

2018
ANNUAL REPORT





SYKES[®]

SYKES ENTERPRISES, INCORPORATED (“SYKES” or “the Company”) is a leading provider of multi-channel demand generation and global customer engagement services. The Company provides differentiated full lifecycle customer engagement solutions and services primarily to Global 2000 companies and their end customers principally in the financial services, communications, technology, transportation & leisure and healthcare industries. SYKES’ differentiated full lifecycle management services platform effectively engages customers at every touchpoint within the customer journey, including digital marketing and acquisition, sales expertise, customer service, technical support and retention, many of which can be optimized by a suite of robotic process automation (“RPA”) and artificial intelligence (“AI”) solutions. The Company serves its clients through two geographic operating regions: the Americas (United States, Canada, Latin America, South Asia and Asia Pacific) and EMEA (Europe, the Middle East and Africa). Its Americas and EMEA regions primarily provide customer-engagement solutions and services with an emphasis on inbound multichannel demand generation, customer service and technical support to its clients’ customers. These services are delivered through multiple communication channels including phone, email, social media, text messaging, chat and digital self-service. The Company also provides various enterprise support services in the United States that include services for its clients’ internal support operations, from technical staffing services to outsourced corporate help desk services. In Europe, the Company provides fulfillment services, which includes order processing, payment processing, inventory control, product delivery and product returns handling. Additionally, through the acquisition of RPA provider Symphony Ventures Ltd (“Symphony”) coupled with its investment in AI through XSell Technologies, Inc. (“XSell”), the Company also provides a suite of solutions such as consulting, implementation, hosting and managed services that optimizes its differentiated full lifecycle management services platform. SYKES’ complete service offering helps its clients acquire, retain and increase the lifetime value of their customer relationships. The Company has developed an extensive global reach with customer engagement centers across six continents, including North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Australia and Africa. It delivers cost-effective solutions that generate demand, enhance the customer service experience, promote stronger brand loyalty, and bring about high levels of performance and profitability. For additional information please visit www.sykes.com.

FELLOW SHAREHOLDERS,

In the concluding section of our 2017 shareholder letter, we declared that all of our action plans in 2018 were geared toward putting our U.S. operations on a stable footing. We are pleased to report that those action plans started to pay off as we exited 2018, and we expect to build on that success further in 2019. Our objective in 2018 was to eliminate excess capacity in the U.S. This is important because the U.S., which is material in scope, has been the key culprit behind our overall tepid financial performance for reasons which we will discuss later. On balance, we achieved most of that goal. The proof of success was in the margin expansion we saw as we exited the year. We will discuss the highlights of our activity in 2018 in more detail later. We will also address how we plan to build on those key points in 2019.

Another step forward in 2018 involved future-proofing our business. We put our strong balance sheet to work to acquire Symphony Ventures Limited (“Symphony”), an industry-leading robotic process automation (RPA) firm. At the same time, we continued to strengthen our digital marketing platform with the acquisition of WhistleOut. We will discuss the rationale behind both of these highly strategic transactions in greater detail as the letter unfolds.

In all, while 2018 was ultimately a productive year, it came with continued challenges in recruitment and retention, and some weakness in the communications vertical. We have efforts underway to address these challenges. In conjunction with that, we plan to pursue incremental opportunities for capacity rationalization as well as cost alignment that present themselves. And finally, we continue to advance the on going execution of our revenue growth strategies, which will be key to further margin expansion in 2019.

TAKING IMPORTANT STEPS IN 2018 TOWARD FUTURE OPERATING MARGIN EXPANSION

As we entered 2018, our main focus was to address the 200 basis points of overhang that was negatively impacting our consolidated operating margins. As we have discussed, we believe that our business can perform in the 8% to 10% operating margin range in its current form. However, at the start of 2018, our implied non-GAAP operating margin projections for 2018 were roughly between 6.5% and 7.0%. We closed the year with a 6.8% non-GAAP* operating margin (or 3.9% GAAP operating margins)



CHARLES E. SYKES
President and CEO



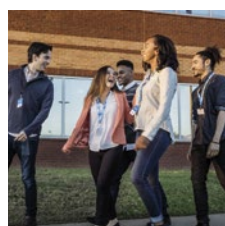
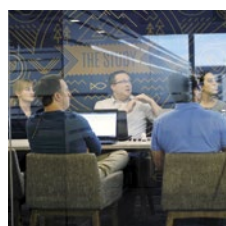
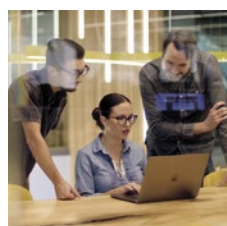
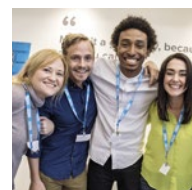
JOHN CHAPMAN
Executive VP and CFO

on a revenue base of \$1.6 billion, which grew 1.9%** on a constant currency (or 2.5% on a reported basis) basis relative to 2017.



What was weighing on our margins in part dates back to the latter part of 2015 and all of 2016 when we began adding new capacity and fine-tuning existing capacity in the U.S. in response to significant business wins with domestic clients in the communications and financial services verticals. Around

that time, the U.S. unemployment rate remained relatively manageable, averaging around 5.3% and 4.9% for all of 2015 and 2016, respectively. However, just as we began to ramp for those wins in late 2016 and the rest of 2017, labor markets in the U.S. got significantly tighter. In fact, the national unemployment rate in the U.S. in 2017 declined sharply, averaging 4.4%. As 2018 was winding down, that rate had dipped to 3.7%, the lowest levels in almost 50 years. Furthermore, some local job and metro markets saw unemployment levels dropping down to 2%. This tightening labor backdrop fueled rising wages, which gained further momentum with the passage of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act in December 2017. In fact, soon after the passage of the tax cuts, various Fortune 1000 companies publicly announced new entry-level wages of around \$12 to \$15 an hour in the U.S., creating further competition for the labor cohort we target. This led to operating margins pressure in three ways: First, competition for labor led to higher agent turnover, which in turn led to increased recruitment costs. Second, the decision to raise wages to prevailing market levels to stem turnover in certain job markets, along with the contractual lag in passing price increases on to clients, also pressured margins. And third, in states where an inelastic labor supply as well as the factors discussed previously were at play, large swaths of capacity were left stranded, additionally pressuring operating margins.

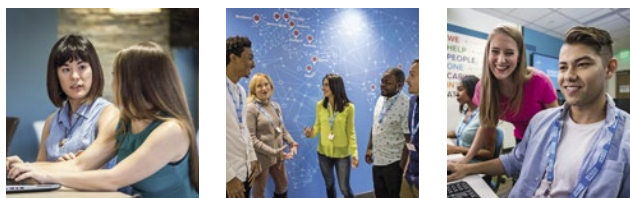


Compounding the margin drag even further was demand weakness in the communications vertical, which intensified in part because of the lower-than-expected uptake of new

high-end smartphone models. We attribute this weak demand to a lack of sweeping advances, along with limited promotional activity among wireless carriers which generally drives churn. We believe this will likely change as wireless carriers and media companies merge or form strategic partnerships

to drive differentiation, not to mention the impact of the rollout of 5G, the next generation of internet connectivity network, and continued improvement in self-help tools.

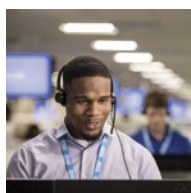
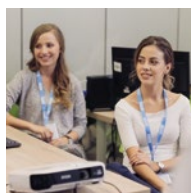
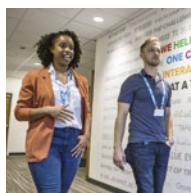
Our plan to tackle the operating margin drag involved a multipronged approach. We transferred as much of the U.S. demand as possible to better-utilized brick-and-mortar facilities with more favorable wage-labor



dynamics. We also shifted demand to our at-home agent platform, or to our international delivery locations. We then rationalized the resulting excess capacity. Finally, we negotiated price concessions with clients where feasible. All these approaches were employed to various extents and with variable success, freeing up significant capacity. From the first quarter of 2018 to the end of 2018, we rationalized close to 5,000 seats, or roughly 10% of our total capacity. And even though we had to discontinue a client program in the financial services vertical as part of the capacity rationalization, which created further revenue headwind of around 1% to our 2018 revenue growth, we made inroads overall. We clawed back roughly 100 basis points of the 200 in margin improvement as we exited the fourth quarter of 2018.

