	—	—	6.3	—	6.3
Net change in pension liability, net of tax	—	—	—	—	2.8	—	2.8
Unrealized foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax	—	—	—	—	(7.8)	—	(7.8)
June 30, 2015	\$183.9	\$ 0.6	\$991.8	\$(1,233.8)	\$ (57.0)	\$(134.2)	\$(248.7)

(Amounts in millions)	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Loss	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Treasury Stock	Total
January 1, 2014	\$281.9	\$ 0.6	\$1,011.8	\$(1,214.4)	\$ (33.0)	\$(123.9)	\$(77.0)
Net income	—	—	—	64.6	—	—	64.6
Stock-based compensation activity	—	—	7.6	(2.3)	—	2.3	7.6
Capital contribution from investors	—	—	0.6	—	—	—	0.6
Repurchase and retirement of share	—	(0.1)	(132.9)	—	—	—	(133.0)
Conversion of Series D convertible shares	(98.0)	0.1	97.9	—	—	—	—
Net change in available-for-sale securities, net of tax	—	—	—	—	(4.9)	—	(4.9)
Net change in pension liability, net of tax	—	—	—	—	2.1	—	2.1
Unrealized foreign currency translation adjustment, net of tax	—	—	—	—	(2.0)	—	(2.0)
June 30, 2014	\$183.9	\$ 0.6	\$985.0	\$(1,152.1)	\$ (37.8)	\$(121.6)	\$(142.0)

See Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements

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MONEYGRAM INTERNATIONAL, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

Note 1 — Description of the Business and Basis of Presentation

References to “MoneyGram,” the “Company,” “we,” “us” and “our” are to MoneyGram International, Inc. and its subsidiaries and consolidated entities.

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

Basis of Presentation — The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements of MoneyGram are prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) and the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 10-01 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and notes required for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included and are of a normal recurring nature. Operating results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for future periods. For further information, refer to the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

As of December 31, 2014, we recast our Consolidated Balance Sheets to include the settlement cash and cash equivalents, receivables, net, interest-bearing investments and available-for-sale investments in a new balance sheet caption, entitled “Settlement assets,” in an amount equal to “Payment service obligations.” The historically reported assets in excess of payment service obligations are now presented as unrestricted “Cash and cash equivalents” on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

Similar presentation changes have been made on the prior year Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows to conform to current year presentation disclosing ending unrestricted “Cash and cash equivalents.” In addition, we have recast the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows to net the changes in “Settlement assets” and “Payment service obligations” in the operating section of the statement. Historically, investments used to settle payment service obligations were included in the investing section of the cash flow statement; however, settlement assets represent funds received or to be received from agents for unsettled money transfers, money orders and customer payments, the receipt of which creates an equal and offsetting settlement obligation for subsequent payment to the intended recipient. Settlement assets are segregated due to their restricted nature, as they are held for payout to customers and subject to restrictions by various U.S. state agencies and foreign jurisdictions pursuant to licensing requirements. Since “Settlement assets” and the related “Payment service obligations” fluctuate in equal amounts with one another, they do not have a net impact on the Company’s cash flows.

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.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements and Related Developments — In February 2015, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) 2015-02, Consolidation (Topic 810):

Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis, ("ASU 2015-02"). The new consolidation standard amended the process that a reporting entity must perform to determine whether it should consolidate certain types of legal entities. ASU 2015-02 is effective for the annual period ending after December 15, 2015, and for annual and interim periods thereafter. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of ASU 2015-02 is not expected to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

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In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03, Interest—Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance ("ASU 2015-03"), which changes the presentation of debt issuance costs in financial statements. Under ASU 2015-03, an entity presents such costs in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the related debt liability rather than as an asset. Amortization of the costs is reported as interest expense. ASU 2015-03 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of ASU 2015-03 will not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-04, Compensation-Retirement Benefits (Topic 715): Practical Expedient for the Measurement Date of an Employer's Defined Benefit Obligation and Plan Assets ("ASU 2015-04"). ASU 2015-04 gives an employer whose fiscal year end does not coincide with a calendar month end the ability, as a practical expedient, to measure defined benefit retirement obligations and related plan assets as of the month end that is closest to its fiscal year end. ASU 2015-04 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of ASU 2015-04 will not impact our consolidated financial statements.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-05, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other—Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Customer's Accounting for Fees Paid in a Cloud Computing Arrangement ("ASU 2015-05"), which amends ASC 350-40 to provide customers with guidance on whether a cloud computing arrangement contains a software license to be accounted for as internal use software. ASU 2015-05 will be effective for annual periods, including interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2015. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this standard will have on the consolidated financial statements.

In May 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-07, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Disclosures for Investments in Certain Entities That Calculate Net Asset Value per Share (or Its Equivalent) ("ASU 2015-07"), which removes the requirement to categorize within the fair value hierarchy all investments for which fair value is measured using the net asset value per share practical expedient. Instead, those investments must be included as a reconciling line item so that the total fair value amount of investments in the disclosure is consistent with the amount on the balance sheet. ASU 2015-07 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The adoption of ASU 2015-07 will not have a significant impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Note 2 — Reorganization and Restructuring Costs

In the first quarter of 2014, the Company announced the implementation of a global transformation program (the "2014 Global Transformation Program"), which includes certain reorganization and restructuring activities centered around facilities and headcount rationalization, system efficiencies and headcount right-shoring and outsourcing. The Company projects that the reorganization and restructuring activities will conclude at or near the end of the 2015 fiscal year. The activities include employee termination benefits and other costs which qualify as restructuring activities as defined by ASC 420, Exit or Disposal Cost Obligations ("ASC 420"), as well as certain reorganization activities related to the relocation of various operations to existing or new Company facilities and third party providers which are outside the scope of ASC 420. The following figures are the Company's estimates and are subject to change as the 2014 Global Transformation Program continues to be implemented.

The following table is a roll-forward of the restructuring costs accrual related to the 2014 Global Transformation Program as of June 30, 2015:

(Amounts in millions)	Severance, Outplacement and Related Benefits	Other ⁽¹⁾	Total
Balance, December 31, 2014	\$ 12.6	\$0.7	\$ 13.3

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Expenses	2.7	0.6	3.3
Cash payments	(7.8	) —	(7.8
Balance, June 30, 2015	\$ 7.5	\$ 1.3	\$ 8.8

⁽¹⁾ Other primarily relates to expenses for facilities relocation and professional fees. Such costs are expensed as incurred.

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The following table is a summary of the cumulative restructuring costs incurred to date in operating expenses and the estimated remaining restructuring costs to be incurred for the 2014 Global Transformation Program as of June 30, 2015:

(Amounts in millions)	Severance, Outplacement and Related Benefits	Other ⁽¹⁾	Total
Restructuring costs			
Cumulative restructuring expenses incurred to date in operating expenses	\$ 17.3	\$ 2.3	\$ 19.6
Estimated additional restructuring expenses to be incurred	0.9	0.1	1.0
Total restructuring costs incurred and to be incurred	\$ 18.2	\$ 2.4	\$ 20.6

⁽¹⁾ Other primarily relates to expenses for facilities relocation and professional fees. Such costs are expensed as incurred.

The following table summarizes the reorganization and restructuring costs recorded for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015:

(Amounts in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Restructuring costs in operating expenses:				
Compensation and benefits	\$0.5	\$3.8	\$2.7	\$6.0
Transaction and operations support	0.4	0.2	0.6	1.0
Total restructuring costs in operating expenses	0.9	4.0	3.3	7.0
Reorganization costs in operating expenses:				
Compensation and benefits	\$1.9	\$1.1	\$5.9	\$1.2
Transaction and operations support	1.6	1.6	4.3	1.6
Occupancy, equipment and supplies	0.2	—	1.0	—
Total reorganization costs in operating expenses	3.7	2.7	11.2	2.8
Total reorganization and restructuring costs	\$4.6	\$6.7	\$14.5	\$9.8

The following table is a summary of restructuring expenses related to the 2014 Global Transformation Program incurred by reportable segment:

(Amounts in millions)	GFT	FPP	Other	Total
Year ended December 31, 2014	\$13.9	\$1.7	\$0.7	\$16.3
First quarter 2015	2.2	0.2	—	2.4
Second quarter 2015	0.8	0.1	—	0.9
Total cumulative expenses incurred to date in operating expenses	\$16.9	\$2.0	\$0.7	\$19.6
Total estimated additional expenses to be incurred	0.9	0.1	—	1.0
Total restructuring expenses	\$17.8	\$2.1	\$0.7	\$20.6

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Note 3 — Settlement Assets and Payment Service Obligations

Settlement assets represent funds received or to be received from agents for unsettled money transfers, money orders and consumer payments. The Company records corresponding payment service obligations relating to amounts payable under money transfers, money orders and consumer payment service arrangements. Settlement assets consist of 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 jurisdictions. These obligations are recognized by the Company at the time the underlying transactions occur.

The following table summarizes the amount of Settlement assets and Payment service obligations at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

(Amounts in millions)	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Settlement assets:		
Settlement cash and cash equivalents	\$1,516.9	\$1,657.3
Receivables, net	871.6	757.6
Interest-bearing investments	1,061.4	1,091.6
Available-for-sale investments	24.5	27.1
	3,474.4	3,533.6
Payment service obligations	\$(3,474.4)	\$(3,533.6)

The Company was in compliance with its contractual and financial regulatory requirements as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014. See Note 7 — Debt for additional disclosure in regards to the Company's compliance with its contractual and financial requirements.

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 U.S. government agencies and residential mortgage-backed securities collateralized by U.S. government agency securities, fair value measures are generally obtained from independent sources, including a pricing service. Because market quotes are generally not readily available or accessible for these specific securities, the pricing service generally measures fair value through the use of pricing models and observable inputs for similar assets and market data. Accordingly, these securities are classified as Level 2 financial instruments. For other asset-backed securities and investments in limited partnerships, market quotes are generally not available. The Company will utilize a broker quote to measure market value, if available. Because the inputs and assumptions that brokers use to develop prices are unobservable, most valuations that are based on brokers' quotes are classified as Level 3. If no broker quote is available, the Company will utilize a fair value measurement from a pricing service. The

pricing service utilizes pricing models based on market observable data and indices, such as quotes for comparable securities, yield curves, default indices, interest rates and historical prepayment speeds. Observability of market inputs to the valuation models used for pricing certain of the Company's investments has deteriorated with the disruption to the credit markets as overall liquidity and trading activity in these sectors has been substantially reduced. Accordingly, other asset-backed securities valued using third party pricing models are classified as Level 3.

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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.

Deferred compensation — The assets associated with the deferred compensation plan that are funded through voluntary contributions by the Company consist of investments in money market securities and mutual funds. These investments were classified as Level 1 as there are quoted market prices for these funds.

The following tables summarize the Company's financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value by hierarchy level on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

(Amounts in millions)	Fair Value at June 30, 2015			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Available-for-sale investments:				
Residential mortgage-backed securities — agencies	\$—	\$12.3	\$—	\$12.3
Other asset-backed securities	—	—	12.2	12.2
Investment related to deferred compensation trust	5.4	—	—	5.4
Forward contracts	—	0.3	—	0.3
Total financial assets	\$5.4	\$12.6	\$12.2	\$30.2
Financial liabilities:				
Forward contracts	\$—	\$(0.2)	\$—	\$(0.2)
(Amounts in millions)	Fair Value at December 31, 2014			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Available-for-sale investments:				
Residential mortgage-backed securities — agencies	\$—	\$14.5	\$—	\$14.5
Other asset-backed securities	—	—	12.6	12.6
Investment related to deferred compensation trust	10.0	—	—	10.0
Forward contracts	—	4.8	—	4.8
Total financial assets	\$10.0	\$19.3	\$12.6	\$41.9
Financial liabilities:				
Forward contracts	\$—	\$0.3	\$—	\$0.3

The following table is a summary of the unobservable inputs used in the valuation of other asset-backed securities classified as Level 3 as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

(Amounts in millions, except net average price)	Unobservable Input	Pricing Source	June 30, 2015		December 31, 2014	
			Market Value	Net Average Price ⁽¹⁾	Market Value	Net Average Price ⁽¹⁾
Alt-A	Price	Third party pricing service	\$0.1	\$79.83	\$0.1	\$80.75
Home Equity	Price	Third party pricing service	0.1	29.46	0.1	30.37
Indirect Exposure — High Grade	Price	Third party pricing service	8.4	21.92	8.3	21.64
Indirect Exposure — Mezzanine	Price	Third party pricing service	0.9	0.87	1.1	1.11
Indirect Exposure — Mezzanine	Price	Broker	1.2	1.45	1.3	1.52
Other	Net Asset Value		1.5	7.98	1.7	9.15

	Third party pricing service				
Total		\$12.2	\$3.64	\$12.6	\$3.72
⁽¹⁾ Net average price is per \$100.00					

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The following table provides a roll-forward of the other asset-backed securities classified as Level 3, which are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

(Amounts in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Beginning balance	\$12.5	\$15.6	\$12.6	\$20.6
Principal paydowns	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	(4.0)
Change in unrealized losses	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.2)	(1.3)
Ending balance	\$12.2	\$15.3	\$12.2	\$15.3

Realized gains and losses and other-than-temporary impairments related to these available-for-sale investment securities are reported in the "Net securities gains" line in the Consolidated Statements of Operations while unrealized gains and losses related to available-for-sale securities are recorded in "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" in the stockholders' deficit section of the Consolidated Balance Sheets. There were no other-than-temporary impairments during the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Assets and liabilities that are disclosed at fair value — Debt and interest-bearing investments are carried at amortized cost; however, the Company estimates the fair value of debt for disclosure purposes. The fair value of debt is estimated using an observable market quotation (Level 2). The following table is a summary of fair value and carrying value of debt as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

(Amounts in millions)	Fair Value		Carrying Value	
	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Senior secured credit facility	\$908.2	\$ 884.0	\$958.5	\$ 963.5

The carrying amounts for the Company's cash and cash equivalents, settlement cash and cash equivalents and the interest-bearing investments approximate fair value as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

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 tangible fixed assets, goodwill and other intangible assets, which are re-measured only in the event of an impairment. No impairments of fixed assets, goodwill and other intangible assets were recorded during the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014.

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

The Company also records the investments in its defined benefit pension plan ("the Pension Plan") trust at fair value. The majority of the Pension Plan's investments are common collective trusts held by the Pension Plan's trustee. The fair values of the Pension Plan's investments are determined by the trustee based on the current market values of the underlying assets. In instances where market prices are not available, market values are determined by using bid quotations obtained from major market makers or security exchanges or bid quotations for identical or similar obligations. See Note 11 — Pension and Other Benefits in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 for additional disclosure of investments held by the Pension Plan.

