




# 2017 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Associated Press and Subsidiaries  
Years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016  
with Report of Independent Auditors



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# REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

Dear Mr. Swartz:

Members of the Audit Committee of The Associated Press (the "Company") convened on March 22, 2018. The Committee members received consolidated financial statements reported upon by independent auditors, Ernst & Young LLP, and reviewed them in detail. The report covered The Associated Press and its domestic and foreign subsidiaries.

The scope of procedures used by Ernst & Young LLP in auditing the results of the Company's worldwide operations was discussed. All questions raised by Committee members in regard to the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses shown in the financial statements were addressed and answered satisfactorily by Company management or Ernst & Young LLP. Based on these discussions and the representations of management, the Audit Committee approved the 2017 audited consolidated financial statements.

The Committee thanks the representatives of The Associated Press and Ernst & Young LLP for their assistance and cooperation.

Respectfully submitted,

**The Audit Committee**

**DAVID  
PAXTON**

Paxton Media Group  
Paducah, KY

**EMILY  
BARR**

Graham Media  
Group  
Chicago, IL

**WILLIAM  
HOFFMAN**

Cox Media Group  
Atlanta, GA

**ROBIN MCKINNEY  
MARTIN**

The Santa Fe  
New Mexican  
Santa Fe, NM

**GRACIA  
MARTORE**

TEGNA Inc.  
McLean, VA

**WILLIAM O.  
NUTTING**

Ogden Newspapers  
Martinsburg, WV

# REPORT OF INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

## AUDIT COMMITTEE AND MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of The Associated Press and subsidiaries, which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive loss, changes in members' equity (deficit) and cash flows for the years then ended, and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements.

### Management's responsibility for the financial statements

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

### Auditor's responsibility

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

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

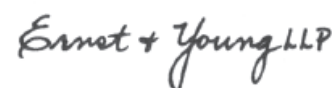
We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

### Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of The Associated Press and subsidiaries at December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

New York, New York

March 22, 2018



# THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31 (In Thousands)

	2017	2016
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current assets:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,891	\$ 24,707
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts (2017—\$8,891; 2016—\$8,878)	32,146	36,062
Other current assets	12,811	12,699
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>52,848</b>	<b>73,468</b>
<b>Fixed assets, net</b>	<b>103,500</b>	<b>105,990</b>
<b>Non-current assets:</b>		
Goodwill & other intangibles, net	61,715	62,994
Deferred income taxes	98,475	190,133
Equity method investments	2,366	1,961
Investments at cost	5,729	4,565
Other non-current assets	9,533	7,615
<b>Total other non-current assets</b>	<b>177,818</b>	<b>267,268</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>\$ 334,166</b>	<b>\$ 446,726</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND MEMBERS' DEFICIT</b>		
<b>Current liabilities:</b>		
Accounts payable	\$ 9,434	\$ 10,434
Accrued payroll expense	30,411	33,526
Taxes payable	3,738	2,990
Deferred revenue	14,394	14,650
Pension liabilities	13,741	11,699
Postretirement and other employee benefits	3,660	3,641
Other accrued liabilities	30,481	43,256
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>105,859</b>	<b>120,196</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities:</b>		
Pension liabilities	152,168	197,620
Postretirement and other employee benefits	92,145	92,959
Taxes payable	2,837	3,180
Other non-current liabilities	36,746	36,571
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>283,896</b>	<b>330,330</b>
<b>Deficit:</b>		
Operating account	189,860	263,826
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(245,449)	(267,626)
<b>Total members' deficit</b>	<b>(55,589)</b>	<b>(3,800)</b>
<b>Total liabilities and deficit</b>	<b>\$ 334,166</b>	<b>\$ 446,726</b>

# THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 *(In Thousands)*

	2017	2016
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>\$ 510,135</b>	<b>\$ 556,291</b>
<b>Operating expenses:</b>		
Compensation	302,162	323,675
Stringers	21,533	25,851
Travel and entertainment	14,489	21,628
Communications	20,428	22,696
Depreciation and amortization	24,032	31,743
Property rent and utilities	42,175	48,265
Supplies and maintenance	16,113	21,445
Other general and administrative	63,307	67,406
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>504,239</b>	<b>562,709</b>
<b>Operating income (loss)</b>	<b>5,896</b>	<b>(6,418)</b>
<b>Other income (expense):</b>		
Earnings from equity method investees	7,517	7,170
Gain on sale of investments	—	125
Other income, net	4,375	3,919
Interest income	24	96
Interest expense	(1,013)	(567)
<b>Total other income</b>	<b>10,903</b>	<b>10,743</b>
<b>Income before income taxes</b>	<b>16,799</b>	<b>4,325</b>
<b>Income tax (expense) benefit:</b>		
Current	(4,897)	(6,696)
Deferred	(85,868)	3,964
<b>Total income tax expense</b>	<b>(90,765)</b>	<b>(2,732)</b>
<b>Net (loss) income</b>	<b>\$ (73,966)</b>	<b>\$ 1,593</b>

## THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 <i>(In Thousands)</i>	2017	2016
<b>Net (loss) income</b>	<b>\$ (73,966)</b>	<b>\$ 1,593</b>
Other comprehensive income (loss), before tax:		
Foreign currency translation adjustments	<b>6,368</b>	(10,738)
Net change in unrecognized net actuarial gain (loss) and unamortized prior service credit related to defined benefit pension and other postretirement benefit plans	<b>21,624</b>	(32,364)
Other comprehensive income (loss), before tax	<b>27,992</b>	(43,102)
Income tax expense (benefit)	<b>5,815</b>	(16,654)
<b>Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax</b>	<b>22,177</b>	(26,448)
<b>Comprehensive loss, net of tax</b>	<b>(51,789)</b>	(24,855)
Less: Comprehensive loss attributable to noncontrolling interest	–	(350)
<b>Comprehensive loss attributable to The Associated Press</b>	<b>\$ (51,789)</b>	<b>\$ (25,205)</b>

## THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN MEMBERS' EQUITY (DEFICIT)

<i>(In Thousands)</i>	Operating Account	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Members' Equity (Deficit)	Non-Controlling Interest	Total Equity (Deficit)
<b>Balance at December 31, 2015</b>	<b>\$ 262,583</b>	<b>\$ (241,178)</b>	<b>\$ 21,405</b>	<b>\$ (350)</b>	<b>\$ 21,055</b>
Net income	1,593	–	1,593	–	1,593
Acquisition non-controlling interest	(350)	–	(350)	350	–
Minimum pension liability adjustment	–	(15,710)	(15,710)	–	(15,710)
Foreign currency translation adjustment	–	(10,738)	(10,738)	–	(10,738)
<b>Comprehensive income (loss)</b>	<b>1,243</b>	<b>(26,448)</b>	<b>(25,205)</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>(24,855)</b>
<b>Balance at December 31, 2016</b>	<b>263,826</b>	<b>(267,626)</b>	<b>(3,800)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(3,800)</b>
Net loss	(73,966)	–	(73,966)	–	(73,966)
Minimum pension liability adjustment	–	15,809	15,809	–	15,809
Foreign currency translation adjustment	–	6,368	6,368	–	6,368
<b>Comprehensive (loss) income</b>	<b>(73,966)</b>	<b>22,177</b>	<b>(51,789)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(51,789)</b>
<b>Balance at December 31, 2017</b>	<b>\$ 189,860</b>	<b>\$ (245,449)</b>	<b>(\$55,589)</b>	<b>\$ –</b>	<b>\$ (55,589)</b>

# THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 (In Thousands)

	2017	2016
<b>OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net (loss) income	\$ (73,966)	\$ 1,593
Adjustments to reconcile net (loss) income to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation and amortization	24,032	31,743
Gain on sale of investments	—	(125)
Defined benefit pension plans expenses	3,953	4,308
Defined benefit pension plans cash contribution	(14,031)	(10,653)
Provision for bad debt	1,430	1,077
Earnings from equity method investments (net of distributions)	(419)	(36)
Deferred income taxes	85,868	(3,921)
Other, net	(74)	80
Decrease (increase) in current assets:		
Accounts receivable	2,486	(894)
Other current assets	(112)	(357)
(Decrease) increase in current liabilities:		
Deferred revenue and accounts payable	(1,256)	(759)
Accrued payroll related expenses	(3,115)	6,189
Taxes payable and other liabilities	(10,283)	10,233
Changes in non-current assets and liabilities:		
Other non-current assets	(1,944)	(428)
Other accrued postretirement benefits	(6,785)	(2,381)
Other non-current liabilities	1,003	17,341
<b>Net cash provided by operating activities</b>	<b>6,787</b>	<b>53,010</b>
<b>INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Investments and fixed asset disposals	107	185
Fixed asset additions	(21,033)	(61,616)
Investments and acquisitions	(1,164)	(16,893)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>(22,090)</b>	<b>(78,324)</b>
<b>FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Borrowings on credit facility	211,300	—
Repayments on credit facility	(211,300)	—
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(1,513)</b>	<b>(627)</b>
<b>Decrease in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(16,816)</b>	<b>(25,941)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year</b>	<b>24,707</b>	<b>50,648</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of year</b>	<b>\$ 7,891</b>	<b>\$ 24,707</b>
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION</b>		
<b>Cash paid during the year for:</b>		
Interest	\$ 853	\$ 196
Income taxes	\$ 4,947	\$ 6,361

# THE ASSOCIATED PRESS AND SUBSIDIARIES NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Organization and Nature of Operations

The Associated Press ("AP" or the "Company") is a New York not-for-profit corporation with a regular membership of US daily newspapers and an associate membership of broadcasters and non-daily newspapers totaling approximately 1,300. Founded in 1846, AP is the oldest and one of the largest news agencies in the world, supplying text, photos, graphics, audio and video news content to its members, international subscribers and commercial customers.

### Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (US GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported therein. Estimates made are based on management's best assessment of the current business environment. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its subsidiaries. Non-controlling interests represent the operating results and net assets of consolidated subsidiaries that are allocable to others. Investments resulting in ownership interests of 20%-50% (or 3%-5% for investments in partnerships) are accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Investments in affiliates with ownership interests of less than 20% are accounted for using the cost method.

All intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

### Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, "Statement of Cash Flows: Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments," which amends the guidance in ASC 230 on the classification of certain cash receipts and cash payments in the statement of cash flows. The primary purpose of this ASU is to reduce the diversity in practice that has resulted from the lack of consistent principles on this topic. The ASU's amendments add or clarify guidance on eight cash flow issues: debt prepayment or debt extinguishment costs, settlement of zero-coupon debt instruments or other debt instruments with coupon interest rates that are insignificant in relation to the effective interest rate of the borrowing, contingent consideration payments made after a business combination, proceeds from the settlement of insurance claims, proceeds from the settlement of corporate-owned life insurance policies (including bank-owned life insurance policies) distributions received from equity method investees, beneficial interests in securitization transactions, and separately identifiable cash flows and application of the predominance principle. This guidance becomes effective for the Company January 1, 2018. Management is assessing the potential impact this standard will have on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows upon adoption.

In May 2014, the FASB issued a standard that provides a single comprehensive model to be used in the accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes most current revenue recognition guidance, including industry-specific guidance. The standard's stated core principle is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers

in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. For the Company, this standard is effective January 1, 2019. Management is assessing the potential impact this standard will have on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows upon adoption.

In February 2016, the FASB issued an accounting standard update, which clarifies and improves existing authoritative guidance related to leasing transactions. This update requires the recognition of lease assets and liabilities on the balance sheet and disclosing information about material leasing arrangements. This update is effective for the annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, with early adoption permitted. Management is assessing the potential impact this standard will have on the Company's consolidated financial position, result of operations and cash flows upon adoption.