FUTURE-PROOFING THROUGH STRATEGIC INVESTMENTS

In conjunction with accomplishing a major milestone around capacity rationalization, we were able to leverage our strong financial position to further future-proof our business model. As part of that



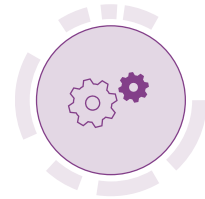
strategy, we made a couple of carefully calculated acquisitions in 2018 that capitalize on both micro and macro trends. At a micro level, one of the acquisitions is a play on the secular shift toward digital commerce as more and more transactions across product categories, and not just those that are brand-specific, are initiated and researched online. The acquisition helps us capitalize on that continuing shift to digital and the related convergence around marketing, sales and service, which is the centerpiece of our full life cycle value proposition. Moreover, the acquisition also reflects an important tenet in the evolution of our mission statement of helping consumers find and use products and services they need. At the macro level, our other 2018 acquisition opens up a whole new addressable market of automation. This is oriented around labor productivity and wage inflation trends near-term and changing demographic trends long-term. As clients seek greater



productivity from each input of labor amid rising costs, we are compelled to explore how we can use intelligent automation, which is also spelled out in our mission statement, to complement tasks done by human beings across each segment of the life cycle. Furthermore, automation could also follow a similar pattern seen in digital-commerce convergence and be adapted to blur the



distinction that currently exists between our offerings around customer engagement services and back-office processing. This new framework, dubbed “Digital OneOffice” by industry analyst firm HfS Research, could pave the way for us to expand our addressable market.



Let’s begin with our first key acquisition of 2018, which strengthens our full life cycle capabilities. Australia-headquartered WhistleOut is a digital comparison platform that helps consumers shop for the best mobile, broadband and pay TV plans, and services principally across the markets of Australia and the U.S. WhistleOut generated revenues of approximately A\$14.2 million in the fiscal year ended June 2018 and was acquired for A\$30.2 million with a further earnout of A\$14.0 million. The acquisition broadens our digital marketing capabilities geographically and extends and deepens our home services product portfolio. Just as importantly,

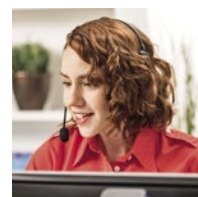
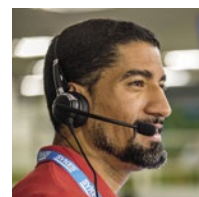
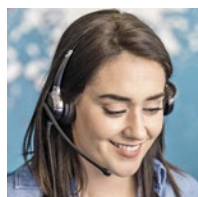


WhistleOut equips us with a comparison platform that we expect can be extended across other product categories beyond mobility and broadband in the future as more customer journeys are initiated online.



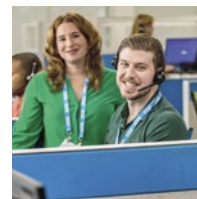
The world of intelligent automation systems is, we believe, approaching a tipping point, and we want to position ourselves to capitalize on that trend in a meaningful way. As such, we acquired Symphony, a global pure-play and best-of-breed provider of RPA services for a cash purchase price consideration of £52.5 million with a further earnout of £3.0 million payable in restricted stock units. London,

UK-headquartered Symphony is a premier provider of RPA consulting, implementation, hosting and managed services to blue-chip clients across numerous industries globally, including financial services, healthcare, business services, manufacturing, consumer products, communications, media and entertainment. Symphony automates thousands of front-, middle- and back-office processes at marquee brands. Through



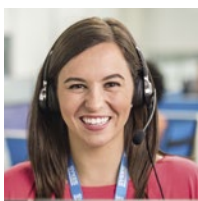
Symphony, we believe we can take the power of RPA and combine it with human ingenuity to help our clients modernize, optimize and integrate key components of their digital operations to significantly improve their business, as well as improve their customers' life cycle journey experience.

The acquisition of Symphony represents another significant step in building capabilities to succeed as the digital revolution continues to transform our clients' businesses, their customer service needs, and, by extension, the customer engagement industry. In essence, what our investment in XSELL Technologies in 2017 is to the world of artificial intelligence (AI)-augmented sales, Symphony is to the world of RPA-augmented services.



2019 DRIVES TOWARD FURTHER OPERATIONAL IMPROVEMENT

With success from the previously enacted capacity rationalization expected to continue paying dividends in 2019, we are seeking to capture an additional 100 basis points in operating margin improvement. Two-thirds of that 100 basis points is expected to come from a combination of some



cost alignment and growing revenue across our existing capacity footprint, which stood at a 71% utilization rate on a consolidated basis. We believe the benefits of these operational actions will begin to take effect in the second half of 2019. The remaining one-third entails a mix of incremental capacity rationalization, some price increases, and an improvement in our recruitment and retention outcomes in the U.S. Specifically, recruitment and retention improvements will come from tweaking, and in some cases even overhauling, almost every aspect of our human capital management strategy in the U.S. This includes everything from how we onboard an agent or use technology to improve agent speed-to-competency, to moving client programs to geographies which are better aligned in terms of workforce availability, prevailing wage levels and lower operating costs.




As we close 2018, we remain upbeat about our prospects given the current state of the sales funnel and operational improvements. Of course, this must be balanced against near-term concerns around wage inflation, foreign exchange volatility and the length of current economic expansion. The customer engagement services industry continues to operate in an economic landscape



that is being reordered at a rapid pace — with no signs of letting up. With new-economy upstarts encroaching on long-established enterprises, continued consolidation among end clients and industry players, and technologies seeking to deflect call volume while simultaneously creating omni-channels of communications, the key to capitalizing on the dislocation and opportunities will be, we believe, differentiated go-to-market capabilities that help our clients acquire, service and retain their end-customers. This approach, combined with a strong financial profile, can mitigate risks and prudently finance the organic and inorganic reinvestments in the business that we expect will power our future long-term growth and operating margins.

In all, we have a solid foundation upon which to build, and we are very proud and honored to be working with a team of dedicated colleagues worldwide who have executed passionately on our strategy. We are particularly proud of the front-line associates and their support teams who have ensured the success we all enjoy today as clients, consumers and investors. As always, we would like to thank our board of directors for their continued support, and we bid a final farewell to one of our board members, Retired Lieutenant General Michael P. DeLong, who passed away on July 27, 2018. He will be missed dearly.



CHARLES E. SYKES

President and Chief Executive Office



JOHN CHAPMAN

Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

*2018 operating margin was 3.9%. 2018 operating margin reflects the impact of acquisition-related intangible amortization, charges, and legal as well as merger and integration costs totaling \$48.1 million, or approximately 290 basis points. Of that total, \$22.6 million of charges, or approximately 140 basis points, is related to capacity rationalization. These charges include asset impairments, severance expenses, write-off of remaining lease commitments and other expenses. There is \$18.3 million, or 110 basis points, associated with the amortization of acquisition-related intangibles and fixed asset write-ups. The remaining \$7.2 million, or roughly 40 basis points, is from earnouts as well as merger and integration costs related to acquisitions of Portent, WhistleOut and Symphony. On a non-GAAP basis, 2018 operating margin was 6.8%.