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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 in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014. The following table shows the components of the investment portfolio as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

(Amounts in millions)	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Cash	\$1,637.6	\$1,898.1
Money market securities	7.9	9.8
Cash and cash equivalents ⁽¹⁾	1,645.5	1,907.9
Interest-bearing investments	1,061.4	1,091.6
Available-for-sale investments	24.5	27.1
Total investment portfolio	\$2,731.4	\$3,026.6

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents — Cash and cash equivalents consist of interest-bearing deposit accounts, non-interest bearing transaction accounts and money market securities. The Company's money market securities are invested in two funds, each of which is AAA rated and consists of U.S. Treasury bills, notes or other obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government and its agencies, as well as repurchase agreements secured by such instruments. **Interest-bearing Investments** — Interest-bearing investments consist of time deposits and certificates of deposit with maturities of up to 24 months, and are issued from financial institutions rated A- or better as of June 30, 2015. **Available-for-sale Investments** — Available-for-sale investments consist of mortgage-backed securities and other asset-backed securities. The following table is a summary of the amortized cost and fair value of available-for-sale investments as of June 30, 2015:

(Amounts in millions, except net average price)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Net Average Price ⁽¹⁾
Residential mortgage-backed securities — agencies	\$11.1	\$1.2	\$—	\$12.3	\$111.38
Other asset-backed securities	2.7	9.5	—	12.2	3.64
Total	\$13.8	\$10.7	\$—	\$24.5	\$7.10

⁽¹⁾ Net average price is per \$100.00

The following table is a summary of the amortized cost and fair value of available-for-sale investments as of December 31, 2014:

(Amounts in millions, except net average price)	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Net Average Price ⁽¹⁾
Residential mortgage-backed securities — agencies	\$13.2	\$1.3	\$—	\$14.5	\$110.25
Other asset-backed securities	3.1	9.5	—	12.6	3.72
Total	\$16.3	\$10.8	\$—	\$27.1	\$8.04

⁽¹⁾ Net average price is per \$100.00

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At June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, 50 percent and 54 percent, respectively, of the available-for-sale portfolio were invested in U.S. government agency residential mortgage-backed securities. These securities have the implicit backing of the U.S. government, and the Company expects to receive full par value upon maturity or pay-down, as well as all interest payments. Included in other asset-backed securities are collateralized debt obligations backed primarily by high-grade debt, mezzanine equity tranches of collateralized debt obligations and home equity loans, along with private equity investments, as summarized in Note 4 — Fair Value Measurement. The other asset-backed securities continue to have market exposure, and this risk is factored into the fair value estimates of the Company, with the average price of an asset-backed security at \$0.04 per dollar of par value at June 30, 2015.

Gains and Losses and Other-than-temporary Impairments — At both June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, net unrealized gains of \$11.2 million were included in the Consolidated Balance Sheets in "Accumulated other comprehensive loss."

Investment Ratings — In rating the securities in its investment portfolio, the Company uses ratings from Moody's Investor Service ("Moody's"), Standard & Poors ("S&P") and Fitch Ratings ("Fitch"). If the rating agencies have split ratings, the Company uses the highest two out of three ratings across the rating agencies for disclosure purposes. If none of the rating agencies have the same rating, the Company uses the lowest rating across the agencies 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 June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

	June 30, 2015			December 31, 2014		
	Number of Securities	Fair Value	Percent of Investments	Number of Securities	Fair Value	Percent of Investments
(Dollars in millions)						
Investment grade	13	\$12.2	50 %	13	\$14.3	53 %
Below investment grade	42	12.3	50 %	44	12.8	47 %
Total	55	\$24.5	100 %	57	\$27.1	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 in the above table as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

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 mortgage-backed and other asset-backed 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 at both June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014: 95 percent used a third party pricing service and five percent used broker quotes.

Assessment of Unrealized Losses — The Company had no unrealized losses in its available-for-sale portfolio at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

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. The "Transaction and operations support" line in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and the "Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities" line in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows include the following (gains) losses related to assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

(Amounts in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014

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Net realized foreign currency (gains) losses	\$ (5.5)	\$ 0.5	\$ 18.8	\$ 2.2
Net losses (gains) from the related forward contracts	5.3	(0.5)	(21.1)	(2.1)
Net losses (gains) from foreign currency transactions and related forward contracts	\$ (0.2)	\$ —	\$ (2.3)	\$ 0.1

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As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company had \$340.2 million and \$242.5 million, respectively, of outstanding notional amounts relating to its forward contracts. As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company reflects the following fair values of derivative forward contract instruments in its Consolidated Balance Sheets:

(Amounts in millions)	Balance Sheet Location	Gross Amount of Recognized Assets		Gross Amount of Offset Assets		Net Amount of Assets Presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	
		June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Forward contracts	Other assets	\$0.7	\$5.3	\$(0.4)	\$(0.5)	\$0.3	\$4.8
(Amounts in millions)	Balance Sheet Location	Gross Amount of Recognized Liabilities		Gross Amount of Offset Liabilities		Net Amount of Liabilities Presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets	
		June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Forward contracts	Accounts payable and other liabilities	\$0.6	\$0.8	\$(0.4)	\$(0.5)	\$0.2	\$0.3

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

Note 7 — Debt

The following is a summary of the Company's outstanding debt at June 30, 2015 and activity since December 31, 2014:

(Amounts in millions)	Senior secured credit facility
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$963.5
Payments	(5.0)
Balance at June 30, 2015	\$958.5
Weighted average interest rate	4.25 %

2013 Credit Agreement — On March 28, 2013, the Company, as borrower, entered into an Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the "2013 Credit Agreement") with Bank of America, N.A. ("BOA"), as administrative agent, the financial institutions party thereto, as lenders, and the other agents party thereto. The 2013 Credit Agreement provides for (i) a senior secured five-year revolving credit facility up to an aggregate principal amount of \$125.0 million (the "Revolving Credit Facility") and (ii) a senior secured seven-year term loan facility of \$850.0 million (the "Term Credit Facility"). The proceeds of the Term Credit Facility were used to repay in full all outstanding indebtedness under the \$540.0 million Credit Agreement with BOA, as Administrative Agent, and the lenders party thereto (the "2011 Credit Agreement"), to purchase all of the outstanding second lien notes held by Goldman Sachs & Co. ("Goldman Sachs"), to pay certain costs, fees and expenses relating to the 2013 Credit Agreement and the purchase of the second lien notes and also used for general corporate purposes. The Revolving Credit Facility includes a

sub-facility that permits the Company to request the issuance of letters of credit up to an aggregate amount of \$50.0 million, with borrowings available for general corporate purposes.

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On April 2, 2014, the Company, as borrower, entered into a First Incremental Amendment and Joinder Agreement (the "Incremental Agreement") with BOA, as administrative agent, and various lenders. The Incremental Agreement provided for (a) a tranche under the term loan facility in an aggregate principal amount of \$130.0 million (the "Tranche B-1 Term Loan Facility") to be made available to the Company under the 2013 Credit Agreement, (b) an increase in the Revolving Credit Facility under the 2013 Credit Agreement from \$125.0 million to \$150.0 million and (c) certain other amendments to the 2013 Credit Agreement including, without limitation, (i) amendments to certain of the conditions precedent with respect to these incremental borrowings, (ii) an increase in the maximum secured leverage ratio with which the Company is required to comply as of the last day of each fiscal quarter, and (iii) amendments to permit the Company to borrow up to \$300.0 million under the facility for share repurchases exclusively from affiliates of Thomas H. Lee Partners L.P. ("THL") and Goldman Sachs. The Company borrowed \$130.0 million under the Tranche B-1 Term Loan Facility on April 2, 2014, and the proceeds were used to fund a portion of the share repurchases from THL reducing the remaining limit for such purchases to \$170.0 million. See Note 9 — Stockholders' Deficit for additional disclosure on the share repurchase.

The 2013 Credit Agreement is secured by substantially all of the non-financial assets of the Company and its material domestic subsidiaries that guarantee the payment and performance of the Company's obligations under the 2013 Credit Agreement.

The Company may elect an interest rate under the 2013 Credit Agreement at each reset period based on the BOA prime bank rate or the Eurodollar rate. The interest rate election may be made individually for the Term Credit Facility and each draw under the Revolving Credit Facility. The interest rate will be either the "alternate base rate" (calculated in part based on the BOA prime rate) plus either 200 or 225 basis points (depending on the Company's secured leverage ratio or total leverage ratio, as applicable, at such time) or the Eurodollar rate plus either 300 or 325 basis points (depending on the Company's secured leverage ratio or total leverage ratio, as applicable, at such time). In connection with the initial funding under the 2013 Credit Agreement, the Company elected the Eurodollar rate as its primary interest basis. Under the terms of the 2013 Credit Agreement, the minimum interest rate applicable to Eurodollar borrowings under the Term Credit Facility is 100 basis points plus the applicable margins previously referred to in this paragraph.

Fees on the daily unused availability under the Revolving Credit Facility are 50 basis points. As of June 30, 2015, the Company had no outstanding letters of credit or borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility, leaving \$150.0 million of availability thereunder.

Debt Covenants and Other Restrictions — Borrowings under the 2013 Credit Agreement are subject to various limitations that restrict the Company's ability to: incur additional indebtedness; create or incur additional liens; effect mergers and consolidations; make certain acquisitions or investments; sell assets or subsidiary stock; pay dividends and other restricted payments; and effect loans, advances and certain other transactions with affiliates. In addition, the Revolving Credit Facility has covenants that place limitations on the use of proceeds from borrowings under the facility.

The Company is required to maintain asset coverage (as defined in the 2013 Credit Agreement) greater than its payment service obligations. Assets used in the determination of the asset coverage covenant are cash and cash equivalents and settlement assets. Our cash and cash equivalents balance as of June 30, 2015 represents the excess of assets over our payment service obligation for purposes of determining asset coverage.

The following table shows the components of our assets in excess of payment service obligations used for the asset coverage calculation as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

(Amounts in millions)	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Cash and cash equivalents	\$128.6	\$250.6
Settlement assets:		
Settlement cash and cash equivalents	1,516.9	1,657.3
Receivables, net	871.6	757.6
Interest-bearing investments	1,061.4	1,091.6
Available-for-sale investments	24.5	27.1

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Total settlement assets	3,474.4	3,533.6	
Total cash and cash equivalents and settlement assets	3,603.0	3,784.2	
Payment service obligations	(3,474.4	) (3,533.6	)
Assets in excess of payment service obligations	\$128.6	\$250.6	

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The 2013 Credit Agreement also has quarterly financial covenants to maintain the following interest coverage and total secured leverage ratios:

	Interest Coverage Minimum Ratio	Total Secured Leverage Not to Exceed
Through December 31, 2015	2.25:1	4.750:1
January 1, 2016 through December 31, 2016	2.25:1	4.250:1
January 1, 2017 through December 31, 2017	2.25:1	3.750:1
January 1, 2018 through maturity	2.25:1	3.500:1

At June 30, 2015, the Company was in compliance with its financial covenants: our Interest Coverage ratio was 5.82 and our Total Secured Leverage ratio was 3.888. We continuously monitor our compliance with our debt covenants. Deferred Financing Costs — The Company capitalized financing costs in "Other assets" in the Consolidated Balance Sheets and amortizes them over the term of the related debt using the effective interest method. Amortization is recorded in "Interest expense" in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. The following is a summary of the deferred financing costs at June 30, 2015.

	Deferred Financing Costs
(Amounts in millions)	
Balance at December 31, 2014	\$15.6
Amortization of deferred financing costs	(1.5)
Balance at June 30, 2015	\$14.1

Interest Paid in Cash — The Company paid \$10.6 million and \$21.0 million of interest for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively, and \$10.6 million and \$19.7 million of interest for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, respectively.

Maturities — At June 30, 2015, debt totaling \$912.6 million will mature in 2020, while debt principal totaling \$46.6 million will be paid quarterly in increments of approximately \$2.5 million through 2020. Any borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility will mature in 2018.

Note 8 — Pensions and Other Benefits

The following table is a summary of net periodic benefit expense for the Company's Pension Plan and combined supplemental executive retirement plans ("SERPs"), for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(Amounts in millions)	2015	2014	2015	2014
Pension settlement charge	\$13.8	\$—	\$13.8	\$—
Interest cost	2.4	2.7	5.0	5.4
Expected return on plan assets	(1.5)	(1.9)	(3.3)	(3.7)
Recognized net actuarial loss	2.3	1.7	4.6	3.4
Net periodic benefit expense	\$17.0	\$2.5	\$20.1	\$5.1

In January 2015, the Company announced a voluntary pension buyout whereby eligible deferred vested participants could elect to receive a lump-sum settlement of their remaining pension benefit. In the three months ended June 30, 2015, the Company paid out \$31.3 million of plan assets to participants electing the settlement with a corresponding decrease in the pension liabilities and recognized a charge of \$13.8 million. Additionally, the Company recognized a reduction in the projected benefit obligation of \$41.9 million as a result of the settlement and a change in the actuarial assumptions used to estimate the projected benefit obligation.

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The Company made contributions to the Pension Plan of \$2.0 million and \$4.0 million for the three and six months ended June 30, in each of 2015 and 2014, respectively. Contributions made to the combined SERPs were \$0.6 million and \$1.9 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively, and \$1.0 million and \$2.1 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014.

The following table is a summary of net periodic benefit income for the Company's postretirement medical benefit plans, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

(Amounts in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Amortization of prior service credit	(0.1)	(0.1)	\$(0.3)	\$(0.3)
Recognized net actuarial loss	—	—	0.1	0.1
Net periodic benefit income	\$(0.1)	\$(0.1)	\$(0.2)	\$(0.2)

Note 9 — Stockholders' Deficit

The following table is a summary of the Company's authorized, issued and outstanding stock as of June 30, 2015:

	D Stock			Common Stock			Treasury
(Shares in thousands)	Authorized	Issued	Outstanding	Authorized	Issued	Outstanding	Stock
June 30, 2015	200	71	71	162,500	58,824	53,244	(5,580)

Common Stock — The holders of the Company's common stock are entitled to one vote per share on all matters to be voted upon by its stockholders. The holders of common stock have no preemptive, conversion or other subscription rights. There are no redemption or sinking fund provisions applicable to the common stock. The determination to pay dividends on common stock will be at the discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend on applicable laws and the Company's financial condition, results of operations, cash requirements, prospects and such other factors as the Board of Directors may deem relevant. The Company's ability to declare or pay dividends or distributions to the holders of the Company's common stock is restricted under the Company's 2013 Credit Agreement. No dividends were paid during the three and six months ended June 30, 2015.