Management believes the impact of other recently issued standards, which are not yet effective, will not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations and cash flows upon adoption.

### Related Parties

The Company is a membership cooperative whose members are not entitled to dividends or similar distributions. There were no individual members that could exercise significant influence on the Company to an extent that would warrant separate disclosure in these financial statements.

The Company has entered into certain transactions in the ordinary course of business with its members and unconsolidated investees. These transactions primarily include revenue arrangements with members, leasing of office space from members, and the sale of digital products to the Company's unconsolidated investees.

### Foreign Currency Translation

The US dollar is the functional currency for the majority of the Company's international operations; however, for certain international subsidiaries the local currency is used as the functional currency.

For locations where the US dollar is the functional currency, foreign currency assets and liabilities are remeasured into US dollars at end-of-period exchange rates, except for nonmonetary balance sheet accounts, which are recorded at historical exchange rates. Revenues and expenses are recorded at average exchange rates in effect during each period. Gains or losses from foreign currency remeasurement are included in net earnings.

For locations where the local currency is the functional currency, assets and liabilities are translated at end-of-period rates, while revenues and expenses are translated at average rates in effect during the period. Equity is translated at historical rates and the resulting cumulative translation adjustments are included as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss.

The consolidated statements of operations reflect foreign exchange transaction losses of \$1.1 million in 2017 and \$3.0 million in 2016 from settling assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, including the effects of any hedging activities.

During 2016 the Company entered into short-term currency forward contracts as a hedge against sterling denominated payroll and rent costs and realized losses of \$3.0 million on these forward contracts. No contracts were entered into in 2017 and there were no contracts open as of December 31, 2017 or 2016.



## Revenue and Expense Recognition

The Company's primary source of revenue is from subscription contracts with newspapers, radio and television stations and internet news site providers. The Company also recognizes revenue from the licensing of photos, video and graphics from its historical archives, provision of broadcast services and facilities, and from licensing ENPS, a newsroom production system for broadcasters.

Revenue is recognized when all of the following criteria are satisfied: (i) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (ii) the price is fixed and determinable; (iii) collectability is reasonably assured; and (iv) services have been performed. For ENPS sales, the Company also follows accounting guidance issued for software revenue recognition. For multiple element arrangements, revenue is allocated to the different elements based on vendor-specific objective evidence (VSOE) and recognized when earned. If VSOE is unavailable, revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the agreement. Revenue collected in advance is deferred, and recognized when earned.

Taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities are presented on a net basis in the consolidated financial statements.

Expenses are recorded on the accrual basis.

## Cash and Cash Equivalents

AP invests surplus cash in money market funds and other interest bearing accounts. AP considers investments with maturities of three months or less, when acquired, to be cash equivalents. The carrying amount reported in the consolidated balance sheets for cash and cash equivalents approximates fair value.

## Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable are presented net of an allowance for doubtful accounts, which is based upon factors surrounding the credit risk of customers, historical experience, receivables aging and current economic trends.

## Fixed Assets

Fixed assets are stated at cost. Depreciation is computed on the straight-line method based on the following estimated useful lives:

Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Leasehold improvements	Life of lease
Capital leases	4-5 years
Software	3-7 years
Computers	4 years
Equipment	3-7 years

The Company capitalizes qualifying software costs and amortizes these costs using the straight-line method. Costs incurred in the preliminary project stages, such as research and feasibility studies, as well as costs incurred post-implementation such as maintenance and training, are expensed as incurred. During 2017 and 2016, the Company capitalized internally developed software costs of \$5.1 million and \$6.8 million, respectively, primarily related to system replacements and upgrades.

AP records fixed asset impairment losses, if any, on assets used in operations when indicators of impairment are present and the fair values based upon undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated from those assets are less than the assets' carrying amounts.

## Goodwill and Long-lived Assets

Goodwill represents the excess of acquisition costs over the fair value of the net assets acquired. The purchase price of acquisitions is allocated to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on the fair value as of the acquisition date. Goodwill is subject to an annual impairment test or more frequent testing if circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the operating unit to which the goodwill pertains is greater than its fair value.

AP assesses long-lived assets, including intangible assets subject to amortization, for impairment when an impairment indicator exists, or when events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of those assets may not be recoverable. Impairments of intangible assets are recognized when the carrying value of the assets is less than the expected cash flows of the assets on an undiscounted basis, and the related impairment is measured as the difference between the expected cash flows of the assets on a discounted basis and the carrying value of the assets.

At December 31, 2017 and 2016, AP completed its annual assessment for goodwill impairment using a discounted cash flow approach consisting of a study of variables, such as revenue and expense projections, projected capital spending, and discount rates, to determine the fair value of the Company's reporting unit. No impairments were identified in 2017 and 2016.

As a creator and distributor of copyrighted news content, the Company has a significant number of intangible assets that are not recognized for financial reporting purposes in accordance with current accounting principles. Costs incurred to create and produce copyrighted products, such as news, photos, graphics, audio and video content, are expensed as incurred.

## Gramling Awards Fund

Oliver Gramling, a former AP newsman who launched the AP broadcast news wire in 1941, bequeathed his estate to the AP to create an annual awards program for AP staffers. The Gramling Awards began in 1994 and recognizes outstanding AP staffers each year. Awards are financed by a portion of the investment income earned on the fund's principal. The carrying value of the fund was \$1.0 million at December 31, 2017 and 2016 and is included in the other non-current assets and other non-current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets.

## Income Taxes

AP is considered a C corporation for federal tax purposes. Income taxes are provided under the liability method, whereby deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial statement and income tax purposes, as determined under enacted tax laws and rates. The financial effect of changes in tax laws or rates is accounted for in the period of enactment.

If the Company considers that a tax position is more likely-than-not of being sustained upon audit, based solely on the technical merits of the position, it recognizes the tax benefit. The Company measures the tax benefit by determining the largest amount that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement, presuming that the tax position is examined by the appropriate taxing authority having full knowledge of all relevant information. These assessments can be complex and the Company often obtains assistance from external advisors. To the extent that the Company's estimates change or the final tax outcome of these matters is different than the amounts recorded, such differences will impact the income tax provision in the period in which such determinations are made.