**2018 comparable revenue growth was 2.5%, which included 0.6% of favorable foreign currency impact. Excluding the impact of foreign currency, 2018 comparable revenue growth would have been 1.9%.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K

Annual Report Pursuant To Section 13 Or 15(d) Of The Securities Exchange Act Of 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018

Or

Transition Report Pursuant To Section 13 Or 15(d) Of The Securities Exchange Act Of 1934
For The Transition Period From ____ To ____

Commission File Number 0-28274

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Florida

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

56-1383460

(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

400 N. Ashley Drive, Suite 2800, Tampa, Florida

(Address of principal executive offices)

33602

(Zip Code)

(813) 274-1000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class

Name of each exchange on which registered

Common Stock \$.01 Par Value

NASDAQ Stock Market, LLC

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: **None**

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes

No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

Yes

No

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 every Interactive Data File required to be submitted 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 such files).

Yes

No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes

No

The aggregate market value of the shares of voting common stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant computed by reference to the closing sales price of such shares on the NASDAQ Global Select Market on June 30, 2018, the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was \$1,185,240,552.

As of February 7, 2019, there were 42,777,546 outstanding shares of common stock.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

Documents

Form 10-K Reference

Portions of the Proxy Statement for the year 2019

Annual Meeting of Shareholders

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PART I

Item 1. Business

General

Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and consolidated subsidiaries (“SYKES,” “our,” “us” or “we”) is a leading provider of multichannel demand generation and global customer engagement solutions and services. SYKES provides differentiated full lifecycle customer engagement solutions and services primarily to Global 2000 companies and their end customers principally in the financial services, communications, technology, transportation & leisure and healthcare industries. Our differentiated full lifecycle management services platform effectively engages customers at every touchpoint within the customer journey, including digital marketing and acquisition, sales expertise, customer service, technical support and retention, many of which can be optimized by a suite of robotic process automation (“RPA”) and artificial intelligence (“AI”) solutions. We serve our clients through two geographic operating regions: the Americas (United States, Canada, Latin America, Australia and the Asia Pacific Rim) and EMEA (Europe, the Middle East and Africa). Our Americas and EMEA regions primarily provide customer engagement solutions and services with an emphasis on inbound multichannel demand generation, customer service and technical support to our clients’ customers. These services are delivered through multiple communication channels including phone, e-mail, social media, text messaging, chat and digital self-service. We also provide various enterprise support services in the United States that include services for our clients’ internal support operations, from technical staffing services to outsourced corporate help desk services. In Europe, we also provide fulfillment services, which include order processing, payment processing, inventory control, product delivery and product returns handling. (See Note 25, Segments and Geographic Information, of the accompanying “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” for further information on our segments.) Additionally, through our acquisition of RPA provider Symphony Ventures Ltd (“Symphony”) coupled with our investment in AI through XSell Technologies, Inc. (“XSell”), we also provide a suite of solutions such as consulting, implementation, hosting and managed services that optimizes our differentiated full lifecycle management services platform. Our complete service offering helps our clients acquire, retain and increase the lifetime value of their customer relationships. We have developed an extensive global reach with customer engagement centers across six continents, including North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Australia and Africa. We deliver cost-effective solutions that generate demand, enhance the customer service experience, promote stronger brand loyalty, and bring about high levels of performance and profitability.

SYKES was founded in 1977 in North Carolina and we moved our headquarters to Florida in 1993. In March 1996, we changed our state of incorporation from North Carolina to Florida. Our headquarters are located at 400 North Ashley Drive, Suite 2800, Tampa, Florida 33602, and our telephone number is (813) 274-1000.

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports, as well as our proxy statements and other materials which are filed with, or furnished to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) are made available, free of charge, on or through our internet website at www.sykes.com by first clicking on “Company,” then “Investor Relations” and then on “SEC Filings” under the heading “Financial Reports & Filings” as soon as reasonably practicable after they are filed with, or furnished to, the SEC.

Recent Developments

Americas 2018 Exit Plan

During the second quarter of 2018, we initiated a restructuring plan to streamline excess capacity through targeted seat reductions (the “Americas 2018 Exit Plan”) in an on-going effort to manage and optimize capacity utilization. The Americas 2018 Exit Plan includes, but is not limited to, closing customer contact management centers and consolidating leased space in various locations in the U.S. and Canada. We finalized the remainder of the site closures under the Americas 2018 Exit Plan as of December 2018.

The actions impacted approximately 5,000 seats, all of which were rationalized as of December 31, 2018. Approximately \$25.3 million in annualized gross savings resulted from the 2018 site closures, primarily related to reduced general and administrative costs and lower depreciation expense.

See Note 4, Costs Associated with Exit and Disposal Activities, in the accompanying “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” for further information.

U.S. 2017 Tax Reform Act

On December 20, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the “2017 Tax Reform Act”) was approved by Congress and received presidential approval on December 22, 2017. In general, the 2017 Tax Reform Act reduced the United States (“U.S.”) corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21%, effective in 2018. The 2017 Tax Reform Act moved from a worldwide business taxation approach to a participation exemption regime. The 2017 Tax Reform Act also imposed base-erosion prevention measures on non-U.S. earnings of U.S. entities, as well as a one-time mandatory deemed repatriation tax on accumulated non-U.S. earnings. The impact of the 2017 Tax Reform Act on our consolidated financial results began with the fourth quarter of 2017, the period of enactment. This impact, along with the transitional taxes discussed in Note 20, Income Taxes, in the accompanying “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” is reflected in the Other segment.

Acquisitions

On November 1, 2018, we completed the acquisition of Symphony Ventures Ltd. Symphony provides RPA services, offering RPA consulting, implementation, hosting and managed services for front, middle and back-office processes. Of the total purchase price of GBP 52.5 million (\$67.6 million), GBP 44.6 million (\$57.6 million) was paid upon closing using cash on hand as well as \$31.0 million of additional borrowings under our credit agreement, while the present value of the remaining GBP 7.9 million (\$10.0 million) of the purchase price has been deferred and will be paid in equal installments over the next three years. The results of Symphony’s operations have been reflected in our consolidated financial statements since November 1, 2018.

On July 9, 2018, we completed the acquisition of WhistleOut Pty Ltd and WhistleOut Inc. (together, “WhistleOut”). WhistleOut is a consumer comparison platform focused on mobile, broadband and pay TV services, principally across Australia and the U.S. The acquisition broadens our digital marketing capabilities geographically and extends our home services product portfolio. The total purchase price of AUD 30.2 million (\$22.4 million) was funded by borrowings under our credit agreement. The results of WhistleOut’s operations have been reflected in our consolidated financial statements since July 9, 2018.

In May 2017, we completed the acquisition of certain assets of a Global 2000 telecommunications service provider (the “Telecommunications Asset acquisition”) to strengthen and create new partnerships and expand our geographic footprint in North America. The total purchase price of \$7.5 million was funded through cash on hand. The results of operations of the Telecommunications Asset acquisition have been reflected in our consolidated financial statements since May 31, 2017.

In April 2016, we completed the acquisition of Clear Link Holdings, LLC (“Clearlink”), pursuant to a definitive agreement and plan of merger, dated March 6, 2016. Clearlink is an inbound demand generation and sales conversion platform. The total purchase price of \$207.9 million was funded by borrowings under our credit agreement. The results of Clearlink’s operations have been reflected in our consolidated financial statements since April 1, 2016.

Industry Overview

The customer engagement solutions and services industry – which includes services such as digital marketing and demand generation, customer acquisition, customer support and customer retention – is highly fragmented and significant in size. According to Everest Group, an industry research firm, the total size of the customer engagement solutions and services industry worldwide measured in terms of the U.S. dollar was estimated between \$320 billion and \$350 billion in 2017. Of the total size of the industry worldwide, approximately 26% was outsourced to third-party engagement centers with the remaining 74% utilizing in-house engagement centers. In 2018, the outsourced portion of the customer engagement solutions and services industry worldwide was estimated to be between \$84 billion and \$86 billion, growing at rate of approximately 4% from 2016 to 2018.