Participation Agreement between the Investors and Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. — THL and Goldman Sachs (collectively, the "Investors") have a Participation Agreement with Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. ("Walmart"), under which the Investors are obligated to pay Walmart certain percentages of any accumulated cash payments received by the Investors in excess of the Investors' original investment in the Company. While the Company is not a party to, and has no obligations to Walmart or additional obligations to the Investors under the Participation Agreement, the Company must recognize the Participation Agreement in its consolidated financial statements as the Company indirectly benefits from the agreement. Any future payments by the Investors to Walmart may result in an expense that could be material to the Company's financial position or results of operations, but would have no impact on the Company's cash flows. As liquidity events are dependent on many external factors and uncertainties, the Company does not consider a liquidity event to be probable at this time for any Investors, and has not recognized any further liability or expense related to the Participation Agreement.

As a result of the transactions occurring on April 2, 2014 described below, the Investors made a payment of approximately \$0.6 million to Walmart under the Participation Agreement. As a result of these transactions, the Company recognized expense and a corresponding increase to additional paid-in capital. There were no payments under the Participation Agreement for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015.

Secondary Offering — On April 2, 2014, the Company completed an underwritten secondary public offering by the Investors of an aggregate of 9,200,000 shares of the Company's common stock. As part of the transaction, the affiliates of Goldman Sachs converted an aggregate of 37,957 shares of Series D Participating Convertible Preferred Stock (the "D Stock") to 4,744,696 shares of common stock, which were sold as part of the transaction. The selling stockholders received all of the proceeds from the offering. Also on April 2, 2014, the Company completed the repurchase of

8,185,092 shares of common stock from the THL selling stockholders at a price of \$16.25 per share. The Company funded the share repurchase with 130.0 million of the proceeds from its Tranche B-1 Term Loan Facility and cash.

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Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss — The following tables are a summary of the changes to "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" by component during the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

(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
December 31, 2014	\$11.2	\$(5.4)	\$(72.9)	\$(67.1)
Other comprehensive income (loss) before reclassification	0.6	(7.8)	6.3	(0.9)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(0.6)	—	11.6	11.0
Net current period other comprehensive (loss) income	—	(7.8)	17.9	10.1
June 30, 2015	\$11.2	\$(13.2)	\$(55.0)	\$(57.0)
(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
December 31, 2013	\$17.3	\$3.5	\$(53.8)	\$(33.0)
Other comprehensive loss before reclassification	(0.2)	(2.0)	—	(2.2)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(4.7)	—	2.1	(2.6)
Net current period other comprehensive (loss) income	(4.9)	(2.0)	2.1	(4.8)
June 30, 2014	\$12.4	\$1.5	\$(51.7)	\$(37.8)

The following table is a summary of the significant amounts reclassified out of each component of "Accumulated other comprehensive loss" during the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

(Amounts in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,		Statement of Operations Location
	2015	2014	2015	2014	
Unrealized gains on securities classified as available-for-sale, before tax	\$(0.3)	\$(0.3)	\$(0.5)	\$(5.1)	"Investment revenue"
Tax (benefit) expense, net	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	0.4	
Total gains, net of tax	\$(0.4)	\$(0.4)	\$(0.6)	\$(4.7)	
Pension and postretirement benefits adjustments:					
Prior service credits	\$(0.1)	\$(0.1)	\$(0.3)	\$(0.3)	"Compensation and benefits"
Net actuarial losses	2.3	1.7	4.7	3.5	"Compensation and benefits"
Pension settlement charge	13.8	—	13.8	—	"Compensation and benefits"

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Total before tax	16.0	1.6	18.2	3.2
Tax benefit, net	(5.8	) (0.5	) (6.6	) (1.1
Total, net of tax	\$10.2	\$1.1	\$11.6	\$2.1
Total reclassified for the period, net of tax	\$9.8	\$0.7	\$11.0	\$(2.6

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Note 10 — Stock-Based Compensation

The following table is a summary of stock-based compensation expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

(Amounts in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Expense recognized related to stock options	\$1.0	\$2.1	\$2.5	\$3.4
Expense recognized related to restricted stock units	4.0	2.4	6.5	4.2
Stock-based compensation expense	\$5.0	\$4.5	\$9.0	\$7.6

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

For purposes of determining the fair value of stock option awards, the Company uses the Black-Scholes single option pricing model for time-based and performance-based tranches.

The following table is a summary of the Company's stock option activity for the six months ended June 30, 2015:

	Shares	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (\$000,000)
Options outstanding at December 31, 2014	3,786,458	\$19.57	6.3 years	\$—
Forfeited/Expired	(462,407)	) 22.02		
Options outstanding at June 30, 2015	3,324,051	\$19.23	5.8 years	\$—
Vested or expected to vest at June 30, 2015	3,233,874	\$19.28	5.7 years	\$—
Options exercisable at June 30, 2015	2,222,567	\$19.20	4.9 years	\$—

As of June 30, 2015, the unrecognized stock option expense related to outstanding options was \$7.0 million with a remaining weighted-average vesting period of 1.1 years.

Restricted Stock Units — 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. The following table is a summary of the Company's restricted stock unit activity for the six months ended June 30, 2015:

	Total Shares	Weighted-Average Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (\$000,000)
Restricted stock units outstanding at December 31, 2014	1,701,607	\$15.77	1.4 years	\$15.5
Granted	2,955,039	8.62		
Vested and converted to shares	(209,204)	) 18.13		
Forfeited	(218,313)	) 13.92		
Restricted stock units outstanding at June 30, 2015	4,229,129	\$10.59	1.5 years	\$38.9

As of June 30, 2015, the Company's outstanding restricted stock units had unrecognized compensation expense of

\$28.0 million. 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. Unrecognized restricted stock unit expense as of June 30, 2015 under the minimum and maximum thresholds are \$22.4 million and \$28.0 million, respectively.

The grant-date fair value of restricted stock units vested was \$0.7 million and \$3.8 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively, and \$0.4 million and \$1.4 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, respectively.

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Note 11 — Income Taxes

For the three months ended June 30, 2015, the company recognized an income tax benefit of \$14.7 million on pre-tax loss of \$27.1 million, which included reductions of uncertain tax positions of prior years which were partially offset by the reversal of tax benefits on share-based compensation. For the six months ended June 30, 2015, although the Company recognized a pre-tax loss of \$36.5 million, an income tax expense of \$47.9 million was recorded primarily as a result of the decision of the U.S. Tax Court during the first quarter of 2015 related to the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) matter discussed in more detail in Note 12 — Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements. For the three months ended June 30, 2014, the Company had \$6.5 million of income tax expense on pre-tax income of \$32.1 million. For the six months ended June 30, 2014, the Company had \$5.2 million of income tax benefit on pre-tax income of \$59.4 million, reflecting reductions of uncertain tax positions of prior years.

The IRS completed its examination of the Company’s consolidated income tax returns for the tax years 2011 through 2013 and issued a Revenue Agent Report (“RAR”) in the first quarter of 2015 that included disallowing \$100.0 million of deductions related to payments the Company made to the United States government in connection with the Deferred Prosecution Agreement with the U.S. Attorney’s Office for the Middle District of Pennsylvania and the Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice. The Company disagrees with the adjustments in the RAR and has filed a protest letter so that the issue will be considered by the IRS Appeals Division. As of June 30, 2015, the Company has recognized a cumulative income tax benefit of approximately \$23.3 million related to these deductions. The Company continues to believe that the amounts recorded in its consolidated financial statements reflect the cumulative probability for the outcome of this matter.

Unrecognized tax benefits are recorded in “Accounts payable and other liabilities” in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The following table is a summary of unrecognized tax benefits as of June 30, 2015:

(Amounts in millions)

Balance at December 31, 2014	\$31.7
Additions based on tax positions related to prior years	1.5
Reductions for tax positions of prior years	(9.7)
Balance at June 30, 2015	\$23.5

As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the liability for unrecognized tax benefits was \$23.5 million and \$31.7 million, respectively, which could impact the effective tax rate if recognized. The Company accrues interest and penalties for unrecognized tax benefits through “Income tax (benefit) expense” in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. For the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, the Company’s accrual for interest and penalties decreased by \$1.4 million and increased by \$0.2 million, respectively. As of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Company had a liability of \$1.2 million and \$2.6 million, respectively, for interest and penalties related to its unrecognized tax benefits. We have a tax position under consideration by the IRS Appeals Division as well as ongoing tax litigation and other uncertain tax positions. As a result, it is reasonably possible that there could be a significant increase or decrease to the total amount of unrecognized tax benefits over the next 12 months. However, as of June 30, 2015, it is not possible to reasonably estimate the expected change to the total amount of unrecognized tax positions over the next 12 months.

Note 12 — Commitments and Contingencies

Operating Leases — The following table is a summary of the minimum future rental payments for all non-cancelable operating leases with an initial term of more than one year at June 30, 2015 (amounts in millions):

2015	\$7.7
2016	11.5
2017	9.5

2018	8.5
2019	7.9
Thereafter	17.3
Total	\$62.4

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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 commission 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 June 30, 2015, the liability for minimum commission guarantees was \$2.2 million and the maximum amount that could be paid under the minimum commission guarantees was \$11.8 million over a weighted-average remaining term of 2.4 years. The maximum payment is calculated as the contractually guaranteed minimum commission multiplied by the remaining term of the contract and, therefore, assumes that the agent generates no money transfer transactions during the remainder of its contract. However, under the terms of certain agent contracts, the Company may terminate the contract if the projected or actual volume of transactions falls beneath a contractually specified amount. Minimum commission guarantees paid during the six months ended June 30, 2015 were \$0.1 million, or two percent, of the estimated maximum payment for the year.

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 alleged. In relation to various legal matters, including those described below, the Company had \$19.1 million and \$17.3 million of liability recorded in the “Accounts payable and other liabilities” line in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively. A charge of \$2.0 million and \$2.2 million, net of insurance recoveries, were recorded in the “Transaction and operations support” line in the Consolidated Statements of Operations during the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively. A nominal charge and a charge of \$0.4 million, net of insurance recoveries, were recorded in the “Transaction and operations support” line in the Consolidated Statements of Operations during the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, respectively, for legal proceedings.

Litigation Commenced Against the Company:

Class Action Securities Litigation - On April 15, 2015, a putative securities class action lawsuit was filed in the Superior Court of the State of Delaware, County of New Castle, against MoneyGram, all of its directors, certain of its executive officers, THL, Goldman Sachs and the underwriters of the secondary public offering of the Company’s common stock that closed on April 2, 2014 (the “2014 Offering”). The lawsuit was brought by the Iron Workers District Council of New England Pension Fund seeking to represent a class consisting of all purchasers of the Company’s common stock pursuant and/or traceable to the Company’s registration statement and prospectus, and all documents incorporated by reference therein, issued in connection with the 2014 Offering. The lawsuit alleges violations of Sections 11, 12(a)(2) and 15 of the Securities Act of 1933 due to allegedly false and misleading statements in connection with the 2014 Offering and seeks unspecified damages and other relief. On May 19, 2015, MoneyGram and the other defendants filed a notice of removal to the federal district court of the District of Delaware. On June 18, 2015, the plaintiff filed a motion to remand the case back to Delaware State Court. The Company believes that the claims are without merit and intends to vigorously defend against the lawsuit.

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

Government Investigations

State Civil Investigative Demands — MoneyGram has received Civil Investigative Demands from a working group of nine state attorneys general who have initiated an investigation into whether the Company took adequate steps to prevent consumer fraud during the period from 2007 to 2014. The Civil Investigative Demands seek information and documents relating to the Company’s procedures designed to prevent fraudulent transfers and consumer complaint information. MoneyGram has cooperated fully with the attorneys general in this matter and submitted the information and documents requested. No claims have been filed against MoneyGram in connection with this investigation and the Company has denied any wrongful conduct. The Company is currently in discussions with the attorneys general to resolve any allegations that they might assert.

Based on our continuing discussions with the attorneys general, as of June 30, 2015, we have accrued \$13.0 million in connection with such investigation and we believe this represents the total expected loss exposure to resolve the matter. Any estimate of a loss contingency involves judgments based upon currently available information and assumptions believed to be reasonable and is subject to uncertainties. There may be an exposure to losses in excess of any amounts accrued, and any actual loss may vary from the current estimate.

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

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Actions Commenced by the Company:

CDO Litigation — In March 2012, the Company initiated an arbitration proceeding before the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority against Goldman Sachs relating to the Company's purchase of Residential Mortgage Backed Securities and Collateral Debt Obligations from Goldman Sachs during 2005 through 2007, which the Company and Goldman Sachs agreed to settle in April 2014. In connection with this resolution, Goldman Sachs agreed to make a one-time payment, net of fees and certain expenses, to MoneyGram in the amount of \$13.0 million, and to make a one-time payment of fees and expenses to MoneyGram's legal counsel in the amount of \$4.35 million. All amounts were paid in May 2014. This resolution terminated all litigation and arbitration between MoneyGram and Goldman Sachs. Goldman Sachs owns, together with certain of its affiliates, approximately 14 percent of the shares of the Company's common stock on a diluted basis, assuming conversion of the D Stock currently owned by Goldman Sachs and its affiliates.

Certain litigation matters commenced by the Company were also settled during 2014, resulting in the recognition of an additional \$32.4 million in securities settlements during 2014.

Tax Litigation — The IRS completed its examination of the Company's consolidated income tax returns through 2013. The IRS issued Notices of Deficiency for 2005-2007 and 2009, and also issued an Examination Report for 2008. The Notices of Deficiency disallow, among other items, approximately \$900 million of ordinary deductions on securities losses in the 2007, 2008 and 2009 tax returns. In May 2012 and December 2012, the Company filed petitions in the U.S. Tax Court challenging the 2005-2007 and 2009 Notices of Deficiency. In 2013, the Company 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. On July 27, 2015, the Company filed a notice of appeal with the U.S. Tax Court.

The Tax Court's decision is a change in facts which warranted reassessment of the Company's uncertain tax position. Although the Company believes that it has substantive tax law arguments in favor of its position and has appealed the ruling, the reassessment resulted in the Company determining that it is no longer more likely than not that its existing position will be sustained. Accordingly, as of June 30, 2015, the Company characterized certain deductions relating to securities losses to be capital in nature, rather than ordinary. The Company 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, which is reflected as a discrete item for tax purposes. As of June 30, 2015, there was no change in the amount accrued. During the six months ended June 30, 2015, the Company made total cash payments of \$61.0 million for federal tax payments and associated interest related to the issue, of which \$55.8 million was paid during the three months ended June 30, 2015.

Note 13 — Earnings per Common Share

For all periods in which it is outstanding, the D Stock is included in the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding utilized to calculate basic earnings per common share because the D Stock is deemed a common stock equivalent. Diluted earnings per common share reflects the potential dilution that could result if securities or incremental shares arising out of the Company's stock-based compensation plans were exercised or converted into common stock. Diluted earnings per common share assumes the exercise of stock options using the treasury stock method.