If the initial assessment fails to result in the recognition of a tax benefit, the Company regularly monitors its position and subsequently recognizes the tax benefit if (i) there are changes in tax law or analogous case law that sufficiently raise the likelihood of prevailing on the technical merits of the position to more likely-than-not, (ii) the statute of limitations expires, or (iii) there is a completion of an audit resulting in a settlement of that tax year with the appropriate agency. Uncertain tax positions are classified as current only when the Company expects to make payment within the next twelve months. Interest and penalties, if any, are recorded within the provision for income taxes in the Company's consolidated statements of operations and are classified on the consolidated balance sheets with the related liability for unrecognized tax benefits.

Taxes receivable, which are included in other current assets, are recorded gross of any related tax liabilities, which are included in taxes payable.

## Fair Value Measurements

The Company recognizes certain assets and liabilities disclosed in the financial statements at fair value as required by US GAAP. Fair value is an exit price, representing the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants based on the highest and best use of the asset or liability. The Company has adopted a fair value hierarchy that categorizes investments (as Level 1 or 2) based on the valuation techniques and inputs used to measure fair value. Level 1 investments are those with unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities; Level 2 investments have inputs (other than quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities) that are directly or indirectly observable for the full term of the asset or liability.

## Pensions and Postretirement Benefits

The Company sponsors several defined benefit and defined contribution pension plans and has several plans which provide for postretirement health care and life insurance benefits to eligible employees.

The Company recognizes the overfunded or underfunded status of the defined benefit and other postretirement plans as an asset or liability and recognizes changes in the funded status as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss within the members' equity section of the balance sheet in the year in which the changes occur.

Certain plan assets are measured at fair value using net asset value ("NAV") as a practical expedient and are therefore excluded from the level categorization within the fair value hierarchy table. Plan assets not measured using NAV as a practical expedient that are classified as Level 1 and Level 2 investments include equity securities traded on major financial markets and pooled equity or short-term investment funds held with registered investment companies (all valued at the reported closing price), as well as those government and corporate bonds for which quoted prices are available in an active market.

## Foreign Severance Indemnities

AP provides for foreign severance indemnities as required by the statutes of, or the customary practice in, the respective jurisdictions. Net accrued foreign severance liabilities included in postretirement and other employee benefits were \$17.2 million and \$18.3 million at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

## 2. FIXED ASSETS

The components of the Company's fixed assets are as follows:

DECEMBER 31 <i>(In Thousands)</i>	2017	2016
Furniture and fixtures	\$ 17,894	\$ 23,167
Leasehold improvements	117,315	135,418
Capital leases	5,277	4,815
Software	164,556	157,315
Computers	63,788	65,071
Equipment	74,467	69,941
Work in progress	1,750	52,446
<b>Total fixed assets, at cost</b>	<b>445,047</b>	508,173
<b>Accumulated depreciation and amortization</b>	<b>(341,547)</b>	(402,183)
<b>Fixed assets, net</b>	<b>\$ 103,500</b>	\$ 105,990

At December 31, 2017 and 2016, work in progress consisted primarily of software development costs and leasehold improvements relating to AP's new headquarters, respectively.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the net book value of capitalized computer software was \$13.6 million and \$13.8 million, respectively. The

amount charged to depreciation and amortization expense within the consolidated statements of operations relating to amortization of capitalized computer software was \$6.7 million in 2017 and \$7.0 million in 2016.

## 3. INVESTMENTS

### Equity Method Investments

At December 31, 2017 and 2016, AP had a 50% interest in Sports News Television, which provides global sports news video services to international broadcasters.

Summary financial information for Sports News Television is as follows:

DECEMBER 31 <i>(In Thousands)</i>	2017	2016
Current assets	\$ 7,754	\$ 7,972
Non-current assets	469	109
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>8,223</b>	8,081

Current liabilities	(3,353)	(4,092)
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>\$ 4,870</b>	\$ 3,989

### YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 *(In Thousands)*

Total revenue	\$ 26,772	\$ 27,558
Total expense	(11,571)	(13,040)
<b>Net income</b>	<b>\$ 15,201</b>	\$ 14,518

## 4. INCOME TAXES

On December 22, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (H.R.1) legislation was enacted into law. On the same day, Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118 ("SAB 118") was issued to address the application of GAAP in situations when a company does not have the necessary information available, prepared, or analyzed (including computations) in reasonable detail to complete the accounting for certain income tax effects of the Act. The ultimate impact of the Act may differ from the provisional amount recognized due to, among other things, changes in estimates resulting from the receipt or calculation of final data, changes in interpretations of the Act, and additional regulatory guidance that may be issued. The accounting for the impact of the Act is expected to be completed within the measurement period in accordance with SAB 118.

While the Company continues to evaluate the full impact of tax reform, it has recorded a discrete net charge of \$52.9 million in the year ended December 31, 2017 related to the remeasurement of its US federal net deferred tax assets for 2017.

This charge reflects the reduction in the corporate tax rate from 35% to 21%, effective January 1, 2018, as well as other provisions of the Tax Act.