We believe that growth for broader outsourced customer engagement solutions and services will be fueled by the trend of Global 2000 companies and medium-sized businesses utilizing outsourcers. In today’s marketplace, companies increasingly are seeking a comprehensive suite of innovative full lifecycle customer engagement management solutions and services that allow them to acquire customers, enhance the end user’s experience with their products and services, strengthen and enhance their company brands, maximize the lifetime value of their customers through retention and up-sell and cross-sell, efficiently and effectively deliver human interactions when and where customers value it most, and deploy best-in-class customer management strategies, processes and technologies. However, a myriad of factors, among them intense global competition, pricing pressures, softness in

the global economy and rapid changes in technology, continue to make it difficult for companies to cost-effectively maintain the in-house personnel necessary to handle all of their customer engagement needs.

To address these needs, we offer multichannel demand generation and comprehensive global customer engagement solutions and services that leverage brick-and-mortar and at-home agent delivery infrastructure as well as digital self-service, RPA and AI capabilities. We provide consistent high-value support for our clients' customers across the globe in a multitude of languages, leveraging our dynamic, secure communications infrastructure and our global footprint that reaches across 21 countries. This global footprint includes established brick-and-mortar operations in both onshore and offshore geographies where companies have access to high-quality customer engagement solutions at lower costs compared to other markets. We further complement our brick-and-mortar global delivery model with a highly differentiated and ready-made best-in-class at-home agent delivery model. In addition, we provide digital self-service customer support that differentiates our go-to-market strategy as it expands options for companies to best service their customers in their channel of choice to deliver an "effortless customer experience." By working in partnership with outsourcers, companies can ensure that the crucial task of acquiring, growing and retaining their customer base is addressed while creating operating flexibility, enabling focus on their core competencies, ensuring service excellence and execution, achieving cost savings through a variable cost structure, leveraging scale, entering niche markets speedily, and efficiently allocating capital within their organizations.

Business Strategy

Broadly speaking, our value proposition to our clients is that of a trusted partner, which provides a comprehensive suite of RPA and AI enabled differentiated full lifecycle multichannel demand generation and global customer engagement solutions and services primarily to Global 2000 companies that drive customer acquisition, differentiation, brand loyalty and increased lifetime value of end customer relationships. By outsourcing their customer acquisition and service solutions to us, clients are able to achieve exceptional customer experience and drive tangible business impact with greater operational flexibility, enhanced revenues, lower operating costs and faster speed to market, all of which are at the center of our value proposition. At a tactical level, we deliver on this value proposition through consistent delivery of operational and client excellence. Our business strategy is to leverage this value proposition in order to capitalize on and increase our share of the large and underpenetrated addressable market opportunity for customer engagement solutions and services worldwide. We believe through successful execution of our business strategy, we could generate a healthy level of revenue growth and drive targeted long-term operating margins. To deliver on our long-term growth potential and operating margin objectives, we need to manage the key levers of our business strategy, the principles of which include the following:

Build Long-Term Client Relationships Through Customer Service Excellence. We believe that providing high-value, high-quality service is critical in our clients' decisions to outsource and in building long-term relationships with our clients. To ensure service excellence and consistency across each of our centers globally, we leverage a portfolio of techniques, including SYKES Science of Service®. This standard is a compilation of more than 30 years of experience and best practices. Every customer engagement center strives to meet or exceed the standard, which addresses leadership, hiring and training, performance management down to the agent level, forecasting and scheduling, and the client relationship including continuous improvement, disaster recovery plans and feedback.

Increasing Share of Seats Within Existing Clients and Winning New Clients. We provide customer engagement solutions and services to primarily Global 2000 companies. With this large target market, we have the opportunity to grow our client base. We strive to achieve this by winning a greater share of our clients' in-house seats as well as gaining share from our competitors by providing consistently high-quality service as clients continue to consolidate their vendor base. In addition, as we further integrate the recently-acquired RPA and AI capabilities with digital marketing and leverage it across our brick-and-mortar and at-home agent delivery platforms both domestically and internationally within our vertical markets mix, we plan to win new clients as a way to broaden our base of growth.

Diversifying Verticals and Expanding Service Lines. To mitigate the impact of any negative economic and product cycles on our growth rate, we continue to seek ways to diversify into verticals and service lines that have countercyclical features and healthy growth rates. We are targeting the following verticals for growth: financial services, communications, technology, transportation & leisure, healthcare, and other, which includes retail. These verticals cover various business lines, including credit card/consumer fraud protection, gaming, wireless services, broadband, media, retail banking, peer-to-peer lending, consumer and high-end enterprise tech support, telemedicine and soft and hard goods online and through brick and mortar retailers.

Maximizing Capacity Utilization Rates and Strategically Adding Seat Capacity. Revenues and profitability growth are driven by increasing the capacity utilization rate in conjunction with seat capacity additions. We plan to sustain our focus on increasing the capacity utilization rate by further penetrating existing clients, adding new clients and rationalizing underutilized seat capacity as deemed necessary. With greater operating flexibility resulting from our at-home agent delivery model, we believe we can rationalize underutilized capacity more efficiently and drive capacity utilization rates.

Broadening At-Home Agent and Brick-and-Mortar Global Delivery Footprint. Just as increased capacity utilization rates and increased seat capacity are key drivers of our revenues and profitability growth, where we deploy both the seat capacity and the at-home agent delivery platform geographically is also important. By broadening and continuously strengthening our brick-and-mortar global delivery footprint and our at-home agent delivery platform, we believe we are able to meet both our existing and new clients' customer engagement needs globally as they enter new markets. At the end of 2018, our global delivery brick-and-mortar footprint spanned 21 countries while our at-home agent delivery platform now increasingly spans EMEA, building on our existing presence in 40 states and ten provinces within the U.S. and Canada, respectively.

Creating Value-Added Service Enhancements. To improve both revenue and margin expansion, we intend to continue to introduce new service offerings and add-on enhancements. Digital marketing and demand generation, multilingual customer support, digital self-service support, back office services, RPA and AI are examples of horizontal service offerings, while data analytics and process improvement products are examples of add-on enhancements. Additionally, with the proliferation of on-line communities, such as Facebook and Twitter, we continue to make on-going investments in our social media service offerings, which can be leveraged across both our brick-and-mortar and at-home agent delivery platforms.

Continuing to Focus on Expanding the Addressable Market Opportunities. As part of our growth strategy, we continually seek to expand the number of markets we serve. The United States, Canada and Germany, for instance, are markets which are served by in-country centers, centers in offshore regions or a combination thereof. We continually seek ways to broaden the addressable market for our customer engagement services. We currently operate in 14 markets.

Continue to Grow Our Business Organically, through Strategic Investments and Partnerships, and through Acquisitions. We have grown our customer engagement solutions and services utilizing a combination of internal organic growth, strategic investments and partnerships, and external acquisitions. Our organic growth, partnership and acquisition strategies are to target markets, clients, verticals, delivery geographies and service mix that will expand our addressable market opportunity, and thus drive our organic growth. Entry into the Philippines, El Salvador, Romania and Colombia are examples of how we leveraged these delivery geographies to further penetrate our base of both existing and new clients, verticals and service mix in order to drive organic growth. While the Alpine Access, Inc. ("Alpine"), Qelp B.V. ("Qelp"), Clearlink and Symphony acquisitions are examples of how we used acquisitions to augment our service offerings and differentiate our delivery model, the ICT Group, Inc. ("ICT") acquisition is an example of how we used an acquisition to gain overall size and critical mass in key verticals, clients and geographies. In 2017, we also made a strategic investment of \$10.0 million in XSell for 32.8% of XSell's preferred stock. XSell optimizes the sales performance capabilities of a broader base of agents as compared to what has historically been an extremely narrow base by leveraging machine learning and AI algorithms. As customer contact programs increasingly incorporate up-selling and cross-selling, and measures based on sales conversion, XSell's targeted offering can be leveraged across both chat and voice channels, across traditional customer contact management opportunities, and the Clearlink platform to enhance sales performance and conversion on behalf of our clients.