The following table is a reconciliation of the weighted-average amounts used in calculating (loss) earnings per share for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

(Amounts in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Basic common shares outstanding	62.1	63.6	62.1	67.6
Shares related to stock options and restricted stock units	—	0.2	—	0.2
Diluted common shares outstanding	62.1	63.8	62.1	67.8

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Potential common shares are excluded from the computation of diluted (loss) earnings per common share when the effect would be anti-dilutive. All potential common shares are anti-dilutive in periods of net loss available to common stockholders. Stock options are anti-dilutive when the exercise price of these instruments is greater than the average market price of the Company's common stock for the period. The following table summarizes the weighted-average potential common shares excluded from diluted (loss) earnings per common share, as their effect would be anti-dilutive, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

(Amounts in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Shares related to stock options	3.5	4.3	3.6	4.3
Shares related to restricted stock units	4.3	1.8	3.5	1.5
Shares excluded from the computation	7.8	6.1	7.1	5.8

Note 14 — Segment Information

The Company's reporting segments are primarily organized based on the nature of products and services offered and the type of consumer served. The Company has two reporting segments: Global Funds Transfer and Financial Paper Products. The Global Funds Transfer segment provides global money transfer services in more than 200 countries and territories. The Global Funds Transfer segment also provides bill payment services to consumers through substantially all of our money transfer agent and Company-operated locations in the U.S., Canada, Puerto Rico, and at certain agent locations in select Caribbean and European countries. The Financial Paper Products segment provides money orders to consumers through retail and financial institution locations in the U.S. and Puerto Rico, and provides official check services to financial institutions in the U.S. One of the Company's agents for both the Global Funds Transfer segment and the Financial Paper Products segment accounted for 19 percent and 23 percent of total revenue for the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively, and 20 percent and 25 percent of total revenue for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Excluded from the segments' operating income are interest and other expenses related to our credit agreement, certain pension and benefit obligation expenses, director deferred compensation plan expenses, executive severance and related costs and certain legal and corporate costs not related to the performance of the segments. Segment pre-tax operating income and segment operating margin are used to review segment performance and to allocate resources.

The following table is a summary of the total revenue by segment for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

(Amounts in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Global Funds Transfer revenue:				
Money transfer revenue	\$316.6	\$328.3	\$603.4	\$654.4
Bill payment revenue	24.1	24.5	49.6	50.1
Total Global Funds Transfer revenue	340.7	352.8	653.0	704.5
Financial Paper Products revenue:				
Money order revenue	12.8	13.3	25.9	27.7
Official check revenue	5.3	6.3	10.5	15.1
Total Financial Paper Products revenue	18.1	19.6	36.4	42.8
Total revenue	\$358.8	\$372.4	\$689.4	\$747.3

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The following table is a summary of the operating (loss) income by segment and detail of the (loss) income before income taxes for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(Amounts in millions)	2015	2014	2015	2014
Global Funds Transfer operating income	\$0.4	\$19.5	\$0.6	\$51.0
Financial Paper Products operating income	4.0	6.1	9.4	15.9
Total segment operating income	4.4	25.6	10.0	66.9
Other operating loss	(20.1)	) (4.5	) (24.0	) (8.8
Total operating (loss) income	(15.7)	) 21.1	(14.0)	) 58.1
Securities settlements	—	(22.4	) —	(22.4
Interest expense	11.4	11.4	22.5	21.1
(Loss) income before income taxes	\$(27.1)	) \$32.1	\$(36.5)	) \$59.4

The following table sets forth the assets by segment as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

(Amounts in millions)	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Global Funds Transfer	\$1,988.9	\$1,858.3
Financial Paper Products	2,335.6	2,464.5
Other	140.1	319.4
Total assets	\$4,464.6	\$4,642.2

Note 15 — Condensed Consolidating Financial Statements

In the event the Company offers debt securities pursuant to an effective registration statement on Form S-3, these debt securities may be guaranteed by certain of its subsidiaries. Accordingly, the Company is providing condensed consolidating financial information in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") Regulation S-X Rule 3-10, Financial Statements of Guarantors and Issuers of Guaranteed Securities Registered or Being Registered. If the Company issues debt securities, the following 100 percent directly or indirectly owned subsidiaries could fully and unconditionally guarantee the debt securities on a joint and several basis: MoneyGram Payment Systems Worldwide, Inc.; MoneyGram Payment Systems, Inc.; and MoneyGram of New York LLC (collectively, the "Guarantors").

The following information represents condensed, consolidating Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, along with condensed, consolidating Statements of Operations and Statements of Cash Flows for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014. The condensed, consolidating financial information presents financial information in separate columns for MoneyGram International, Inc. on a Parent-only basis carrying its investment in subsidiaries under the equity method; Guarantors on a combined basis, carrying investments in subsidiaries that are not expected to guarantee the debt (collectively, the "Non-Guarantors") under the equity method; Non-Guarantors on a combined basis; and eliminating entries. The eliminating entries primarily reflect intercompany transactions, such as accounts receivable and payable, fee revenue and commissions expense and the elimination of equity investments and income in subsidiaries.

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MONEYGRAM INTERNATIONAL, INC.
CONDENSED, CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEETS
AS OF JUNE 30, 2015

(Amounts in millions)	Parent	Subsidiary Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$2.1	\$75.1	\$ 51.4	\$—	\$128.6
Settlement assets	—	3,378.8	95.6	—	3,474.4
Property and equipment, net	—	171.6	20.4	—	192.0
Goodwill	—	315.3	127.2	—	442.5
Other assets	16.9	218.7	40.1	(48.6)	227.1
Equity investments in subsidiaries	16.4	207.7	—	(224.1)	—
Intercompany receivables	697.2	6.8	7.4	(711.4)	—
Total assets	\$732.6	\$4,374.0	\$ 342.1	\$(984.1)	\$4,464.6
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT) EQUITY					
Payment service obligations	\$—	\$3,426.5	\$ 47.9	\$—	\$3,474.4
Debt	958.5	—	—	—	958.5
Pension and other postretirement benefits	—	111.4	—	—	111.4
Accounts payable and other liabilities	22.8	115.4	79.4	(48.6)	169.0
Intercompany liabilities	—	704.3	7.1	(711.4)	—
Total liabilities	981.3	4,357.6	134.4	(760.0)	4,713.3
Total stockholders' (deficit) equity	(248.7)	16.4	207.7	(224.1)	(248.7)
Total liabilities and stockholders' (deficit) equity	\$732.6	\$4,374.0	\$ 342.1	\$(984.1)	\$4,464.6

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MONEYGRAM INTERNATIONAL, INC.
CONDENSED, CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEETS
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2014

(Amounts in millions)	Parent	Subsidiary Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$2.1	\$92.0	\$ 156.5	\$—	\$250.6
Settlement assets	—	3,494.4	39.2	—	3,533.6
Property and equipment, net	—	143.3	22.3	—	165.6
Goodwill	—	315.3	127.2	—	442.5
Other assets	22.4	253.3	36.4	(62.2)	249.9
Equity investments in subsidiaries	102.2	206.2	—	(308.4)	—
Intercompany receivables	692.4	51.5	—	(743.9)	—
Total assets	\$819.1	\$4,556.0	\$ 381.6	\$(1,114.5)	\$4,642.2
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' (DEFICIT) EQUITY					
Payment service obligations	\$—	\$3,500.4	\$ 33.2	\$—	\$3,533.6
Debt	963.5	—	—	—	963.5
Pension and other postretirement benefits	—	125.7	—	—	125.7
Accounts payable and other liabilities	38.3	128.0	98.0	(62.2)	202.1
Intercompany liabilities	—	699.7	44.2	(743.9)	—
Total liabilities	1,001.8	4,453.8	175.4	(806.1)	4,824.9
Total stockholders' (deficit) equity	(182.7)	102.2	206.2	(308.4)	(182.7)
Total liabilities and stockholders' (deficit) equity	\$819.1	\$4,556.0	\$ 381.6	\$(1,114.5)	\$4,642.2

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MONEYGRAM INTERNATIONAL, INC.
CONDENSED, CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(Amounts in millions)	Parent	Subsidiary Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
REVENUE					
Fee and other revenue	\$—	\$380.9	\$ 119.6	\$(144.5)	\$356.0
Investment revenue	—	2.7	0.1	—	2.8
Total revenue	—	383.6	119.7	(144.5)	358.8
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Fee and other commissions expense	—	159.6	80.7	(77.1)	163.2
Investment commissions expense	—	0.2	—	—	0.2
Total commissions expense	—	159.8	80.7	(77.1)	163.4
Compensation and benefits	—	64.9	22.9	—	87.8
Transaction and operations support	0.5	143.7	13.5	(67.4)	90.3
Occupancy, equipment and supplies	—	20.7	4.0	(8.9)	15.8
Depreciation and amortization	—	13.9	3.3	—	17.2
Total operating expenses	0.5	403.0	124.4	(153.4)	374.5
OPERATING (LOSS) INCOME	(0.5)	(19.4)	(4.7)	8.9	(15.7)
OTHER EXPENSE (INCOME)					
Interest expense	11.4	—	—	—	11.4
Other income	—	—	(8.9)	8.9	—
Total other expense (income)	11.4	—	(8.9)	8.9	11.4
(Loss) income before income taxes	(11.9)	(19.4)	4.2	—	(27.1)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(4.0)	(10.8)	0.1	—	(14.7)
(Loss) income after income taxes	(7.9)	(8.6)	4.1	—	(12.4)
Equity (loss) income in subsidiaries	(4.5)	4.1	—	0.4	—
NET (LOSS) INCOME	(12.4)	(4.5)	4.1	0.4	(12.4)
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	20.7	20.7	3.7	(24.4)	20.7
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	\$8.3	\$16.2	\$ 7.8	\$(24.0)	\$8.3

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MONEYGRAM INTERNATIONAL, INC.
CONDENSED, CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(Amounts in millions)	Parent	Subsidiary Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
REVENUE					
Fee and other revenue	\$—	\$673.7	\$ 215.3	\$(205.3)	\$683.7
Investment revenue	—	5.6	0.1	—	5.7
Total revenue	—	679.3	215.4	(205.3)	689.4
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Fee and other commissions expense	—	307.6	122.6	(113.6)	316.6
Investment commissions expense	—	0.3	—	—	0.3
Total commissions expense	—	307.9	122.6	(113.6)	316.9
Compensation and benefits	—	113.5	49.0	—	162.5
Transaction and operations support	0.8	222.7	28.9	(91.7)	160.7
Occupancy, equipment and supplies	—	31.9	8.3	(8.9)	31.3
Depreciation and amortization	—	25.8	6.2	—	32.0
Total operating expenses	0.8	701.8	215.0	(214.2)	703.4
OPERATING (LOSS) INCOME	(0.8)	(22.5)	0.4	8.9	(14.0)
OTHER EXPENSE (INCOME)					
Interest expense	22.5	—	—	—	22.5
Other income	—	—	(8.9)	8.9	—
Total other expense (income)	22.5	—	(8.9)	8.9	22.5
(Loss) income before income taxes	(23.3)	(22.5)	9.3	—	(36.5)
Income tax (benefit) expense	(8.0)	55.3	0.6	—	47.9
(Loss) income after income taxes	(15.3)	(77.8)	8.7	—	(84.4)
Equity (loss) income in subsidiaries	(69.1)	8.7	—	60.4	—
NET (LOSS) INCOME	(84.4)	(69.1)	8.7	60.4	(84.4)
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	10.1	10.1	(10.9)	0.8	10.1
COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME	\$(74.3)	\$(59.0)	\$ (2.2)	\$61.2	\$(74.3)

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MONEYGRAM INTERNATIONAL, INC.
CONDENSED, CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

(Amounts in millions)	Parent	Subsidiary Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
REVENUE					
Fee and other revenue	\$—	\$381.9	\$ 84.3	\$(97.4)	) \$368.8
Investment revenue	—	3.5	0.1	—	3.6
Total revenue	—	385.4	84.4	(97.4)	) 372.4
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Fee and other commissions expense	—	183.5	50.3	(62.2)	) 171.6
Investment commissions expense	—	0.1	—	—	0.1
Total commissions expense	—	183.6	50.3	(62.2)	) 171.7
Compensation and benefits	—	54.8	20.2	—	75.0
Transaction and operations support	0.7	101.6	10.2	(35.2)	) 77.3
Occupancy, equipment and supplies	—	9.8	3.9	—	13.7
Depreciation and amortization	—	10.2	3.4	—	13.6
Total operating expenses	0.7	360.0	88.0	(97.4)	) 351.3
OPERATING (LOSS) INCOME	(0.7)	) 25.4	(3.6)	) —	21.1
OTHER EXPENSE (INCOME)					
Interest expense	11.4	—	—	—	11.4
Securities settlements	—	(22.4)	) —	—	(22.4)
Total other expense (income)	11.4	(22.4)	) —	—	(11.0)
(Loss) income before income taxes	(12.1)	) 47.8	(3.6)	) —	32.1
Income tax (benefit) expense	(4.1)	) 10.6	—	—	6.5
(Loss) income after income taxes	(8.0)	) 37.2	(3.6)	) —	25.6
Equity income (loss) in subsidiaries	33.6	(3.6)	) —	(30.0)	) —
NET INCOME (LOSS)	25.6	33.6	(3.6)	) (30.0)	) 25.6
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME	(0.4)	) (0.4)	) (2.6)	) 3.0	(0.4)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	\$25.2	\$33.2	\$ (6.2)	) \$(27.0)	) \$25.2

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MONEYGRAM INTERNATIONAL, INC.