The provision for income taxes consists of:

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 <i>(In Thousands)</i>	2017	2016
<b>Current:</b>		
State and local	\$ (197)	\$ 224
Foreign	5,094	6,472
<b>Total current</b>	<b>4,897</b>	6,696
<b>Deferred:</b>		
Federal	78,880	(4,436)
State and local	5,946	(681)
Foreign	1,042	1,153
<b>Total deferred</b>	<b>85,868</b>	(3,964)
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 90,765</b>	\$ 2,732

The differences between income tax expense at the US federal statutory rate of 35.0% and actual income taxes provided for at the Company's effective tax rate are as follows:

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31 <i>(In Thousands)</i>	2017	2016
Income tax expense at federal statutory rate	\$ 5,880	\$ 1,514
State and local income tax expense (benefit), net of federal effect	2,687	(183)
Effective change in federal statutory tax rate, and state rate net of federal effect	52,910	—
Tax expense of foreign operations	2,848	1,165
Change in valuation allowance	24,467	(552)
Uncertain tax position (benefit) expense	(342)	609
Permanent differences and other	2,315	179
<b>Income tax expense at effective rate</b>	<b>\$ 90,765</b>	<b>\$ 2,732</b>

Under the liability method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. A deferred tax asset reflects the anticipated tax benefit associated with future tax deductions previously recognized for financial reporting purposes. A deferred tax liability reflects the anticipated tax cost associated with future taxable income previously recognized for financial reporting purposes. The realization of a deferred tax asset is dependent upon having sufficient future taxable income of the appropriate character to absorb the deductions as the asset reverses.

Significant components of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

DECEMBER 31 <i>(In Thousands)</i>	2017	2016
Postretirement benefits other than pensions	\$ 19,498	\$ 29,404
Pension accruals	36,623	76,888
Deferred rent and tenant incentive liabilities	8,306	11,817
Compensation related accruals	11,344	16,999
Foreign tax credits	36,811	33,162
Bad debt reserve	2,147	3,290
Depreciation and amortization	428	29,492
Net operating losses	22,843	6,015
Other	2,807	2,964
Gross deferred tax assets	140,807	210,031
Valuation allowance	(41,789)	(17,322)
Deferred tax assets	99,018	192,709
Deferred tax liabilities	(543)	(2,576)
<b>Net deferred tax assets</b>	<b>\$ 98,475</b>	<b>\$ 190,133</b>

In accordance with applicable accounting guidance, valuation allowances are established to reduce deferred tax assets to an amount that is more likely-than-not to be realized. The establishment of valuation allowances requires significant judgment and is impacted by various estimates in determining future taxable income. Both positive and negative evidence, as well as the objectivity and verifiability of that evidence, is considered in determining the appropriateness of recording a valuation allowance. Consequently, the Company recognized a valuation allowance as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 for the portion of the deferred tax assets that may not be realizable in the future.

As of December 31, 2017, the combined and separate states' net operating loss carryforward is \$41.8 million and \$61.6 million, respectively. The state net operating losses will expire between 2018 and 2037. The Company has a foreign tax credit carryforward of \$35.6 million at December 31, 2017, which will expire between 2019 and 2027.

The Company accrues for interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits as a component of current income tax expense. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company had accrued \$1.2 million and \$1.5 million, respectively, in interest and penalties related to unrecognized benefits. The Company recognized a tax benefit of \$297,000 in 2017 and a tax expense of \$84,000 in 2016 through current income tax expense.

The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits relating to the Company's tax positions is subject to change based on future events including, but not limited to, the settlements of ongoing audits and/or the expiration of applicable statutes of limitations. The Company is no longer subject to examination by federal tax authorities for years prior to 2014, state tax authorities for years prior to 2013 and foreign tax authorities for years prior to 2013.

## 5. LONG-TERM DEBT

On October 23, 2014, the Company amended and extended its existing \$75 million syndicated revolving credit agreement to a \$50 million syndicated revolving credit agreement with a number of banks (the "Credit Facility") that extends to October 23, 2018. The Credit Facility is secured by substantially all assets of the Company. The terms of the Credit Facility include certain covenants and limitations on indebtedness and require commitment fees to be paid on the unused portion of the credit facility. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, AP was in compliance with all debt covenants related to the Credit Facility.

No long-term debt was outstanding at December 31, 2017 and 2016.

AP amortizes capitalized costs related to financing activities using the straight-line method over the term of the agreement and includes such amortization within interest expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. Amortized fees and issuance costs of \$160,000 were included in interest expense in 2017 and 2016.

## 6. RETIREMENT PLANS

### Defined Benefit Plans

AP sponsors several noncontributory defined benefit pension plans that cover substantially all US employees hired before certain dates as well as two nonqualified defined benefit pension plans (an executive retirement plan that primarily provides targeted benefits to designated employees and a retirement plan providing benefits to select non-US citizens working outside of the United States). Effective July 1, 2011, all US qualified and nonqualified plans were frozen; accordingly, no additional benefits will accrue after that date. AP also sponsors two defined benefit pension plans for employees in the UK, as well as a Retirement Allowance Plan provided in Japan. Effective July 1, 2012, the two UK plans were frozen and accordingly no additional benefits for service will accrue for plan members after that date.

The projected benefit obligation, value of plan assets and funded status for the defined benefit plans are as follows:

DECEMBER 31 <i>(In Thousands)</i>	US Qualified Defined Benefit Pension Plans		US Nonqualified Defined Benefit Pension Plans		Non-US Defined Benefit Pension Plans	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
<b>CHANGE IN PROJECTED BENEFIT OBLIGATION ("PBO")</b>						
PBO at beginning of year	\$ 609,595	\$ 595,597	\$ 39,698	\$ 39,644	\$ 178,454	\$ 161,589
Service cost	—	—	—	—	582	686
Interest cost	24,506	25,061	1,444	1,649	4,919	5,730
Actuarial loss (gain)	38,495	10,880	1,871	909	(11,465)	49,014
Plan settlements	—	—	—	—	—	(2,487)
Benefits paid	(23,060)	(21,943)	(6,171)	(2,504)	(5,700)	(5,048)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	—	16,021	(31,030)
<b>PBO at end of year</b>	<b>\$ 649,536</b>	<b>\$ 609,595</b>	<b>\$ 36,842</b>	<b>\$ 39,698</b>	<b>\$ 182,811</b>	<b>\$ 178,454</b>
<b>CHANGE IN PLAN ASSETS</b>						
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$ 476,634	\$ 465,919	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 150,444	\$ 160,362
Actual return on plan assets	80,524	32,658	—	—	12,366	18,008
Plan settlements	—	—	—	—	—	(2,487)
Employer contribution	—	—	6,171	2,504	7,855	8,119
Benefits paid	(23,060)	(21,943)	(6,171)	(2,504)	(5,700)	(5,048)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	—	—	—	—	14,761	(28,510)
<b>Fair value of plan assets at end of year</b>	<b>\$ 534,098</b>	<b>\$ 476,634</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ —</b>	<b>\$ 179,726</b>	<b>\$ 150,444</b>
<b>FUNDED STATUS</b>						
Fair value of plan assets	\$ 534,098	\$ 476,634	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 179,726	\$ 150,444
Less: PBO	649,536	609,595	36,842	39,698	182,811	178,454
<b>Funded status</b>	<b>\$ (115,438)</b>	<b>\$ (132,961)</b>	<b>\$ (36,842)</b>	<b>\$ (39,698)</b>	<b>\$ (3,085)</b>	<b>\$ (28,010)</b>