Services

We specialize in providing differentiated full lifecycle customer engagement solutions and services primarily to Global 2000 companies and their end customers at key touchpoints on a global basis. These services include digital marketing, demand generation, customer acquisition, customer support, technical support, up-sell/cross-sell and retention. Our comprehensive customer engagement solutions and services are provided through two reportable segments — the Americas and EMEA. The Americas region, representing 81.9% of consolidated revenues in 2018, includes the United States, Canada, Latin America, Australia and the Asia Pacific Rim. The sites within Latin America and the Asia Pacific Rim are included in the Americas region as they provide a significant service delivery

vehicle for U.S.-based companies that are utilizing our customer engagement solutions and services in these locations to support their customer care needs. In addition, the Americas region also includes revenues from our at-home agent delivery solution, which serves markets in both the U.S. and Canada. The EMEA region, representing 18.1% of consolidated revenues in 2018, includes Europe, the Middle East and Africa. See Note 25, Segments and Geographic Information, of the accompanying “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” for further information on our segments. The following is a description of our customer engagement solutions and services:

Outsourced Customer Engagement Solutions and Services. Our outsourced customer engagement solutions and services represented approximately 99.0% of total 2018 consolidated revenues. Each year, we handle over 250 million customer engagements including phone, e-mail, social media, text messaging, chat and digital self-service support throughout the Americas and EMEA regions. We provide these services utilizing our advanced technology infrastructure, human resource management skills and industry experience. These services include:

- Customer care — Customer care contacts primarily include handling billing inquiries and claims, activating customer accounts, resolving complaints, cross-selling/up-selling, prequalifying and warranty management, providing health information and dispatching roadside assistance;
- Technical support — Technical support contacts primarily include support around complex networks, hardware and software, communications equipment, internet access technology and internet portal usage; and
- Customer acquisition — Our customer acquisition services are focused around digital marketing, multichannel demand generation, inbound up-selling and sales conversion, as well as some outbound selling of our clients’ products and services.

We provide these services, primarily inbound customer calls, in many languages through our extensive global network of customer engagement centers. In addition, we augment those inbound calls with the option of digital self-service customer support. Our technology infrastructure and managed service solutions allow for effective distribution of calls to one or more centers. These technology offerings provide our clients and us with the leading-edge tools needed to maximize quality and customer satisfaction while controlling and minimizing costs.

Robotic Process Automation. In Europe and the U.S., we offer a suite of solutions such as consulting, implementation, hosting and managed services under the heading of RPA to help clients drive efficiency in their back-office workflow. RPA can also help clients further reduce the cost of customer engagement services and solutions by automating processes such as on-boarding, off-boarding and agents navigating multiple systems.

Fulfillment Services. In Europe, we offer fulfillment services that are integrated with our customer care and technical support services. Our fulfillment solutions include order processing via the internet and phone, inventory control, product delivery and product returns handling.

Enterprise Support Services. In the United States, we provide a range of enterprise support services including technical staffing services and outsourced corporate help desk solutions.

Operations

Customer Engagement Centers. We operate across 21 countries in 72 customer engagement centers, which breakdown as follows: 25 centers across EMEA, 20 centers in the United States, one center in Canada, three centers in Australia and 23 centers offshore, including the People’s Republic of China, the Philippines, Costa Rica, El Salvador, India, Mexico, Brazil and Colombia. In addition to our customer engagement centers, we employ approximately 5,830 at-home customer engagement agents across 40 states in the U.S., across ten provinces in Canada and in several locations across EMEA.

We utilize a sophisticated workforce management system to provide efficient scheduling of personnel. Our internally developed digital private communications network complements our workforce by allowing for effective call volume management and disaster recovery backup. Through this network and our dynamic intelligent call routing capabilities, we can rapidly respond to changes in client call volumes and move call volume traffic based on agent availability and skill throughout our network of centers, improving the responsiveness and productivity of our agents. We also can offer cost competitive solutions for taking calls to our offshore locations.

Our data warehouse captures and downloads customer engagement information for reporting on a daily, real-time and historical basis. This data provides our clients with direct visibility into the services that we are providing for them. The data warehouse supplies information for our performance management systems such as our agent scorecarding application, which provides us with the information required for effective management of our operations.

Our customer engagement centers are protected by a fire extinguishing system, backup generators with significant capacity and 24 hour refueling contracts and short-term battery backups in the event of a power outage, reduced voltage or a power surge. Rerouting of call volumes to other customer engagement centers is also available in the event of a telecommunications failure, natural disaster or other emergency. Security measures are imposed to prevent unauthorized physical access. Software and related data files are backed up daily and stored off site at multiple locations. We carry business interruption insurance covering interruptions that might occur as a result of certain types of damage to our business.

Robotic Process Automation. We have a total of approximately 200 RPA consultants, sales and marketing associates operating through offices in South Asia, Europe, North America and Latin America.

Fulfillment Centers. We currently have one fulfillment center located in Europe. We provide our fulfillment services primarily to certain clients operating in Europe who desire this complementary service in connection with outsourced customer engagement services.

Enterprise Support Services Office. Our enterprise support services office, located in a metropolitan area in the United States, provides recruitment services for high-end knowledge workers, a local presence to service major accounts, and outsourced corporate help desk solutions.

Sales and Marketing

Our sales and marketing objective is to leverage our vertical expertise, global presence, and end-to-end lifecycle of service offerings to develop long-term relationships with existing and future clients. Our customer engagement solutions have been developed to help our clients market, acquire, retain and increase the lifetime value of their customer relationships. Our plans for increasing our visibility and impacting the market include the launch of new service offerings in digital support and digital marketing, participation in market-specific industry associations, trade shows and seminars, digital and content marketing to industry leading corporations, and consultative personal visits and solution designs. We research and publish thought provoking perspectives on key industry issues, and use forums, speaking engagements, articles and white papers, as well as our website and broad global digital and social media presence to establish our leadership position in the market.

Our sales force is composed of business development managers who pursue new business opportunities and strategic account managers who manage and grow relationships with existing accounts. We emphasize account development to strengthen relationships with existing clients. Business development management and strategic account managers are assigned to markets in their area of expertise in order to develop a complete understanding of each client's particular needs, to form strong client relationships and encourage cross-selling of our other service offerings. We have inside customer sales representatives who receive customer inquiries and who provide pre-sales relationship development for the business development managers. Utilizing best practices from our recent Clearlink acquisition, we are employing modern methods of search and digital marketing to cultivate interest in our brand and services. We use a methodical approach to collecting client feedback through quarterly business reviews, annual strategic reviews, and through our bi-annual Voice of the Client program, which enables us to react to early warning signs, and quickly identify and remedy challenges. It also is used to highlight our most loyal clients, who we then work with to provide references, testimonials and joint speaking engagements at industry conferences.

As part of our marketing efforts, we invite existing and potential clients to experience our customer engagement centers and at-home agent delivery operations, where we can demonstrate the expertise of our skilled staff in partnering to deliver new ways of growing clients' revenues, customer satisfaction and retention rates, and thus profit, through timely, insightful and proven solutions. This forum allows us to demonstrate our capabilities to design, launch and scale programs. It also allows us to illustrate our best innovations in talent management, analytics, and digital channels, and how they can be best integrated into a program's design.

Clients

We provide service to clients from our locations in the United States, Canada, Latin America, Australia, the Asia Pacific Rim, Europe, the Middle East and Africa. These clients are Global 2000 corporations, medium-sized businesses and public institutions, which span the financial services, communications, technology, transportation & leisure, healthcare and other industries. Revenue by industry vertical for 2018, as a percentage of our consolidated revenues, was 30% for financial services, 26% for communications, 19% for technology, 8% for transportation & leisure, 5% for healthcare and 12% for all other verticals, including retail and utilities. We believe our globally recognized client base presents opportunities for further cross marketing of our services.