CONDENSED, CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

(Amounts in millions)	Parent	Subsidiary Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
REVENUE					
Fee and other revenue	\$—	\$787.4	\$ 159.6	\$(210.5)	) \$736.5
Investment revenue	—	10.7	0.1	—	10.8
Total revenue	—	798.1	159.7	(210.5)	) 747.3
OPERATING EXPENSES					
Fee and other commissions expense	—	392.3	93.7	(143.5)	) 342.5
Investment commissions expense	—	0.2	—	—	0.2
Total commissions expense	—	392.5	93.7	(143.5)	) 342.7
Compensation and benefits	—	107.5	37.2	—	144.7
Transaction and operations support	2.7	189.4	23.5	(67.0)	) 148.6
Occupancy, equipment and supplies	—	19.2	7.3	—	26.5
Depreciation and amortization	—	19.8	6.9	—	26.7
Total operating expenses	2.7	728.4	168.6	(210.5)	) 689.2
OPERATING (LOSS) INCOME	(2.7	) 69.7	(8.9	) —	58.1
OTHER EXPENSE (INCOME)					
Interest expense	21.1	—	—	—	21.1
Securities settlements	—	(22.4	) —	—	(22.4
Total other expense (income)	21.1	(22.4	) —	—	(1.3
(Loss) income before income taxes	(23.8	) 92.1	(8.9	) —	59.4
Income tax (benefit) expense	(8.2	) 3.0	—	—	(5.2
(Loss) income after income taxes	(15.6	) 89.1	(8.9	) —	64.6
Equity income (loss) in subsidiaries	80.2	(8.9	) —	(71.3	) —
NET INCOME (LOSS)	64.6	80.2	(8.9	) (71.3	) 64.6
TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) INCOME	(4.8	) (4.8	) (1.7	) 6.5	(4.8
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	\$59.8	\$75.4	\$ (10.6	) \$(64.8	) \$59.8

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MONEYGRAM INTERNATIONAL, INC.
CONDENSED, CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(Amounts in millions)	Parent	Subsidiary Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
NET CASH (USED IN) PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$9.9	\$(32.2	) \$ 11.0	\$—	\$(11.3)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:					
Purchases of property and equipment	—	(28.0	) (4.8	) —	(32.8)
Dividend from subsidiary	0.1	—	—	(0.1	) —
Intercompany financing	(7.5	) 1.2	—	6.3	—
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(7.4	) (26.8	) (4.8	) 6.2	(32.8)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Principal payments on debt	(2.5	) —	—	—	(2.5)
Dividend to parent	—	(0.1	) —	0.1	—
Intercompany financings	—	7.5	(1.2	) (6.3	) —
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(2.5	) 7.4	(1.2	) (6.2	) (2.5)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	—	(51.6	) 5.0	—	(46.6)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—Beginning of period	2.1	126.7	46.4	—	175.2
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—End of period	\$2.1	\$75.1	\$ 51.4	\$—	\$128.6

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MONEYGRAM INTERNATIONAL, INC.
CONDENSED, CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

(Amounts in millions)	Parent	Subsidiary Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated	
NET CASH (USED IN) PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$(6.6	) \$22.1	\$ 36.9	\$—	\$52.4	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:						
Purchases of property and equipment	—	(9.3	) (13.1	) —	(22.4	)
Proceeds from disposal of assets	—	0.2	—	—	0.2	
Dividend from subsidiary	13.1	—	—	(13.1	) —	
Intercompany financing	4.3	—	—	(4.3	) —	
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	17.4	(9.1	) (13.1	) (17.4	) (22.2	)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:						
Proceeds from issuance of debt	129.8	—	—	—	129.8	
Stock repurchase	(133.0	) —	—	—	(133.0	)
Transaction costs for issuance and amendment of debt	(5.1	) —	—	—	(5.1	)
Principal payments on debt	(2.4	) —	—	—	(2.4	)
Dividend to parent	—	(13.1	) —	13.1	—	
Intercompany financing	—	(4.3	) —	4.3	—	
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(10.7	) (17.4	) —	17.4	(10.7	)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	0.1	(4.4	) 23.8	—	19.5	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—Beginning of period	2.0	258.2	69.4	—	329.6	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—End of period	\$2.1	\$253.8	\$ 93.2	\$—	\$349.1	

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MONEYGRAM INTERNATIONAL, INC.
CONDENSED, CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2015

(Amounts in millions)	Parent	Subsidiary Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated
NET CASH (USED IN) PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$(3.2	) \$0.7	\$ (54.8	) \$—	\$(57.3)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:					
Purchases of property and equipment	—	(53.9	) (5.8	) —	(59.7)
Dividend from subsidiary	13.0	—	—	(13.0	) —
Intercompany financing	(4.8	) 44.5	—	(39.7	) —
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	8.2	(9.4	) (5.8	) (52.7	) (59.7)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:					
Principal payments on debt	(5.0	) —	—	—	(5.0)
Dividend to parent	—	(13.0	) —	13.0	—
Intercompany financings	—	4.8	(44.5	) 39.7	—
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(5.0	) (8.2	) (44.5	) 52.7	(5.0)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	—	(16.9	) (105.1	) —	(122.0)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—Beginning of period	2.1	92.0	156.5	—	250.6
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—End of period	\$2.1	\$75.1	\$ 51.4	\$—	\$128.6

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MONEYGRAM INTERNATIONAL, INC.
CONDENSED, CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2014

(Amounts in millions)	Parent	Subsidiary Guarantors	Non-Guarantors	Eliminations	Consolidated	
NET CASH (USED IN) PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	\$(20.8	) \$88.7	\$ 14.1	\$—	\$82.0	
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:						
Purchases of property and equipment	—	(26.4	) (13.1	) —	(39.5	)
Proceeds from disposal of assets	—	0.2	—	—	0.2	
Dividend from subsidiary	24.4	—	—	(24.4	) —	
Intercompany financing	9.2	—	—	(9.2	) —	
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	33.6	(26.2	) (13.1	) (33.6	) (39.3	)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:						
Proceeds from issuance of debt	129.8	—	—	—	129.8	
Stock repurchase	(133.0	) —	—	—	(133.0	)
Transaction costs for issuance and amendment of debt	(5.1	) —	—	—	(5.1	)
Payment on debt	(4.5	) —	—	—	(4.5	)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	0.4	—	—	—	0.4	
Dividend to parent	—	(24.4	) —	24.4	—	
Intercompany financing	—	(9.2	) —	9.2	—	
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(12.4	) (33.6	) —	33.6	(12.4	)
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	0.4	28.9	1.0	—	30.3	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—Beginning of period	1.7	224.9	92.2	—	318.8	
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS—End of period	\$2.1	\$253.8	\$ 93.2	\$—	\$349.1	

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The purpose of this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, or MD&A, is to provide an understanding of MoneyGram International, Inc.'s ("MoneyGram," the "Company," "we," "us" and "our") financial condition, results of operations and cash flows by focusing on changes in certain key measures. This MD&A is provided as a supplement to, and should be read in conjunction with, our Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes. This discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. MoneyGram's actual results could differ materially from those anticipated due to various factors discussed below under "Cautionary Statements Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" and elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

The comparisons presented in this MD&A refer to the same period in the prior year, unless otherwise noted. This MD&A is organized in the following sections:

Overview

Results of Operations

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Critical Accounting Policies

Cautionary Statements Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

OVERVIEW

MoneyGram is a global provider of innovative money transfer services and is recognized worldwide as a financial connection to friends and family. Whether online, or through a mobile device, at a kiosk or in a local store, we connect consumers any way that is convenient for them. We also provide bill payment services, issue money orders and process official checks in the U.S and in select countries around the world. We primarily offer services through third-party agents, including retail chains, independent retailers, post offices and other financial institutions. We also offer self-service solutions such as moneygram.com, mobile, account deposit and kiosk-based services. We have Company-operated retail locations in the U.S. and Western Europe.

Our global money transfer services are our primary revenue driver, accounting for 88 percent of total revenue for both the three and six months ended June 30, 2015. The market for money transfer services remains very competitive, consisting of a small number of large competitors and a large number of small, niche competitors. We are the second largest money transfer company in the world (based on total face value of remittances in 2014) and we will continue to encounter competition from new technologies that allow consumers to send and receive money in a variety of ways. We manage our revenue and related commission expenses through two reporting segments: Global Funds Transfer and Financial Paper Products. The Global Funds Transfer segment provides global money transfer services in approximately 353,000 agent locations in more than 200 countries and territories. The Global Funds Transfer segment also provides bill payment services to consumers through substantially all of our money transfer agent and Company-operated locations in the U.S., Canada, Puerto Rico, at certain agent locations in select Caribbean and European countries and through self-service solutions. The Financial Paper Products segment provides money order services to consumers through our retail and financial institution locations in the U.S. and Puerto Rico, and provides official check services to financial institutions in the U.S. The "Other" segment contains corporate items. Our sales efforts are organized based on the nature of the products and services offered. Operating expenses are analyzed on the functional nature of the expense.

Business Environment and Trends

Our financial results reflect the impact from two full quarters of the Company's lower U.S. to U.S. pricing, a competitive product in the U.S. to U.S. corridor and the strengthening of the U.S. dollar, which negatively impacted revenue and cash flow in the three and six months ended June 30, 2015. However, the growth in the U.S. Outbound and Non U.S. corridors along with the continued growth of the self-service channel have partially offset this impact. On April 17, 2014, Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. ("Walmart") announced the launch of the Walmart white label money transfer service, a program operated by a competitor of MoneyGram, that allows consumers to transfer money between its U.S. store locations. This program limits consumers to transferring \$900 per transaction. The Company's U.S. to U.S. transactions originated at Walmart declined 45 percent and 52 percent for the three and six months ended June 30,

2015.

We generally compete for money transfer consumers on the basis of trust, convenience, availability of outlets, price, technology and brand recognition. We are monitoring consumer behavior to ensure that we maintain a transaction growth trend. Pricing actions from our competitors may result in pricing changes for our products and services. On October 31, 2014, we introduced lower prices for our money transfer product in the U.S. to U.S. market and, as a result, have seen improvements including a reduction in the decline of transactions over \$50 and an increase in average face value per transaction.

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On an ongoing basis we see a trend among state, federal and international regulators towards enhanced scrutiny of anti-money laundering compliance programs, as well as consumer fraud prevention and education. Compliance with laws and regulations is a highly complex and integral part of our day-to-day operations, thus we have continued to increase our compliance personnel headcount and make investments in our compliance-related technology and infrastructure. In the first quarter of 2013, a compliance monitor was selected pursuant to a requirement of our settlement with the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Middle District of Pennsylvania ("MDPA") and the Asset Forfeiture and Money Laundering Section of the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice ("U.S. DOJ"). We have received two annual reports from the compliance monitor, which have resulted in us continuing to make investments in various areas of our compliance systems and operations. We incurred \$2.8 million and \$4.7 million of expense directly related to the compliance monitor for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively.

2015 Events

Global Transformation Program — In the first quarter of 2014, the Company announced the implementation of the 2014 Global Transformation Program, which consists of three key components: reorganization and restructuring, compliance enhancement and a focus on self-service revenue.

Our reorganization and restructuring activities are centered around facilities and headcount rationalization, system efficiencies and headcount right-shoring and outsourcing. The Company projects that these activities will be concluded at or near the end of the 2015 fiscal year. The following figures include Company estimates and are subject to change as the global transformation program continues to be implemented. The Company is estimating it will incur \$45 million in cash outlays through 2015 and generate an annual estimated pre-tax savings of \$25 million exiting fiscal year 2015. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, the Company recorded total reorganization and restructuring expenses of \$4.6 million and \$14.5 million, respectively.

Our compliance enhancement program is focused on improving our services for the consumers and completing the programs recommended in adherence with our settlement with the MDPA and U.S. DOJ. The Company estimates an additional cost of \$25 million to \$35 million to complete the compliance enhancement program in 2016. We incurred \$10.2 million and \$15.7 million of compliance enhancement program expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively.

We believe that our investment in innovative products and services, particularly self-service solutions such as moneygram.com, mobile, account deposit and kiosk-based services, positions the Company to enhance revenue growth and diversify our product offerings. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, the money transfer fee and other revenue from the self-service channel grew 58 percent and 52 percent, respectively, from the same period in 2014 and accounted for \$37.0 million and \$68.6 million, or 12 percent and 11 percent, of total money transfer fee and other revenue, respectively.

Financial Measures and Key Metrics

This Form 10-Q includes financial information prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. ("GAAP") as well as certain non-GAAP financial measures that we use to assess our overall performance. **GAAP Measures** — We utilize certain financial measures prepared in accordance with GAAP to assess the Company's overall performance. These measures include, but are not limited to: fee and other revenue, fee and other commission expense, fee and other revenue less commissions, operating income and operating margin. Due to our regulatory capital requirements, we deem certain payment service assets as settlement assets. Settlement assets represent funds received or to be received from agents for unsettled money transfers, money orders and customer payments. Settlement assets include settlement cash and cash equivalents, receivables, net, interest-bearing investments and available-for-sale investments. See Note 1 — Description of the Business and Basis of Presentation of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional disclosure.

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Non-GAAP Measures — Generally, a non-GAAP financial measure is a numerical measure of financial performance, financial position or cash flows that excludes (or includes) amounts that are included in (or excluded from) the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP. The non-GAAP financial measures should be viewed as a supplement to, and not a substitute for, financial measures presented in accordance with GAAP. We strongly encourage investors and stockholders to review our financial statements and publicly-filed reports in their entirety and not to rely on any single financial measure. While we believe that these metrics enhance investors' understanding of our business, these metrics are not necessarily comparable with similarly named metrics of other companies. The following non-GAAP financial measures include:

EBITDA (Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, including agent signing bonus amortization)

Adjusted EBITDA (EBITDA adjusted for certain significant items) — Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect cash requirements necessary to service interest or principal payments on our indebtedness or tax payments that may represent a reduction in cash available.

Adjusted Free Cash Flow (Adjusted EBITDA less cash interest, cash taxes, cash payments for capital expenditures and cash payments for agent signing bonuses) — Adjusted Free Cash Flow does not reflect cash payments related to the adjustment of certain significant items in Adjusted EBITDA.

Constant Currency — Constant currency metrics assume that amounts denominated in foreign currencies are translated to the U.S. dollar at rates consistent with those in the prior year.

We believe that these non-GAAP financial measures provide useful information to investors because they are an indicator of the strength and performance of ongoing business operations. These calculations are commonly used as a basis for investors, analysts and other interested parties to evaluate and compare the operating performance and value of companies within our industry. EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted Free Cash Flow and constant currency figures are financial and performance measures used by management in reviewing results of operations, forecasting, allocating resources or establishing employee incentive programs. Although we believe the above non-GAAP financial measures enhance investors' understanding of its business and performance, these non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered in isolation or as substitutes for the accompanying GAAP financial measures. Since these are non-GAAP measures, the Company believes it is more appropriate to disclose these metrics after discussion and analysis of the GAAP financial measures.

Non-Financial Measures

We also use certain non-financial measures to assess our overall performance. These measures include, but are not limited to, transaction growth and money transfer agent base.

The Company utilizes specific terms as related to our business throughout this document, including the following:

Corridor — With regard to a money transfer transaction, the originating "send" location and the designated "receive" location are referred to as a corridor.

Corridor mix — The relative impact of increases or decreases in money transfer transactions in each available corridor versus the comparative prior period.

Face value — The principal amount of each completed transaction, excluding any fees related to the transaction.