The accumulated benefit obligation ("ABO") for all defined benefit plans is as follows:

<b>ABO</b>	<b>\$ 649,536</b>	<b>\$ 609,595</b>	<b>\$ 36,842</b>	<b>\$ 39,698</b>	<b>\$ 178,329</b>	<b>\$ 174,106</b>
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The accumulated benefit obligation is in excess of plan assets on the US plans in 2017 and 2016 and on the non-US plan in 2016.

Accrued pension cost recognized in the consolidated balance sheets is as follows:

DECEMBER 31 <i>(In Thousands)</i>	US Qualified Defined Benefit Pension Plans		US Nonqualified Defined Benefit Pension Plans		Non-US Defined Benefit Pension Plans	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
<b>Included in pension liabilities:</b>						
Accrued pension cost, net	\$ (115,438)	\$ (132,961)	\$ (36,842)	\$ (39,698)	\$ (3,085)	\$ (28,010)
<b>Included in accumulated other comprehensive gain on a pretax basis:</b>						
Unrecognized net actuarial loss	218,347	238,411	13,807	12,330	74,457	85,236
<b>Net amount recognized in the balance sheets</b>	<b>\$ 102,909</b>	<b>\$ 105,450</b>	<b>\$ (23,035)</b>	<b>\$ (27,368)</b>	<b>\$ 71,372</b>	<b>\$ 57,226</b>

The components of net pension cost are as follows:

DECEMBER 31 <i>(In Thousands)</i>	US Qualified Defined Benefit Pension Plans		US Nonqualified Defined Benefit Pension Plans		Non-US Defined Benefit Pension Plans	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Service cost	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 582	\$ 686
Interest cost	24,506	25,061	1,444	1,649	4,919	5,730
Expected return on plan assets	(28,515)	(29,481)	—	—	(7,961)	(9,717)
Recognized net actuarial loss	6,550	6,365	395	388	1,982	1,182
Settlement loss	—	—	—	1,288	54	1,156
<b>Net pension cost (benefit)</b>	<b>\$ 2,541</b>	<b>\$ 1,945</b>	<b>\$ 1,839</b>	<b>\$ 3,325</b>	<b>\$ (424)</b>	<b>\$ (963)</b>

Other changes in plan assets and benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive (income) loss were as follows:

DECEMBER 31 <i>(In Thousands)</i>	2017	2016
Net actuarial (gain) loss	\$ (27,512)	\$ 49,335
Effect of exchange rates impact	7,127	(13,717)
Amortization of loss	(8,981)	(9,093)
Effect of settlement	—	(1,288)
<b>Total recognized in other comprehensive (income) loss</b>	<b>(29,366)</b>	<b>25,237</b>
Net periodic pension cost	3,956	4,307
<b>Total recognized net periodic cost and other comprehensive (income) loss</b>	<b>\$ (25,410)</b>	<b>\$ 29,544</b>

Weighted-average assumptions used to determine net periodic pension cost are as follows:

DECEMBER 31	US Qualified Defined Benefit Pension Plans		US Nonqualified Defined Benefit Pension Plans		Non-US Defined Benefit Pension Plans	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Discount rate	4.12%	4.32%	4.12%	4.32%	0.25–2.70%	0.25–4.00%
Expected long-term rate of return on plan assets	6.15%	6.50%	NA	NA	5.00%	6.50%
Rate of compensation increase	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.00–4.20%	2.00–4.00%

Weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations are as follows:

	US Qualified Defined Benefit Pension Plans		US Nonqualified Defined Benefit Pension Plans		Non-US Defined Benefit Pension Plans	
	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016
Discount rate	3.58%	4.12%	3.58%	4.12%	0.25–2.60%	0.25–2.70%
Rate of compensation increase	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.00–4.10%	2.00–4.20%

To develop the expected long-term rate of return on assets assumption, where applicable, AP considered the historical returns and the future expectations for returns for each asset class and the target asset allocation of the pension portfolio, as well as local economic indicators.

In 2018, the expected amortization of the net periodic benefit cost for the defined benefit pension plans is as follows:

<i>(In Thousands)</i>	Net Actuarial Loss
US Qualified Plans	\$ 5,766
US Nonqualified Plans	446
Non-US Plans	1,601
<b>Total amortization</b>	<b>\$ 7,813</b>

The primary investment objectives for the funded pension plans' assets are to achieve maximum rates of return commensurate with safety of principal, credit quality, diversification and adequate liquidity. The investment policies include the following asset allocation guidelines:

DECEMBER 31	US Qualified Defined Benefit Pension Plans		Non-US Defined Benefit Pension Plans	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Equity securities	60.0%	60.0%	60.0%	60.0%
Debt securities	35.0%	35.0%	40.0%	40.0%
Other investments	5.0%	5.0%	–	–

The pension plans' weighted average asset allocations by asset category are as follows:

DECEMBER 31	US Qualified Defined Benefit Pension Plans		Non-US Defined Benefit Pension Plans	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Equity securities	61.2%	60.5%	55.6–57.6%	26.7–50.4%
Debt securities	36.3%	36.6%	42.0–44.0%	45.8–50.0%
Other investments	2.5%	2.9%	0.3–0.4%	3.8–23.3%

The fair value of pension plan assets as defined within the fair value hierarchy is as follows:

(In Thousands)	2017				2016			
	Level 1	Level 2	Assets at NAV	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Assets at NAV	Total
<b>Equity securities</b>								
US	\$ –	\$ 58,823	\$ 162,884	\$ 221,707	\$ 5,565	\$ –	\$ 161,317	\$ 166,882
Global	–	43,247	163,969	207,216	19,833	–	156,415	176,248
<b>Debt securities</b>								
Government	–	76,995	–	76,995	1,543	–	11,993	13,536
Corporate	–	–	193,795	193,795	14,416	–	210,271	224,687
Other	–	–	–	–	8,656	–	–	8,656
<b>Other investments</b>	–	5,422	5,680	11,102	16,489	5,358	5,983	27,830
<b>Cash and cash investments</b>	661	–	2,348	3,009	6,651	–	2,588	9,239
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 661</b>	<b>\$ 184,487</b>	<b>\$ 528,676</b>	<b>\$ 713,824</b>	<b>\$ 73,153</b>	<b>\$ 5,358</b>	<b>\$ 548,567</b>	<b>\$ 627,078</b>

Equity securities consist of common and preferred stock of registered investment companies as well as certain common collective trusts and 103-12 entities. Debt securities consist of government and corporate bonds as well as certain other limited partnerships. Other investments consist of registered investment companies, common collective trusts and limited partnerships that invest primarily in real estate or real estate related investments. Cash investments consist of money market funds. Each of the investment categories is valued as follows:

**Registered Investment Companies** – A registered investment company's NAV is a quoted price in a market that is active.

**Common Collective Trusts and 103-12 Entities** 103-12 entities and certain common collective trusts are public investment vehicles open to employee benefit plans that are valued using the NAV provided by the administrator of the fund. The NAV is a quoted price in a market that is not active.

Common collective trusts invest in other investments including real estate and real estate related investments and the NAV is based on the fund's administrator using estimated prices and various valuation techniques and then dividing the value by the number of units/shares outstanding.

**Government Bonds, Corporate Bonds and Other Debt Securities** – the NAV is the closing price reported on the major market on which the individual securities are traded.

**Other and Limited Partnerships** – Limited partnerships are valued using the NAV provided by the fund's administrator at fair value. Other also includes diversified multi-asset class funds.

Derivatives are valued at fair value by the trustee. The NAV is based on quoted prices in markets that are not active.

Cash investments that are allocated to collective trusts are valued at NAV.

Administrative expenses, including investment fees, are reflected in the actual return on the plans' assets. Administrative expenses paid by the US qualified defined benefit plans were approximately \$4.1 million in 2017 and \$3.7 million in 2016 while administrative expenses paid by the non-US defined benefit pension plans were approximately \$410,000 in 2017 and \$451,000 in 2016. The US nonqualified defined benefit plans are unfunded plans and therefore no administrative expenses are paid through the plans.

In accordance with regulations governing contributions to the US defined benefit pension plans, AP's policy is to fund at least the minimum amount required by the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 and to meet the funding requirements defined in the Internal Revenue Code. In 2018, AP expects to make a \$10.0 million contribution to its US Qualified Defined Benefit Plans, while contributing \$2.9 million to its US nonqualified defined benefit plans and \$11.8 million to its non-US defined benefit plans.

The Company has unfunded commitments to private equity style funds of approximately \$2.5 million as of December 31, 2017.

Estimated future benefit payments are as follows:

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31 (In Thousands)	US Qualified Defined Benefit Pension Plans	US Nonqualified Defined Benefit Pension Plans	Non-US Defined Benefit Pension Plans
2018	\$ 27,368	\$ 2,937	\$ 3,780
2019	28,477	2,759	3,575
2020	29,632	2,690	3,822
2021	30,876	3,485	4,472
2022	31,971	2,430	4,902
2023-2027	172,638	11,381	26,202

#### Defined Contribution Plans

AP has a defined contribution plan in the US that includes two components: a company funded portion covering substantially all domestic employees and a voluntary 401(k) plan. The Company funded defined contribution plan was established when the US defined benefits plans were closed to new hires (January 15, 2005, for administrative employees and March 1, 2006, for union employees). Effective July 1, 2011, (when the defined benefits plans were frozen) AP contributes to the plan an amount equal to 3% of each administrative employee's qualified earnings and 6% of each union employee's qualified earnings. In addition, employees previously eligible for the defined benefits plans receive a 1 to 2% supplemental contribution (based on years of service) as a transition benefit from July 1, 2011, until June 30, 2019. Charges to operations for AP's contributions to the employer funded plan amounted to \$10.7 million in 2017 and 2016. The Company also matches a portion of eligible employees' contributions to the 401(k) plan. Charges to operations for AP's contributions to the 401(k) plan amounted to \$3.4 million in 2017 and \$3.5 million in 2016.

At the time the UK defined benefits plans were closed to new hires, AP also established a defined contribution plan in the UK; effective July 1, 2012, (when the UK defined benefits plans were frozen) all UK employees are covered by the defined contribution plan. Once an employee completes six months of service, AP contributes into the plan an amount equal to 3% of the employee's qualified earnings. Charges to operations for AP's contributions amounted to \$1.3 million in 2017 and \$1.4 million in 2016.

## 7. POSTRETIREMENT BENEFITS (OTHER THAN PENSIONS)

In the US, AP has plans that provide postretirement health care and limited life insurance benefits for individuals hired before specified dates (January 1994 for administrative employees and February 1995 and March 2006 for editorial and technology employees covered under the collective bargaining agreements, respectively) and generally retiring from AP at or after age 50 or 55.