Total revenues by segment from AT&T Corporation, a major provider of communication services for which we provide various customer support services, were as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2018		2017		2016	
	Amount	% of Revenues	Amount	% of Revenues	Amount	% of Revenues
Americas	\$164,793	12.4%	\$220,010	16.6%	\$239,033	19.6%
EMEA	179	0.1%	—	0.0%	—	0.0%
	<u>\$164,972</u>	<u>10.1%</u>	<u>\$220,010</u>	<u>13.9%</u>	<u>\$239,033</u>	<u>16.4%</u>

We have multiple distinct contracts with AT&T spread across multiple lines of businesses, which expire at varying dates between 2019 and 2021. We have historically renewed most of these contracts. However, there is no assurance that these contracts will be renewed, or if renewed, will be on terms as favorable as the existing contracts. Each line of business is governed by separate business terms, conditions and metrics. Each line of business also has a separate decision maker such that a loss of one line of business would not necessarily impact our relationship with the client and decision makers on other lines of business. The loss of (or the failure to retain a significant amount of business with) any of our key clients, including AT&T, could have a material adverse effect on our performance. Many of our contracts contain penalty provisions for failure to meet minimum service levels and are cancelable by the client at any time or on short notice. Also, clients may unilaterally reduce their use of our services under our contracts without penalty.

Total revenues by segment from our next largest client, which was in the financial services vertical in each of the years, were as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2018		2017		2016	
	Amount	% of Revenues	Amount	% of Revenues	Amount	% of Revenues
Americas	\$105,852	8.0%	\$109,475	8.3%	\$ 90,508	7.4%
EMEA	—	0.0%	—	0.0%	—	0.0%
	<u>\$105,852</u>	<u>6.5%</u>	<u>\$109,475</u>	<u>6.9%</u>	<u>\$ 90,508</u>	<u>6.2%</u>

Other than AT&T, total revenues by segment of our clients that each individually represents 10% or greater of that segment's revenues in each of the years were as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2018		2017		2016	
	Amount	% of Revenues	Amount	% of Revenues	Amount	% of Revenues
Americas	\$ —	0.0%	\$ —	0.0%	\$ —	0.0%
EMEA	104,856	35.5%	104,829	40.3%	96,115	40.2%
	<u>\$104,856</u>	<u>6.4%</u>	<u>\$104,829</u>	<u>6.6%</u>	<u>\$ 96,115</u>	<u>6.6%</u>

Our top ten clients accounted for approximately 44.2%, 46.9% and 49.2% of our consolidated revenues during the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Competition

The industry in which we operate is global, highly fragmented and extremely competitive. While many companies provide customer engagement solutions and services, we believe no one company is dominant in the industry.

In most cases, our principal competition stems from our existing and potential clients' in-house customer engagement operations. When it is not the in-house operations of a client or potential client, our public and private direct competition includes [24]7.ai, Alorica, Arise, Atento, Concentrix, Groupe Actical/Sitel, iQor, LiveOps, StarTek, Sutherland, Teleperformance, TTEC, Transcom and Working Solutions, as well as the customer care arm of such companies as Accenture, Conduent, Infosys, Tech Mahindra and Wipro, among others. There are other numerous and varied providers of such services, including firms specializing in various CRM consulting, other customer engagement solutions providers, niche or large market companies, as well as product distribution companies that provide fulfillment services. Some of these companies possess substantially greater resources, greater name recognition and a more established customer base than we do.

We believe that the most significant competitive factors in the sale of outsourced customer engagement services include service quality, tailored value-added service offerings, industry experience, advanced technological capabilities, global coverage, reliability, scalability, security, price and financial strength. As a result of intense competition, outsourced customer engagement solutions and services frequently are subject to pricing pressure. Clients also require outsourcers to be able to provide services in multiple locations. Competition for contracts for many of our services takes the form of competitive bidding in response to requests for proposal.

Intellectual Property

The success of our business depends, in part, on our proprietary technology and intellectual property. We rely on a combination of intellectual property laws and contractual arrangements to protect our intellectual property. We and our subsidiaries have registered various trademarks and service marks in the U.S. and/or other countries, including SYKES®, REAL PEOPLE, REAL SOLUTIONS®, SYKES HOME®, SCIENCE OF SERVICE®, TALENTSPROUT®, SECURE TALK®, CLEARLINK®, BUYCALLS®, A SECURE LIFE®, LEADAMP®, TRUE PROTECT®, SAFEWISE®, USDIRECT®, PORTENT®, BIGLOCAL®, RAINGAGE®, TERMLIFE2GO®, HOW TO BUY HAPPY®, and WHISTLEOUT®. The duration of trademark and service mark registrations varies from country to country but may generally be renewed indefinitely as long as the marks are in use and their registrations are properly maintained. We have a pending U.S. patent application that relates to a system and method of analysis and recommendation for distributed employee management and digital collaboration, a pending U.S. patent application that relates to foundational analytics enabling digital transformations, and a pending U.S. patent application that relates to systems and methods for secure authentication to computer networks and virtual work environment setup. Our subsidiary, Alpine, was issued U.S. Patent No. 8,565,413 in 2013, which relates to a system and method for establishment and management of a remote agent engagement center. Alpine was also issued U.S. Patent No. 9,100,484 in 2015, which relates to a secure call environment.

Employees

As of January 31, 2019, we had approximately 51,600 employees worldwide, including 36,620 customer engagement agents handling technical and customer support inquiries at our centers, 5,830 at-home customer engagement agents handling technical and customer support inquiries, 8,830 in management, administration, information technology, finance, sales and marketing roles, 200 in RPA, 100 in fulfillment services and 20 in enterprise support services. Our employees, with the exception of approximately 1,600 employees in Brazil and various European countries, are not union members and we have never suffered a material interruption of business as a result of a labor dispute. We consider our relations with our employees worldwide to be satisfactory.

We employ personnel through a continually updated recruiting network. This network includes a seasoned team of recruiters, competency-based selection standards and the sharing of global best practices in order to advertise to and source qualified candidates through proven recruiting techniques. Nonetheless, demand for qualified professionals with the required language and technical skills may still exceed supply at times as new skills are needed to keep pace with the requirements of customer engagements. As such, competition for such personnel is intense. Additionally, employee turnover in our industry is high.

Executive Officers

The following table provides the names and ages of our executive officers, and the positions and offices currently held by each of them:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Principal Position</u>
Charles E. Sykes	56	President and Chief Executive Officer and Director
John Chapman	52	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Lawrence R. Zingale	62	Executive Vice President and General Manager
Jenna R. Nelson	55	Executive Vice President, Human Resources
David L. Pearson	60	Executive Vice President and Chief Information Officer
James T. Holder	60	Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary
William N. Rocktoff	56	Senior Vice President and Corporate Controller

Charles E. Sykes joined SYKES in 1986 and was named President and Chief Executive Officer and Director in August 2004. From July 2003 to August 2004, Mr. Sykes was the Chief Operating Officer. From March 2000 to June 2001, Mr. Sykes was Senior Vice President, Marketing, and in June 2001, he was appointed to the position of General Manager, Senior Vice President — the Americas. From December 1996 to March 2000, he served as Vice President, Sales, and held the position of Regional Manager of the Midwest Region for Professional Services from 1992 until 1996.

John Chapman, F.C.C.A., joined SYKES in September 2002 as Vice President, Finance, managing the EMEA finance function and was named Senior Vice President, EMEA Global Region in January 2012, adding operational responsibility. In April 2014, he was named Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. Prior to joining SYKES, Mr. Chapman served as financial controller for seven years for Raytheon UK.

Lawrence R. Zingale joined SYKES in January 2006 as Senior Vice President, Global Sales and Client Management. In May 2010, he was named Executive Vice President, Global Sales and Client Management and in September 2012, he was named Executive Vice President and General Manager. Prior to joining SYKES, Mr. Zingale served as Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of StarTek, Inc. since 2002. From December 1999 until November 2001, Mr. Zingale served as President of the Americas at Stonehenge Telecom, Inc. From May 1997 until November 1999, Mr. Zingale served as President and Chief Operating Officer of International Community Marketing. From February 1980 until May 1997, Mr. Zingale held various senior level positions at AT&T.

Jenna R. Nelson joined SYKES in August 1993 and was named Senior Vice President, Human Resources, in July 2001. In May 2010, she was named Executive Vice President, Human Resources. From January 2001 until July 2001, Ms. Nelson held the position of Vice President, Human Resources. In August 1998, Ms. Nelson was appointed Vice President, Human Resources, and held the position of Director, Human Resources and Administration, from August 1996 to July 1998. From August 1993 until July 1996, Ms. Nelson served in various management positions within SYKES, including Director of Administration.