Foreign currency — The impact of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations is typically calculated as the difference between current period activity translated using the current period's currency exchange rates and the comparable prior-year period's currency exchange rates. We use this method to calculate the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates on revenues and commissions and for all countries where the functional currency is not the U.S. dollar.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table presents the year over year results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		% Change	Six Months Ended June 30,		% Change
(Dollars in millions)	2015	2014		2015	2014	
REVENUE						
Fee and other revenue	\$356.0	\$368.8	(3)%	\$683.7	\$736.5	(7)%
Investment revenue	2.8	3.6	(22)%	5.7	10.8	(47)%
Total revenue	358.8	372.4	(4)%	689.4	747.3	(8)%
OPERATING EXPENSES						
Fee and other commissions expense	163.2	171.6	(5)%	316.6	342.5	(8)%
Investment commissions expense	0.2	0.1	100 %	0.3	0.2	50 %
Total commissions expense	163.4	171.7	(5)%	316.9	342.7	(8)%
Compensation and benefits	87.8	75.0	17 %	162.5	144.7	12 %
Transaction and operations support	90.3	77.3	17 %	160.7	148.6	8 %
Occupancy, equipment and supplies	15.8	13.7	15 %	31.3	26.5	18 %
Depreciation and amortization	17.2	13.6	26 %	32.0	26.7	20 %
Total operating expenses	374.5	351.3	7 %	703.4	689.2	2 %
OPERATING (LOSS) INCOME	(15.7)	21.1	NM	(14.0)	58.1	NM
OTHER EXPENSE						
Net securities gains	—	(22.4)	(100)%	—	(22.4)	(100)%
Interest expense	11.4	11.4	— %	22.5	21.1	7 %
Total other expense (income)	11.4	(11.0)	NM	22.5	(1.3)	NM
(Loss) income before income taxes	(27.1)	32.1	NM	(36.5)	59.4	NM
Income tax (benefit) expense	(14.7)	6.5	NM	47.9	(5.2)	NM
NET (LOSS) INCOME	\$(12.4)	\$25.6	NM	\$(84.4)	\$64.6	NM
NM=Not meaningful						

NM=Not meaningful

Global Funds Transfer

The following discussion provides a summary of fee and other revenue and fee and other commissions expense for the Global Funds Transfer segment for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014. Investment revenue is not included in the analysis below. For further detail, see Investment Revenue Analysis.

(Dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		% Change	Six Months Ended June 30,		% Change
	2015	2014		2015	2014	
Money transfer fee and other revenue	\$316.5	\$328.2	(4)%	\$603.3	\$654.3	(8)%
Bill payment fee and other revenue	24.1	24.5	(2)%	49.6	50.1	(1)%
Global Funds Transfer fee and other revenue	\$340.6	\$352.7	(3)%	\$652.9	\$704.4	(7)%
Fee and other commissions expense	\$163.2	\$171.5	(5)%	\$316.5	\$342.2	(8)%

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Money Transfer Fee and Other Revenue

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, the decrease in money transfer fee and other revenue was primarily driven by unfavorable foreign currency exchange rates due to fluctuations in the Euro and the British Pound as well as the pricing actions introduced in October 2014 in the U.S. to U.S. corridor offset by increases in money transfer volumes. The following table details the changes in money transfer fee and other revenue from 2014 to 2015, for the three and six months ended June 30:

(Amounts in millions)	Three Months Ended	Six Months Ended
For the period ended June 30, 2014	\$328.2	\$654.3
Change resulting from:		
Money transfer volume	18.7	17.7
Foreign currency exchange rate	(18.4)	(33.5)
Average face value per transaction and pricing	(10.5)	(29.3)
Corridor mix	(3.2)	(7.0)
Other	1.7	1.1
For the period ended June 30, 2015	\$316.5	\$603.3

Money Transfer Transactions

The following table displays the percentage distribution of total money transfer transactions by geographic location (the region originating the transaction) for the three and six months ended June 30:

	Three Months Ended June 30		Six Months Ended June 30	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
U.S. to U.S.	17 %	23 %	18 %	26 %
U.S. Outbound	43 %	41 %	43 %	39 %
Non-U.S.	40 %	36 %	39 %	35 %

The following table displays year over year money transfer transaction growth by geographic location (the region originating the transaction) for the three and six months ended June 30:

	Three Months Ended June 30 2015 vs 2014	Six Months Ended June 30 2015 vs 2014
Total transactions	6%	3%
U.S. to U.S.	(22)%	(29)%
U.S. Outbound	13%	12%
Non-U.S.	16%	15%

For the three months ended June 30, 2015, the U.S. Outbound corridors generated 13 percent transaction growth while accounting for 43 percent of our total money transfer transactions. The success in the U.S. Outbound corridor was primarily driven by sends to Latin America and Africa. Sends to Africa increased 22 percent over the prior year and Latin America had transaction growth of 12 percent. Non-U.S. transactions generated 16 percent transaction growth and accounted for 40 percent of total money transfer transactions. The growth was primarily driven by the Middle East, Africa and the UK. The U.S. to U.S. corridor declined 22 percent and accounted for 17 percent of total money transfer transactions. The decline was primarily driven by a 45 percent decline in Walmart U.S. to U.S. transactions, partially offset by six percent growth in U.S. to U.S. transactions excluding transactions originating at Walmart. For the six months ended June 30, 2015, the U.S. Outbound corridors generated 12 percent transaction growth while accounting for 43 percent of our total money transfer transactions. The growth in the U.S. Outbound corridor was primarily driven by sends to Latin America and Africa. Latin America had transaction growth of 12 percent and sends to Africa increased 20 percent over the prior year. Non-U.S. transactions generated 15 percent transaction growth and accounted for 39 percent of total money transfer transactions. The growth was primarily driven by the Middle East and Western Europe regions. The U.S. to U.S. corridor declined 29 percent and accounted for 18 percent of total money transfer transactions. The decline was primarily driven by a 52 percent decline in Walmart U.S. to U.S.

transactions, partially offset by five percent growth in U.S. to U.S. transactions excluding transactions originating at Walmart.

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Table of Contents**Bill Payment Fee and Other Revenue**

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, bill payment fee and other revenue decreased by \$0.4 million and \$0.5 million, respectively, as a result of lower average fees resulting from shifts in industry mix, partially offset by transaction growth of one percent and two percent for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively. The impact of changes in industry mix reflects our continued growth in new emerging verticals that generate a lower fee per transaction than our traditional verticals.

Fee and Other Commissions Expense

The following table details the changes in fee and other commissions for the Global Funds Transfer segment from 2014 to 2015, for the three and six months ended June 30:

(Amounts in millions)	Three Months Ended	Six Months Ended
For the period ended June 30, 2014	\$171.5	\$342.2
Change resulting from:		
Foreign currency exchange rate	(8.7)	(15.9)
Money transfer corridor and agent mix	(5.2)	(8.0)
Bill payment revenue and commission rates	(0.6)	(0.9)
Signing bonuses	3.2	7.1
Money transfer revenue	3.0	(8.0)
For the period ended June 30, 2015	\$163.2	\$316.5

For the three months ended June 30, 2015, fee and other commissions expense decreased 5 percent, or \$8.3 million.

The decrease in commission expense was primarily driven by the movement in foreign currency exchange rates and changes in money transfer corridor and agent mix, partially offset by increased signing bonus amortization from our agent expansion and retention efforts. Fee and other commissions expense as a percentage of fee and other revenue decreased to 47.9 percent for the three months ended June 30, 2015, from 48.6 percent for the same period in 2014.

For the six months ended June 30, 2015, fee and other commissions expense decreased 8 percent, or \$25.7 million.

The decrease in commission expense was primarily driven by the movement in foreign currency exchange rates, changes in money transfer corridor and agent mix and the decrease in money transfer revenue, partially offset by increased signing bonus amortization from our agent expansion and retention efforts. Fee and other commissions expense as a percentage of fee and other revenue decreased to 48.5 percent for the six months ended June 30, 2015, from 48.6 percent for the same period in 2014.

Financial Paper Products

The following discussion provides a summary of fee and other revenue and fee and other commissions expense for the Financial Paper Product segment for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014. Investment revenue and investment commissions expense is not included in the analysis below. For further detail, see Investment Revenue Analysis.

(Dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		% Change	Six Months Ended June 30,		% Change
	2015	2014		2015	2014	
Money order fee and other revenue	\$12.1	\$12.3	(2)%	\$24.3	\$24.6	(1)%
Official check fee and other revenue	3.3	3.8	(13)%	6.5	7.5	(13)%
Financial Paper Product fee and other revenue	\$15.4	\$16.1	(4)%	\$30.8	\$32.1	(4)%
Fee and other commissions expense	\$0.1	\$0.1	—%	\$0.2	\$0.3	(33)%

For each of the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, money order fee and other revenue decreased due to transaction declines of seven percent attributed to the attrition of agents and the migration by consumers to other payment methods. Similarly, official check fee and other revenue decreased \$0.5 million, or 13 percent, and \$1.0 million, or 13 percent, respectively, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 when compared to the same period in 2014.

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Investment Revenue Analysis

The following discussion provides a summary of the Company's investment revenue and investment commissions expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

(Dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		% Change	Six Months Ended June 30,		% Change
	2015	2014		2015	2014	
Investment revenue	\$2.8	\$3.6	(22)%	\$5.7	\$10.8	(47)%
Investment commissions expense ⁽¹⁾	0.2	0.1	100 %	0.3	0.2	50 %

⁽¹⁾Commissions are generated from the average outstanding cash balances of official checks sold.

Investment Revenue

Investment revenue consists primarily of interest income generated through the investment of cash balances received from the sale of official checks and money orders. These cash balances are available to us for investment until the payment instrument is cleared. Investment revenue varies depending on the level of investment balances and the yield on our investments.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, investment revenue decreased \$0.8 million, or 22 percent, and \$5.1 million, or 47 percent, respectively, when compared to the same periods in 2014. The decline is primarily due to one-time returns on legacy investments in 2014 and lower average investment balances in 2015.

Investment Commissions Expense

Investment commissions expense consists of amounts paid to financial institution official check customers based on short-term interest rate indices multiplied by the average outstanding cash balances of official checks sold by that financial institution. For each of the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, investment commissions expenses increased by \$0.1 million, when compared to the same periods in 2014.

Operating Expenses

The following table is a summary of the operating expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

(Dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30, 2015		Three Months Ended June 30, 2014	
	Dollars	Percent of Total Revenue	Dollars	Percent of Total Revenue
Compensation and benefits	\$87.8	24 %	\$75.0	20 %
Transaction and operations support	90.3	25 %	77.3	21 %
Occupancy, equipment and supplies	15.8	4 %	13.7	4 %
Depreciation and amortization	17.2	5 %	13.6	4 %
Total operating expenses	\$211.1	59 %	\$179.6	48 %

For the three months ended June 30, 2015, total operating expenses as a percentage of total revenue was 59 percent, an increase from 48 percent for the same period in 2014, primarily due to the pension settlement charges related to the voluntary pension buyout included in "Compensation and benefits" as well as the decline in total revenue compared to the prior period.

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The following table is a summary of the operating expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

(Dollars in millions)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2015			Six Months Ended June 30, 2014		
	Dollars	Percent of Total Revenue		Dollars	Percent of Total Revenue	
Compensation and benefits	\$162.5	23	%	\$144.7	19	%
Transaction and operations support	160.7	23	%	148.6	20	%
Occupancy, equipment and supplies	31.3	5	%	26.5	4	%
Depreciation and amortization	32.0	5	%	26.7	4	%
Total operating expenses	\$386.5	56	%	\$346.5	46	%

For the six months ended June 30, 2015, total operating expenses as a percentage of total revenue was 56 percent, an increase from 46 percent for the same period in 2014, primarily due the pension settlement charge related to the voluntary pension buyout included in "Compensation and benefits," the increased expenses incurred as a result of the 2014 Global Transformation Program, as well as the decline in total revenue compared to the prior period.

Compensation and Benefits

Compensation and benefits include salaries and benefits, management incentive programs, related payroll taxes and other employee related costs. The following is a summary of the change in compensation and benefits from 2014 to 2015, for the three and six months ended June 30:

(Amounts in millions)	Three Months Ended	Six Months Ended
For the period ended June 30, 2014	\$75.0	\$144.7
Change resulting from:		
Pension settlement charge	13.8	13.8
Salaries, related payroll taxes and incentive compensation	5.9	11.3
Other	0.7	1.9
Foreign currency exchange rate	(5.1)	(10.6)
Reorganization and restructuring costs	(2.5)	1.4
For the period ended June 30, 2015	\$87.8	\$162.5

For the three and six months ended months ended June 30, 2015, compensation and benefits expense increased primarily due to a pension settlement charge from the voluntary pension buyout. The Company paid out \$31.3 million of plan assets to participants electing the settlement with a corresponding decrease in the pension liabilities and recognized a charge of \$13.8 million. Additionally, the Company recognized a reduction in the projected benefit obligation of \$41.9 million as a result of the settlement and a change in the actuarial assumptions used to estimate the projected benefit obligation. The increase in salaries, related payroll taxes and incentive compensation consist of normal merit increases and increase in headcount. These increases were partially offset by the impact of the strengthening U.S. dollar and the decline in costs for the three months ended June 30, 2015 is due to the wind down of the 2014 Global Transformation Program.

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Transaction and Operations Support

Transaction and operations support primarily includes marketing, professional fees and other outside services, telecommunications, agent support costs, including forms related to our products, non-compensation employee costs, including training, travel and relocation costs, bank charges and the impact of foreign exchange rate movements on our monetary transactions, assets and liabilities denominated in a currency other than the U.S. dollar. The following is a summary of the change in transaction and operations support from 2014 to 2015, for the three and six months ended June 30:

(Amounts in millions)	Three Months Ended	Six Months Ended
For the period ended June 30, 2014	\$77.3	\$148.6
Change resulting from:		
Outsourcing, independent contractor and consultant costs	3.7	7.2
Compliance enhancement program	3.3	1.4
Direct monitor costs	2.7	3.8
Legal expenses	2.5	1.5
Marketing Costs	2.4	2.6
Foreign currency exchange rate	(3.5)	(6.9)
Reorganization and restructuring costs	—	2.2
Other	1.9	0.3
For the period ended June 30, 2015	\$90.3	\$160.7

Transaction and operations support expense increased for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 primarily as a result of the increased costs related to our compliance enhancement program, direct monitor costs and contractor and consulting costs. The increase in the compliance enhancement program costs is due to higher consultant expenses. These increases were slightly offset by the impact of the strengthening U.S. dollar for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015.

Occupancy, Equipment and Supplies

Occupancy, equipment and supplies expenses include facilities rent and maintenance costs, software and equipment maintenance costs, freight and delivery costs and supplies.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, occupancy, equipment and supplies expenses increased \$2.1 million, or 15 percent, and \$4.8 million, or 18 percent, respectively, when compared to the same period in 2014, primarily as a result of an increase in maintenance costs.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization includes depreciation on point of sale equipment, agent signage, computer hardware and software, capitalized software development costs, office furniture, equipment and leasehold improvements and amortization of intangible assets.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, depreciation and amortization increased \$3.6 million, or 26 percent, and \$5.3 million, or 20 percent, respectively, when compared to the same period in 2014, primarily driven by higher depreciation expense for computer hardware and software as compared to the same periods in 2014.

Pre-Tax Operating Income and Operating Margin

The Company's management utilizes pre-tax operating income and operating margin when assessing both consolidated and segment operating performance and allocation of resources. Excluded from the segments' operating income are interest and other expenses related to our credit agreement, certain pension and benefit obligation expenses, director deferred compensation plan expenses, executive severance and related costs and certain legal and corporate costs not related to the performance of the segments.