Health care benefits include hospitalization and major medical coverage with deductible and coinsurance provisions that integrate with Medicare on a coordination of benefits basis after age 65. Employees retiring after a specific date are required to make contributions, which are used to pay a portion of current premiums.

Periodic postretirement benefit cost includes the following components:

DECEMBER 31 <i>(In Thousands)</i>	2017	2016
Service cost benefits earned during the year	\$ 447	\$ 514
Interest cost on benefit obligation	3,127	3,333
Net amortization	(7,886)	(8,064)
Actuarial gain	(376)	(238)
<b>Periodic postretirement benefit cost</b>	<b>\$ (4,688)</b>	<b>\$ (4,455)</b>

The changes in the benefit obligations recognized in other comprehensive loss were as follows:

DECEMBER 31 <i>(In Thousands)</i>	2017	2016
Net actuarial gain	\$ (343)	\$ (1,165)
Amortization of prior service credit	7,886	8,065
Amortization of loss	376	238
<b>Total recognized in other comprehensive loss</b>	<b>7,919</b>	<b>7,138</b>
Net periodic pension cost	(4,688)	(4,455)
<b>Total recognized in net periodic benefit cost and other comprehensive loss</b>	<b>\$ 3,231</b>	<b>\$ 2,683</b>

The following table sets forth the status of the plans and amounts recognized in the consolidated balance sheets:

DECEMBER 31 <i>(In Thousands)</i>	2017	2016
<b>Change in benefit obligation:</b>		
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 77,986	\$ 77,120
Service cost	447	514
Interest cost	3,127	3,333
Actuarial gain	(343)	(1,165)
Benefits paid	(2,903)	(1,816)
<b>Benefit obligation at end of year</b>	<b>78,314</b>	<b>77,986</b>
Unrecognized net actuarial gain	6,667	6,699
Unamortized prior service credit	10,685	18,571
<b>Accrued benefit cost</b>	<b>95,666</b>	<b>103,256</b>
<b>Total accumulated comprehensive income</b>	<b>(17,352)</b>	<b>(25,270)</b>
<b>Net amount recognized in the balance sheets</b>	<b>\$ 78,314</b>	<b>\$ 77,986</b>

The discount rate used in determining the net periodic postretirement benefit cost was 4.12% at December 31, 2017 and 4.32% at December 31, 2016. The discount rate used in determining the postretirement benefit obligation was 3.58% at December 31, 2017 and 4.12% at December 31, 2016.

AP expects to pay benefits of \$3.4 million in 2018.

The rates of increase in medical costs are assumed to be 6.7% in 2018,

declining to 4.5% by 2039.

The health care cost trend rate assumption has a significant effect on the amounts reported. A one percent increase (decrease) in the assumed trend rate would change the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation at December 31, 2017 by \$11.2 million and (\$9.2) million, respectively, and would change the 2017 total service and interest cost by \$538,000 and \$(438,000), respectively.

In 2018, the expected amortization of the net periodic postretirement benefit cost is \$7.9 million. As of December 31, 2017, the estimated future payments for the US postretirement medical plans are as follows:

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31 <i>(In Thousands)</i>		
2018	\$	3,367
2019		3,461
2020		3,593
2021		3,800
2022		4,007
2023-2027		21,235

## 8. COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

Accumulated balances related to each component of accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax, are as follows:

DECEMBER 31 <i>(In Thousands)</i>	2017	2016
Foreign currency translation adjustment	\$ (17,350)	\$ (23,718)
Unrealized losses and costs of benefit plans	(228,099)	(243,908)
<b>Accumulated balance</b>	<b>\$ (245,449)</b>	<b>\$ (267,626)</b>

There were no significant reclassifications out of accumulated other comprehensive loss in either 2017 or 2016.

## 9. CONTINGENCIES, COMMITMENTS AND OTHER MATTERS

Various legal actions, which have arisen in the ordinary course of business, remain pending against AP. Management, with advice of counsel, believes that these actions will not have a material adverse effect on AP's financial position or results of operations.

AP has commitments under noncancelable operating leases covering office space, equipment, automobiles and certain satellite contracts. Where leases contain material escalation clauses or other concessions, the impact of such adjustments is recognized on a straight-line basis over the minimum lease period. Minimum rentals under operating leases are as follows:

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31 <i>(In Thousands)</i>		
2018	\$	46,712
2019		41,897
2020		25,337
2021		22,212
2022		21,402
Thereafter		180,378
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>337,938</b>



Rent expense related to facilities and office space was \$31.1 million in 2017 and \$36.0 million in 2016. Satellite, equipment and vehicle costs under operating leases were \$8.2 million and \$9.2 million in 2017 and 2016, respectively.

The Company leases cameras, computers and other equipment under capital leases and includes this equipment within fixed assets in the consolidated balance sheets. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the gross book value of such equipment was \$5.3 million and \$4.8 million respectively, related accumulated amortization was \$2.1 million and \$1.1 million respectively. Depreciation expense related to the capital leases is included in depreciation and amortization on the consolidated statements of operations.

Future payments, including interest of \$296,000 under such leases are as follows:

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31 *(In Thousands)*

2018	\$	1,221
2019		395
2020		67
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$</b>	<b>1,683</b>

In February 2017, AP completed its New York headquarters move. One-time move costs incurred in connection with the move are included in the statements of operations as follows:

YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31  
*(In Thousands)*

	<b>2017</b>		2016
Depreciation and amortization	<b>\$ 1,304</b>	\$	8,535
Rent and utilities	<b>1,599</b>		8,071
Other general and administrative	<b>553</b>		18
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 3,456</b>	\$	16,624

Additionally, AP received lease incentives from the landlord. In accordance with Statement of Finance Accounting Standards No. 13, Accounting for Leases, and recent interpretations, these incentives are recorded as deferred rent and are amortized as a reduction of rent expense over the life of the lease.

## 10. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated subsequent events through March 22, 2018 (the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized to be issued) and determined that no events had a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations, or cash flows.

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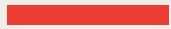
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