David L. Pearson joined SYKES in February 1997 as Vice President, Engineering, and was named Vice President, Technology Systems Management, in 2000 and Senior Vice President and Chief Information Officer in August 2004. In May 2010, he was named Executive Vice President and Chief Information Officer. Prior to SYKES, Mr. Pearson held various engineering and technical management roles over a fifteen-year period, including eight years at Compaq Computer Corporation and five years at Texas Instruments.

James T. Holder, J.D., joined SYKES in December 2000 as General Counsel and was named Corporate Secretary in January 2001, Vice President in January 2004 and Senior Vice President in December 2006. In May 2010, he was named Executive Vice President. From November 1999 until November 2000, Mr. Holder served in a consulting capacity as Special Counsel to Checkers Drive-In Restaurants, Inc., a publicly held restaurant operator and franchisor. From November 1993 until November 1999, Mr. Holder served in various capacities at Checkers including Corporate Secretary, Chief Financial Officer and Senior Vice President and General Counsel.

William N. Rocktoff, C.P.A., joined SYKES in August 1997 as Corporate Controller and was named Treasurer and Corporate Controller in December 1999, Vice President and Corporate Controller in March 2002 and Global Vice

President in January 2011. In June 2017, he was named Senior Vice President and Corporate Controller. From November 1989 to August 1997, Mr. Rocktoff held various financial positions, including Corporate Controller, at Kimmins Corporation.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Factors Influencing Future Results and Accuracy of Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements (within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995) that are based on current expectations, estimates, forecasts, and projections about us, our beliefs, and assumptions made by us. In addition, we may make other written or oral statements, which constitute forward-looking statements, from time to time. Words such as “may,” “expects,” “projects,” “anticipates,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “seeks,” “estimates,” variations of such words, and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. Similarly, statements that describe our future plans, objectives or goals also are forward-looking statements. These statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including those discussed below and elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Our actual results may differ materially from what is expressed or forecasted in such forward-looking statements, and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements. All forward-looking statements are made as of the date hereof, and we undertake no obligation to update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from what is expressed or forecasted in such forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to: the marketplace’s continued receptivity to our terms and elements of services offered under our standardized contract for future bundled service offerings; our ability to continue the growth of our service revenues through additional customer engagement centers; our ability to further penetrate into vertically integrated markets; our ability to expand revenues within the global markets; our ability to continue to establish a competitive advantage through sophisticated technological capabilities, and the following risk factors:

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

Unfavorable general economic conditions could negatively impact our operating results and financial condition.

Unfavorable general economic conditions could negatively affect our business. While it is often difficult to predict the impact of general economic conditions on our business, these conditions could adversely affect the demand for some of our clients’ products and services and, in turn, could cause a decline in the demand for our services. Also, our clients may not be able to obtain adequate access to credit, which could affect their ability to make timely payments to us. If that were to occur, we could be required to increase our allowance for doubtful accounts, and the number of days outstanding for our accounts receivable could increase. In addition, we may not be able to renew our revolving credit facility at terms that are as favorable as those terms available under our current credit facility. Also, the group of lenders under our credit facility may not be able to fulfill their funding obligations, which could adversely impact our liquidity. For these reasons, among others, if unfavorable economic conditions persist or increase, this could adversely affect our revenues, operating results and financial condition, as well as our ability to access debt under comparable terms and conditions.

Our business is dependent on key clients, and the loss of a key client could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

We derive a substantial portion of our revenues from a few key clients. Our top ten clients accounted for approximately 44.2% of our consolidated revenues in 2018. The loss of (or the failure to retain a significant amount of business with) any of our key clients could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Many of our contracts contain penalty provisions for failure to meet minimum service levels and are cancelable by the client at any time or on short-term notice. Also, clients may unilaterally reduce their use of our services under these contracts without penalty. Thus, our contracts with our clients do not ensure that we will generate a minimum level of revenues.

Cyber-attacks as well as improper disclosure or control of personal information could result in liability and harm our reputation, which could adversely affect our business and results of operations.

Our business is heavily dependent upon our computer and voice technologies, systems and platforms. Attacks on any of those, hosted on-premise or by third-parties, could disrupt the normal operations of our engagement centers and impede our ability to provide critical services to our clients, thereby subjecting us to liability under our contracts. Additionally, our business involves the use, storage and transmission of information about our employees, our clients and customers of our clients. While we take measures to protect the security of, and unauthorized access to, our systems, as well as the privacy of personal and proprietary information, it is possible that our security controls over our systems, as well as other security practices we follow, may not prevent the improper access to or disclosure of personally identifiable or proprietary information. We also rely on the control environments of the third-parties who provide hosting and cloud-based services to protect this information. Such disclosure could harm our reputation and subject us to liability under our contracts and laws that protect personal data, resulting in increased costs or loss of revenue. Further, data privacy is subject to frequently changing rules and regulations, which sometimes conflict among the various jurisdictions and countries in which we provide services.

The European Union's ("EU") General Data Protection Regulation ("GDPR") requires EU member states to meet stringent requirements regarding the handling of personal data. Failure to meet the GDPR requirements could result in substantial penalties of up to the greater of €20 million or 4% of global annual revenue of the preceding financial year. Additionally, compliance with the GDPR resulted in operational costs to implement procedures corresponding to legal rights granted under the law. Although the GDPR applies across the EU without a need for local implementing legislation, local data protection authorities have the ability to interpret the GDPR through so-called opening clauses, which permit region-specific data protection legislation and have the potential to create inconsistencies on a country-by-country basis.

Our efforts to comply with GDPR and other privacy and data protection laws may impose significant costs and challenges that are likely to increase over time. Our failure to adhere to or successfully implement processes in response to changing regulatory requirements in this area could result in impairment to our reputation in the marketplace and we could incur substantial penalties or litigation related to violation of existing or future data privacy laws and regulations, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our business is subject to substantial competition.

The markets for many of our services operate on a commoditized basis and are highly competitive and subject to rapid change. While many companies provide outsourced customer engagement services, we believe no one company is dominant in the industry. There are numerous and varied providers of our services, including firms specializing in engagement center operations, temporary staffing and personnel placement, consulting and integration firms, and niche providers of outsourced customer engagement services, many of whom compete in only certain markets. Our competitors include both companies that possess greater resources and name recognition than we do, as well as small niche providers that have few assets and regionalized (local) name recognition instead of global name recognition. In addition to our competitors, many companies who might utilize our services or the services of one of our competitors may utilize in-house personnel to perform such services. Increased competition, our failure to compete successfully, pricing pressures, loss of market share and loss of clients could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Many of our large clients purchase outsourced customer engagement services from multiple preferred vendors. We have experienced and continue to anticipate significant pricing pressure from these clients in order to remain a preferred vendor. These companies also require vendors to be able to provide services in multiple locations. Although we believe we can effectively meet our clients' demands, there can be no assurance that we will be able to compete effectively with other outsourced customer engagement services companies on price. We believe that the most significant competitive factors in the sale of our core services include the standard requirements of service quality, tailored value-added service offerings, industry experience, advanced technological capabilities, global coverage, reliability, scalability, security, price and financial strength.

The concentration of customer engagement centers in certain geographies poses risks to our operations which could adversely affect our financial condition.

Although we have engagement centers in many locations throughout the world, we have a concentration of centers in certain geographies outside of the U.S. and Canada, specifically the Philippines and Latin America. Our concentration of operations in those geographies is a result of our ability to access significant numbers of employees with certain language and other skills at costs that are advantageous. However, the concentration of business activities in any geographical area creates risks which could harm operations and our financial condition. Certain risks, such as natural disasters, armed conflict and military or civil unrest, political instability and disease transmission, as well as the risk of interruption to our delivery systems, is magnified when the realization of these, or any other risks, would affect a large portion of our business at once, which may result in a disproportionate increase in operating costs.