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The following table provides a summary overview of pre-tax operating (loss) income and operating margin for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

(Dollars in millions)	Three Months Ended		Change	Six Months Ended		Change
	June 30, 2015	2014		June 30, 2015	2014	
Operating (loss) income:						
Global Funds Transfer	\$0.4	\$19.5	\$(19.1)	\$0.6	\$51.0	\$(50.4)
Financial Paper Products	4.0	6.1	(2.1)	9.4	15.9	(6.5)
Total segment operating income	4.4	25.6	(21.2)	10.0	66.9	(56.9)
Other	(20.1)	(4.5)	(15.6)	(24.0)	(8.8)	(15.2)
Total operating (loss) income	(15.7)	21.1	(36.8)	(14.0)	58.1	(72.1)
Securities settlements	—	(22.4)	22.4	—	(22.4)	22.4
Interest expense	11.4	11.4	—	22.5	21.1	1.4
(Loss) income before income taxes	\$(27.1)	\$32.1	\$(59.2)	\$(36.5)	\$37.0	\$(73.5)
Total operating margin	(4.4)	%5.7	%	(2.0)	%7.8	%
Global Funds Transfer	0.1	% 5.5	%	0.1	% 7.2	%
Financial Paper Products	22.1	% 31.1	%	25.8	% 37.1	%

For the three months ended June 30, 2015, the Company experienced a decline in total operating results and operating margin when compared to the same period in 2014, primarily as a result of the decrease in money transfer fee and other revenue of \$11.7 million and the \$13.8 million pension settlement charge related to the voluntary pension buyout.

For the six months ended June 30, 2015, the Company experienced a decline in total operating results and operating margin when compared to the same period in 2014, primarily as a result of the decrease in money transfer fee and other revenue of \$51.0 million, a \$13.8 million pension settlement charge related to the voluntary pension buyout and a \$4.7 million increase in reorganization and restructuring costs.

Other Expenses**Interest Expense**

As a result of higher average debt balances incurred in connection with the First Incremental Amendment and Joinder Agreement (the "Incremental Agreement") dated April 2, 2014, interest expense increased \$1.4 million, or 7 percent, for the six months ended June 30, 2015 when compared to the same period in 2014. Interest expense remained flat for the three months ended June 30, 2015 when compared to the same period in 2014. See Note 7 — Debt of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional disclosure.

Income Taxes

For the three months ended June 30, 2015, the Company recognized a tax benefit of \$14.7 million on a pre-tax loss of \$27.1 million. For the six months ended June 30, 2015, although the Company recognized a pre-tax loss of \$36.5 million, tax expense of \$47.9 million was recorded primarily as a result of the court decision related to the Internal Revenue Services ("IRS") matter. See Note 11 — Income Taxes and Note 12 — Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional disclosure.

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Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (“EBITDA”), Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Free Cash Flow

We believe that EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization, including agent signing bonus amortization), Adjusted EBITDA (EBITDA adjusted for certain significant items) and Adjusted Free Cash Flow (Adjusted EBITDA less cash interest, cash taxes, cash payments for capital expenditures and cash payments for agent signing bonuses) provide useful information to investors because they are indicators of the strength and performance of our ongoing business operations. These calculations are commonly used as a basis for investors, analysts and other interested parties to evaluate and compare the operating performance and value of companies within our industry. In addition, our debt agreements require compliance with financial measures similar to Adjusted EBITDA. EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted Free Cash Flow and constant currency are financial and performance measures used by management in reviewing results of operations, forecasting, allocating resources and establishing employee incentive programs. We also present the Adjusted EBITDA, constant currency adjusted balances, which provide information to investors regarding MoneyGram's performance without the effect of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations year over year.

Although we believe that EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted Free Cash Flow enhance investors' understanding of our business and performance, these non-GAAP financial measures should not be considered in isolation or as substitutes for the accompanying GAAP financial measures. These metrics are not necessarily comparable with similarly named metrics of other companies. The following table is a reconciliation of these non-GAAP financial measures to the related GAAP financial measures for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014:

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	Three Months Ended June 30,			Six Months Ended June 30,		
(Amounts in millions)	2015	2014	Change	2015	2014	Change
(Loss) income before income taxes	\$(27.1)	\$32.1	\$(59.2)	\$(36.5)	\$59.4	\$(95.9)
Interest expense	11.4	11.4	—	22.5	21.1	1.4
Depreciation and amortization	17.2	13.6	3.6	32.0	26.7	5.3
Amortization of agent signing bonuses	14.5	12.7	1.8	29.1	24.5	4.6
EBITDA	16.0	69.8	(53.8)	47.1	131.7	(84.6)
Significant items impacting EBITDA:						
Pension settlement charge ⁽¹⁾	13.8	—	13.8	13.8	—	13.8
Compliance enhancement program	10.2	7.4	2.8	15.7	14.5	1.2
Stock-based, contingent and incentive compensation ⁽²⁾	6.7	5.3	1.4	12.8	8.8	4.0
Reorganization and restructuring costs	4.6	6.7	(2.1)	14.5	9.8	4.7
Direct monitor costs	2.8	0.1	2.7	4.7	0.9	3.8
Legal and contingent matters ⁽³⁾	3.6	0.2	3.4	3.7	0.6	3.1
Net Securities gains	—	(22.4)	22.4	—	(22.4)	22.4
Capital transaction costs ⁽⁴⁾	—	1.0	(1.0)	—	2.1	(2.1)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$57.7	\$68.1	\$(10.4)	\$112.3	\$146.0	\$(33.7)
Adjusted EBITDA growth, as reported	(15)%			(23)%		
Adjusted EBITDA growth, constant currency adjusted	(13)%			(22)%		
Adjusted EBITDA	\$57.7	\$68.1	\$(10.4)	\$112.3	\$146.0	\$(33.7)
Cash payments for interest	(10.6)	(10.6)	—	(21.0)	(19.7)	(1.3)
Cash payments for taxes	(57.7)	(0.3)	(57.4)	(65.3)	(0.4)	(64.9)
Payments related to IRS tax matter	55.8	—	55.8	61.0	—	61.0
Cash payments for capital expenditures	(32.8)	(22.4)	(10.4)	(59.7)	(39.5)	(20.2)
Cash payments for agent signing bonuses	(19.8)	(4.6)	(15.2)	(63.8)	(9.5)	(54.3)
Adjusted Free Cash Flow	\$(7.4)	\$30.2	\$(37.6)	\$(36.5)	\$76.9	\$(113.4)

(1) Non-cash charge resulting from the partial buyout of the defined benefit pension plan.

(2) Stock-based compensation, contingent performance awards payable after three years and certain incentive compensation.

(3) Fees and expenses related to certain legal and contingent matters.

(4) Professional and legal fees incurred for the April 2, 2014 equity transactions.

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

For the three months ended June 30, 2015, the Company generated EBITDA of \$16.0 million. When compared to the same period in 2014, EBITDA decreased \$53.8 million, or 77 percent, primarily due to the decrease in money transfer fee and other revenue driven by Walmart's competitive white label money transfer service and pricing actions introduced in the U.S. to U.S. corridor in October 2014 and due to increased costs incurred for the 2014 Global Transformation Program and settlement charges associated with the pension buyout.

For the three months ended June 30, 2015, Adjusted EBITDA included adjustments for pension settlement charges of \$13.8 million related to the June 1, 2015 voluntary pension buyout and the 2014 Global Transformation Program, which consists of \$10.2 million for the compliance enhancement program and \$4.6 million for the reorganization and restructuring costs. In addition, Adjusted EBITDA includes adjustments for \$6.7 million of stock-based, contingent and incentive compensation costs.

For the three months ended June 30, 2014, Adjusted EBITDA includes adjustments for the \$22.4 million of securities settlements and the 2014 Global Transformation Program, which consists of \$7.4 million for the compliance enhancement program and \$6.7 million for the reorganization and restructuring costs. In addition, Adjusted EBITDA includes adjustments for \$5.3 million of stock-based, contingent and incentive compensation costs.

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Adjusted EBITDA, as reported and constant currency adjusted, declined 15 percent and 13 percent for the three months ended June 30, 2015, respectively, when compared to the same period in the prior year. Non-U.S. corridor transactions represent 40 percent of total money transfer transactions for the three months ended June 30, 2015 and, as a result, foreign currency fluctuations impacted the Company's total revenue.

For the six months ended June 30, 2015, the Company generated EBITDA of \$47.1 million. When compared to the same period in 2014, EBITDA decreased \$84.6 million, or 64 percent, primarily due to the decrease in money transfer fee and other revenue and costs incurred for the 2014 Global Transformation Program and pension buyout settlement charges. In addition, the Company generated Adjusted EBITDA of \$112.3 million, a decrease of \$33.7 million, or 23 percent, when compared to the same period in 2014, mainly due to the decline in money transfer fee and other revenue, which was primarily driven by Walmart's competitive white label money transfer service and pricing actions introduced in the U.S. to U.S. corridor in October 2014.

For the six months ended June 30, 2015, EBITDA has been primarily adjusted for pension settlement charges of \$13.8 million related to the June 1, 2015 voluntary pension buyout and the 2014 Global Transformation Program costs, which consist of \$15.7 million for the compliance enhancement program costs and \$14.5 million for reorganization and restructuring costs. In addition, EBITDA has been adjusted for \$12.8 million of stock-based, contingent and incentive compensation costs.

For the six months ended June 30, 2014, Adjusted EBITDA includes adjustments for the \$22.4 million of securities settlements and the 2014 Global Transformation Program, which consists of \$14.5 million for the compliance enhancement program and \$9.8 million for the reorganization and restructuring costs. In addition, Adjusted EBITDA includes adjustments for \$8.8 million of stock-based, contingent and incentive compensation costs.

Adjusted EBITDA, as reported and constant currency adjusted, declined 23 percent and 22 percent for the six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively, when compared to the same period in the prior year. Non-U.S. corridor transactions represent 39 percent of total money transfer transactions for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and, as a result, foreign currency fluctuations impacted the Company's total revenue.

Adjusted Free Cash Flow

For the three months ended June 30, 2015, Adjusted Free Cash Flow was negative \$7.4 million, a decrease of \$37.6 million when compared to the same period in 2014. The decrease was primarily driven by increased agent signing bonus payments of \$15.2 million resulting from the timing of certain payments and increased payments for capital expenditures of \$10.4 million.

For the six months ended June 30, 2015, Adjusted Free Cash Flow was negative \$36.5 million, a decrease of \$113.4 million when compared to the same period in 2014. The decrease was primarily driven by increased agent signing bonus payments of \$54.3 million resulting from the timing of certain payments and increased payments for capital expenditures of \$20.2 million.

Table of Contents**LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES**

We have various resources available for purposes of managing liquidity and capital needs, including our investment portfolio, credit facilities and letters of credit. We refer to our cash and cash equivalents, settlement cash and cash equivalents, interest-bearing investments and available-for-sale investments collectively as our “investment portfolio.” We have historically utilized the assets in excess of payment service obligations measure in various liquidity and capital assessments. As of December 31, 2014, we recast our Consolidated Balance Sheets to include the settlement cash and cash equivalents, receivables, net, interest-bearing investments and available-for-sale investments in a new balance sheet caption, entitled "Settlement assets," in an amount equal to the "Payment service obligations" line item. The historically reported assets in excess of payment service obligations are now presented as unrestricted "Cash and cash equivalents" on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Settlement Assets and Payment Service Obligations

The following table shows the components of cash and cash equivalents and our settlement assets at June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014:

(Amounts in millions)	June 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 128.6	\$ 250.6
Settlement assets:		
Settlement cash and cash equivalents	1,516.9	1,657.3
Receivables, net	871.6	757.6
Interest-bearing investments	1,061.4	1,091.6
Available-for-sale investments	24.5	27.1
	3,474.4	3,533.6
Payment service obligations	\$(3,474.4)	\$(3,533.6)

Our primary sources of liquidity include cash flows generated by the sale of our payment instruments, our cash and cash equivalent and interest-bearing investment balances, proceeds from our investment portfolio and credit capacity under our credit facilities. Our primary operating liquidity needs are related to the settlement of payment service obligations to our agents and financial institution customers, general operating expenses and debt service.

To meet our payment service obligations at all times, we must have sufficient highly liquid assets and be able to move funds globally on a timely basis. On average, we receive in and pay out a similar amount of funds on a daily basis to collect and settle the principal amount of our payment instruments sold and related fees and commissions with our end consumers and agents. This pattern of cash flows allows us to settle our payment service obligations through ongoing cash generation rather than liquidating investments or utilizing our revolving credit facility. We have historically generated, and expect to continue generating, sufficient cash flows from daily operations to fund ongoing operational needs.

We seek to maintain funding capacity beyond our daily operating needs to provide a cushion through the normal fluctuations in our payment service obligations, as well as to provide working capital for the operational and growth requirements of our business. We believe we have sufficient liquid assets and funding capacity to operate and grow our business for the next 12 months. Should our liquidity needs exceed our operating cash flows, we believe that external financing sources, including availability under our credit facilities, will be sufficient to meet our anticipated funding requirements.

Table of Contents**Cash and Cash Equivalents and Interest-bearing Investments**

To ensure we maintain adequate liquidity to meet our operating needs at all times, we keep a significant portion of our investment portfolio in cash and cash equivalents and interest-bearing investments at financial institutions rated A3/A- or better by two of the following three rating agencies: Moody's Investor Service, ("Moody's"), Standard & Poors, ("S&P") or Fitch Ratings, Inc. ("Fitch"); and in AAA- rated U.S. government money market funds. If the rating agencies have split ratings, the Company uses the highest two out of three ratings across the agencies for disclosure purposes. If none of the three rating agencies have the same rating, the Company uses the middle rating across the agencies for disclosure purposes. As of June 30, 2015, cash and cash equivalents (including unrestricted and settlement cash and cash equivalents) and interest-bearing investments totaled \$2.7 billion. Cash equivalents and interest-bearing investments consist of money market funds that invest in U.S. government and government agency securities, time deposits and certificates of deposit.

Available-for-sale Investments

Our investment portfolio includes \$24.5 million of available-for-sale investments as of June 30, 2015. U.S. government agency residential mortgage-backed securities compose \$12.3 million of our available-for-sale investments, while other asset-backed securities compose the remaining \$12.2 million.

Credit Facilities

Our credit facilities consist of the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the "2013 Credit Agreement") with Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent, the financial institutions party thereto, as lenders, and the other agents party thereto. See Note 7 — Debt of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for additional disclosure. The following table is a summary of principal payments and debt issuance from January 1, 2014 to June 30, 2015:

(Amounts in millions)	2013 Credit Agreement		
	Term loan	Revolving facility	Total Debt
Balance at January 1, 2014	\$843.6	\$—	\$843.6
2014 new debt issued	130.0	—	130.0
2014 payments	(9.5)	—	(9.5)
2015 payments	(5.0)	—	(5.0)
Balance at June 30, 2015	\$959.1	\$—	\$959.1

As of June 30, 2015, the Company had no outstanding letters of credit or borrowings under the revolving credit facility leaving \$150.0 million of borrowing capacity thereunder.

The 2013 Credit Agreement contains various financial and non-financial covenants. We continuously monitor our compliance with our debt covenants. At June 30, 2015, the Company was in compliance with its financial covenants; see Note 7 — Debt of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for additional disclosure relating to the financial covenants.

On April 2, 2014, we entered into the Incremental Agreement with Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent, and various lenders, which provided for (a) a tranche under the term loan facility in an aggregate principal amount of \$130.0 million, (b) an increase in the aggregate revolving loan commitments under the 2013 Credit Agreement from \$125.0 million to \$150.0 million, and (c) certain other amendments to the 2013 Credit Agreement further described in Note 7 — Debt of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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Credit Ratings

As of June 30, 2015, our credit ratings from Moody's and S&P were B1 and B+, respectively. On April 13, 2015, S&P lowered our credit rating from BB- with a negative outlook to B+ with a stable outlook. Our credit facilities, regulatory capital requirements and other obligations were not impacted and will not be impacted by a future change in our credit ratings.

Regulatory Capital Requirements

We were in compliance with all financial regulatory requirements as of June 30, 2015. We believe that our liquidity and capital resources will remain sufficient to ensure ongoing compliance with all financial regulatory requirements.

Other Funding Requirements

The IRS completed its examination of the Company's consolidated income tax returns for the tax years 2011 through 2013 and issued a Revenue Agent Report ("RAR") in the first quarter of 2015 that included disallowing \$100.0 million of deductions related to payments the Company made to the United States government in connection with the deferred prosecution agreement (the "DPA") with the MDPA and the DOJ. The Company disagrees with adjustments in the RAR and has filed a protest letter so that the issue will be considered by the IRS Appeals Division. See Note 11 — Income Taxes of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion regarding this matter. If the Company's positions in the 2011 through 2013 audit are ultimately rejected, the Company would be required to make additional cash payments based on benefits taken and taxable income earned.

Analysis of Cash Flows

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(Amounts in millions)	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net (loss) income	\$(12.4)	\$25.6	\$(84.4)	\$64.6
Total adjustments to reconcile net income	1.1	26.8	27.1	17.4
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$(11.3)	\$52.4	\$(57.3)	\$82.0

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, operating activities used net cash of \$11.3 million and \$57.3 million, respectively. Cash used in operating activities increased for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 primarily due to a change in working capital primarily due to the IRS litigation matter, see Note 12 — Commitments and Contingencies of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion regarding this matter. The increase was also driven by an increase in signing bonus payments of \$15.2 million and \$54.3 million and a decrease in net (loss) income as a result of a decrease in money transfer revenue of \$11.7 million and \$51.0 million for the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, respectively.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, operating activities generated net cash of \$52.4 million and \$82.0 million respectively mainly due to lower signing bonus payments and a consolidated net income of \$25.6 million and \$64.6 million respectively.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(Amounts in millions)	2015	2014	2015	2014
Purchases of property and equipment	(32.8)	(22.4)	\$(59.7)	\$(39.5)
Proceeds from disposal of assets	—	0.2	—	0.2
Net cash used in investing activities	\$(32.8)	\$(22.2)	\$(59.7)	\$(39.3)

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2015 and June 30, 2014, investing activities used cash of \$32.8 million and \$59.7 million and \$22.2 million and \$39.3 million, respectively, for capital expenditures related to the 2014 Global Transformation Program and ongoing business operations.

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Cash Flows from Financing Activities

(Amounts in millions)	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Proceeds from issuance of debt	—	129.8	—	129.8
Transaction costs for issuance and amendment of debt	—	(5.1)	\$—	\$(5.1)
Principal payments on debt	(2.5)	(2.4)	\$(5.0)	\$(4.5)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	—	—	—	0.4
Stock repurchase	—	(133.0)	—	(133.0)
Net cash used in financing activities	\$(2.5)	\$(10.7)	\$(5.0)	\$(12.4)

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2015, financing activities used cash of \$2.5 million and \$5.0 million, respectively, due to principal payments associated with the 2013 Credit Agreement.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2014, financing activities used cash of \$10.7 million and \$12.4 million, respectively, primarily associated with the transaction costs for the issuance and amendment of the 2013 Credit Agreement and the principal payments on the debt. The proceeds from the debt issuance were used to fund the stock repurchase.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Actual results could differ from those estimates. On a regular basis, management reviews its accounting policies, assumptions and estimates to ensure that our financial statements are presented fairly and in accordance with GAAP.

Critical accounting policies are those policies that management believes are most important to the portrayal of our financial position and results of operations, and that require management to make estimates that are difficult, subjective or complex. There were no changes to our critical accounting policies during the quarter ended June 30, 2015. For further information regarding our critical accounting policies, refer to Part II, Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Critical Accounting Policies" in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENTS REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and the documents incorporated by reference herein may contain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, including statements with respect to, among other things, the financial condition, results of operations, plans, objectives, future performance and business of MoneyGram and its subsidiaries. Statements preceded by, followed by or that include words such as "believes," "estimates," "expects," "projects," "plans," "anticipates," "continues," "will," "should," "could," "may," "goals" and other similar expressions are intended to identify some of the forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and are included, along with this statement, for purposes of complying with the safe harbor provisions of the Act. These forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from those contemplated by the forward-looking statements due to, among others, the risks and uncertainties described in Part I, Item 1A under the caption "Risk Factors" of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, as well as the various factors described herein. These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date they are made, and MoneyGram undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements for any reason, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by federal securities law. These forward-looking statements are based on management's current expectations, beliefs and assumptions and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and changes in circumstances due to a number of factors. These factors include, but are not limited to:

- our ability to compete effectively;
- our ability to maintain key agent or biller relationships, a reduction in business or transaction volume from these relationships, including our largest agent, Walmart, through the recent introduction by Walmart of a competing white label branded money transfer product or otherwise;

the impact of our new U.S. to U.S. pricing strategy;
our ability to manage fraud risks from consumers or agents;

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the ability of us and our agents to comply with U.S. and international laws and regulations;
 litigation and regulatory proceedings involving us or our agents, including the outcome of ongoing investigations by
 several state governments, which could result in material settlements, fines or penalties, revocation of required
 licenses or registrations, termination of contracts, other administrative actions or lawsuits and negative publicity;
 possible uncertainties relating to compliance with and the impact of the DPA;
 current and proposed regulations addressing consumer privacy and data use and security;
 our ability to successfully develop and timely introduce new and enhanced products and services and our investments
 in new products, services or infrastructure changes;
 our offering of money transfer services through agents in regions that are politically volatile or, in a limited number of
 cases, that are subject to certain Office of Foreign Asset Control restrictions;
 changes in tax laws or an unfavorable outcome with respect to the audit of our tax returns or tax positions, or a failure
 by us to establish adequate reserves for tax events;
 our substantial debt service obligations, significant debt covenant requirements and credit rating and our ability to
 maintain sufficient capital;
 major bank failure or sustained financial market illiquidity, or illiquidity at our clearing, cash management and
 custodial financial institutions;
 the ability of us and our agents to maintain adequate banking relationships;
 the financial health of certain European countries, and the impact that those countries may have on the sustainability
 of the euro;
 a security or privacy breach in systems, networks or databases on which we rely;
 disruptions to our computer systems and data centers and our ability to effectively operate and adapt our technology;
 weakened consumer confidence in our business or money transfers generally;
 continued weakness in economic conditions, in both the U.S. and global markets;
 a significant change, material slow down or complete disruption of international migration patterns;
 our ability to manage credit risks from our retail agents and official check financial institution customers;
 our ability to retain partners to operate our official check and money order businesses;
 our ability to manage risks associated with our international sales and operations;
 our ability to adequately protect our brand and intellectual property rights and to avoid infringing on the rights of
 others;
 our ability to attract and retain key employees;
 our ability to manage risks related to the operation of retail locations and the acquisition or start-up of businesses;
 our ability to implement the 2014 Global Transformation Program as planned, whether the expected amount of costs
 associated with such program will exceed our forecasts and whether we will be able to realize the full amount of
 estimated savings from such program;
 our ability to maintain effective internal controls;
 our capital structure and the special voting rights provided to designees of THL on our Board of Directors; and
 the risks and uncertainties described in the "Risk Factors" and "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial
 Condition and Results of Operations" sections of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended
 December 31, 2014, as well as any additional risk factors that may be described in our other filings with the Securities
 and Exchange Commission ("SEC") from time to time.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

There have been no material changes in our market risk since December 31, 2014. For further information on market
 risk, refer to Part II, Item 7A, "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk" in the Company's Annual
 Report on form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

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ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

As of the end of the period covered by this report (the “Evaluation Date”), the Company carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Company’s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). Based upon that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of the Evaluation Date, the Company’s disclosure controls and procedures were effective. Disclosure controls and procedures are controls and other procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in its reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms and include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information that the Company is required to disclose in such reports is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act) during the quarter ended June 30, 2015 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. 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 alleged.

Litigation Commenced Against the Company:

Class Action Securities Litigation - On April 15, 2015, a putative securities class action lawsuit was filed in the Superior Court of the State of Delaware, County of New Castle, against MoneyGram, all of its directors, certain of its executive officers, Thomas H. Lee Partners, Goldman Sachs & Co., Inc. ("Goldman Sachs") and the underwriters of the secondary public offering of the Company's common stock that closed on April 2, 2014 (the "2014 Offering"). The lawsuit was brought by the Iron Workers District Council of New England Pension Fund seeking to represent a class consisting of all purchasers of the Company's common stock pursuant and/or traceable to the Company's registration statement and prospectus, and all documents incorporated by reference therein, issued in connection with the 2014 Offering. The lawsuit alleges violations of Sections 11, 12(a)(2) and 15 of the Securities Act of 1933 due to allegedly false and misleading statements in connection with the 2014 Offering and seeks unspecified damages and other relief. On May 19, 2015, MoneyGram and the other defendants filed a notice of removal to the federal district court of the District of Delaware. On June 18, 2015, the plaintiff filed a motion to remand the case back to Delaware State Court. The Company believes that the claims are without merit and intends to vigorously defend against the lawsuit.

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

Government Investigations:

State Civil Investigative Demands — MoneyGram has received Civil Investigative Demands from a working group of nine state attorneys general who have initiated an investigation into whether the Company took adequate steps to prevent consumer fraud during the period from 2007 to 2014. The Civil Investigative Demands seek information and documents relating to the Company's procedures designed to prevent fraudulent transfers and consumer complaint information. MoneyGram has cooperated fully with the attorneys general in this matter and submitted the information and documents requested. No claims have been filed against MoneyGram in connection with this investigation and the Company has denied any wrongful conduct. The Company is currently in discussions with the attorneys general to resolve any allegations that they might assert.

Based on our continuing discussions with the attorneys general, as of June 30, 2015, we have accrued \$13.0 million in connection with such investigation and we believe this represents the total expected loss exposure to resolve the matter. Any estimate of a loss contingency involves judgments based upon currently available information and assumptions believed to be reasonable and is subject to uncertainties. There may be an exposure to losses in excess of any amounts accrued, and any actual loss may vary from the current estimate.

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

Actions Commenced by the Company:

Tax Litigation — The IRS completed its examination of the Company's consolidated income tax returns through 2013. The IRS issued Notices of Deficiency for 2005-2007 and 2009, and also issued an Examination Report for 2008. The Notices of Deficiency disallow, among other items, approximately \$900 million of ordinary deductions on securities losses in the 2007, 2008 and 2009 tax returns. In May 2012 and December 2012, the Company filed petitions in the U.S. Tax Court challenging the 2005-2007 and 2009 Notices of Deficiency. In 2013, the Company 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. On July 27, 2015, the Company filed a notice of appeal with the U.S. Tax Court.

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ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

There has been no material change in the Company's risk factors from those described in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014. For further information, refer to Part I. Item 1A. "Risk Factors," in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

The Company's Board of Directors has authorized the repurchase of a total of 12,000,000 common shares. The repurchase authorization is effective until such time as the Company has repurchased 12,000,000 common shares. Common stock tendered to the Company in connection with the exercise of stock options or vesting of restricted stock are not considered repurchased shares under the terms of the repurchase authorization. As of June 30, 2015, the Company had repurchased 8,228,573 common shares under the terms of the repurchase authorization and has remaining authorization to repurchase up to 3,771,427 shares. During the three months ended June 30, 2015, the Company did not repurchase any common shares.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

Exhibits are filed with this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q as listed in the accompanying Exhibit Index.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

MoneyGram International, Inc.
(Registrant)

August 3, 2015

By: /s/ W. ALEXANDER HOLMES
W. Alexander Holmes
Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and
Chief Operating Officer
(Principal Financial Officer and Duly Authorized Officer)

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of MoneyGram International, Inc., dated June 28, 2004 (Incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3.1 to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 15, 2010).
3.2	Certificate of Amendment of Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of MoneyGram International, Inc., dated May 12, 2009 (Incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3.1 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed March 15, 2010).
3.3	Certificate of Amendment of Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of MoneyGram International, Inc., dated May 18, 2011 (Incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3.1 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed May 23, 2011).
3.4	Certificate of Amendment of Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of MoneyGram International, Inc., dated November 14, 2011 (Incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3.1 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed November 14, 2011).
3.5	Amended and Restated Bylaws of MoneyGram International, Inc., as amended and restated July 29, 2015 (Incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3.1 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on July 31, 2015).
3.6	Amended and Restated Certificate of Designations, Preferences and Rights of Series D Participating Convertible Preferred Stock of MoneyGram International, Inc., dated May 18, 2011 (Incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3.2 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed May 23, 2011).
10.1†	MoneyGram International, Inc. 2005 Omnibus Incentive Plan, as amended and restated effective May 8, 2015 (Incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed May 14, 2015).
31.1*	Section 302 Certification of Chief Executive Officer
31.2*	Section 302 Certification of Chief Financial Officer
32.1**	Section 906 Certification of Chief Executive Officer
32.2**	Section 906 Certification of Chief Financial Officer
101*	The following financial statements, formatted in Extensible Business Reporting Language ("XBRL"): (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014; (ii) Consolidated Statements of Operations for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014; (iii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014; (iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the six months ended June 30, 2015 and 2014; (v) Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Deficit as of June 30, 2015 and 2014; and (vi) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.
*	Filed herewith.
**	Furnished herewith.
†	Indicates management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed as an exhibit to this report.