Our business is dependent on the demand for outsourcing.

Our business and growth depend in large part on the industry demand for outsourced customer engagement services. Outsourcing means that an entity contracts with a third party, such as us, to provide customer engagement services rather than perform such services in-house. There can be no assurance that this demand will continue, as organizations may elect to perform such services themselves. A significant change in this demand could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Additionally, there can be no assurance that our cross-selling efforts will cause clients to purchase additional services from us or adopt a single-source outsourcing approach.

We are subject to various uncertainties relating to future litigation.

We cannot predict whether any material suits, claims, or investigations may arise in the future. Regardless of the outcome of any future actions, claims, or investigations, we may incur substantial defense costs and such actions may cause a diversion of management time and attention. Also, it is possible that we may be required to pay substantial damages or settlement costs which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our industry is subject to rapid technological change which could affect our business and results of operations.

Rapid technological advances, frequent new product introductions and enhancements, and changes in client requirements characterize the market for outsourced customer engagement services. Technological advancements in voice recognition software, as well as self-provisioning and self-help software, along with call avoidance technologies, have the potential to adversely impact call volume growth and, therefore, revenues. Our future success will depend in large part on our ability to service new products, platforms and rapidly changing technology. These factors will require us to provide adequately trained personnel to address the increasingly sophisticated, complex and evolving needs of our clients. In addition, our ability to capitalize on our acquisitions will depend on our ability to continually enhance software and services and adapt such software to new hardware and operating system requirements. Any failure by us to anticipate or respond rapidly to technological advances, new products and enhancements, or changes in client requirements could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our business relies heavily on technology and computer systems, which subjects us to various uncertainties.

We have invested significantly in sophisticated and specialized communications and computer technology and have focused on the application of this technology to meet our clients' needs. We anticipate that the requirement to invest in new technologies will continue to grow and that it will be necessary to continue to invest in and develop new and enhanced technology on a timely basis to maintain our competitiveness. Significant capital expenditures are expected to be required to keep our technology up-to-date. There can be no assurance that any of our information systems will be adequate to meet our future needs or that we will be able to incorporate new technology to enhance and develop our existing services. Moreover, investments in technology, including future investments in upgrades and enhancements to software, may not necessarily maintain our competitiveness. Our future success will also depend in part on our ability to anticipate and develop information technology solutions that keep pace with evolving industry standards and changing client demands.

Emergency interruption of customer engagement center operations could affect our business and results of operations.

Our operations are dependent upon our ability to protect our customer engagement centers and our information databases against damage that may be caused by fire, earthquakes, severe weather and other disasters, power failure, telecommunications failures, unauthorized intrusion, computer viruses and other emergencies. The temporary or permanent loss of such systems could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Notwithstanding precautions taken to protect us and our clients from events that could interrupt delivery of services, there can be no assurance that a fire, natural disaster, human error, equipment malfunction or inadequacy, or other event would not result in a prolonged interruption in our ability to provide services to our clients. Such an event could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our operating results will be adversely affected if we are unable to maximize our facility capacity utilization.

Our profitability is significantly influenced by our ability to effectively manage our contact center capacity utilization. The majority of our business involves technical support and customer care services initiated by our clients' customers and, as a result, our capacity utilization varies and demands on our capacity are, to some degree, beyond our control. In order to create the additional capacity necessary to accommodate new or expanded outsourcing projects, we may need to open new contact centers. The opening or expansion of a contact center may result, at least in the short term, in idle capacity until we fully implement the new or expanded program. Additionally, the occasional need to open customer engagement centers fully, or primarily, dedicated to a single client, instead of spreading the work among existing facilities with idle capacity, negatively affects capacity utilization. We periodically assess the expected long-term capacity utilization of our contact centers. As a result, we may, if deemed necessary, consolidate, close or partially close under-performing contact centers to maintain or improve targeted utilization and margins. There can be no guarantee that we will be able to achieve or maintain optimal utilization of our contact center capacity.

As part of our effort to consolidate our facilities, we may seek to sell or sublease a portion of our surplus contact center space, if any, and recover certain costs associated with it. Failure to sell or sublease such surplus space will negatively impact results of operations.

Increases in the cost of telephone and data services or significant interruptions in such services could adversely affect our financial results.

Our business is significantly dependent on telephone and data service provided by various local and long distance telephone companies. Accordingly, any disruption of these services could adversely affect our business. We have taken steps to mitigate our exposure to service disruptions by investing in redundant circuits, although there is no assurance that the redundant circuits would not also suffer disruption. Any inability to obtain telephone or data services at favorable rates could negatively affect our business results. Where possible, we have entered into long-term contracts with various providers to mitigate short-term rate increases and fluctuations. There is no obligation, however, for the vendors to renew their contracts with us, or to offer the same or lower rates in the future, and such contracts are subject to termination or modification for various reasons outside of our control. A significant increase in the cost of telephone services that is not recoverable through an increase in the price of our services could adversely affect our financial results.

Our profitability may be adversely affected if we are unable to maintain and find new locations for customer engagement centers in countries with stable wage rates.

Our business is labor-intensive and therefore wages, employee benefits and employment taxes constitute the largest component of our operating expenses. As a result, expansion of our business is dependent upon our ability to find cost-effective locations in which to operate, both domestically and internationally. Some of our customer engagement centers are located in countries that have experienced inflation and rising standards of living, which requires us to increase employee wages. In addition, collective bargaining is being utilized in an increasing number of countries in which we currently, or may in the future, desire to operate. Collective bargaining may result in material wage and benefit increases. If wage rates and benefits increase significantly in a country where we maintain customer engagement centers, we may not be able to pass those increased labor costs on to our clients,

requiring us to search for other cost-effective delivery locations. Additionally, some of our customer engagement centers are located in jurisdictions subject to minimum wage regulations, which may result in increased wages in the future. There is no assurance that we will be able to find such cost-effective locations, and even if we do, the costs of closing delivery locations and opening new customer engagement centers can adversely affect our financial results.

Risks Related to Our International Operations

Our international operations and expansion involve various risks.

We intend to continue to pursue growth opportunities in markets outside the United States. At December 31, 2018, our international operations were conducted from 39 customer engagement centers located in Australia, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Hungary, India, Norway, the People's Republic of China, the Philippines, Romania, Scotland and Sweden. Revenues from these international operations for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016, were 36.8%, 36.1%, and 36.8% of consolidated revenues, respectively. We also conduct business from 12 customer engagement centers located in Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Mexico. International operations are subject to certain risks common to international activities, such as changes in foreign governmental regulations, tariffs and taxes, import/export license requirements, the imposition of trade barriers, difficulties in staffing and managing international operations, political uncertainties, longer payment cycles, possible greater difficulties in accounts receivable collection, economic instability as well as political and country-specific risks.

We have been granted tax holidays in the Philippines, Colombia, Costa Rica and El Salvador that expire at varying dates from 2019 through 2028. In some cases, the tax holidays expire without possibility of renewal. In other cases, we expect to renew these tax holidays, but there are no assurances from the respective foreign governments that they will renew them. This could potentially result in adverse tax consequences, the impact of which is not practicable to estimate due to the inherent complexity of estimating critical variables such as long-term future profitability, tax regulations and rates in the multi-national tax environment in which we operate. Any one or more of these factors could have an adverse effect on our international operations and, consequently, on our business, financial condition and results of operations. The tax holidays decreased the provision for income taxes by \$4.1 million, \$3.0 million and \$3.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

The 2017 Tax Reform Act requires companies to pay a one-time transition tax on earnings of foreign subsidiaries that were previously tax deferred and creates new taxes on certain foreign-sourced earnings. We recognized a provisional amount of \$32.7 million, which is included as a component of "Income taxes" in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2017. The Company recorded a \$0.2 million decrease to the provisional amounts during the year ended December 31, 2018 upon finalization of the calculation.

As of December 31, 2018, we had cash balances of approximately \$115.7 million held in international operations, most of which would not be subject to additional taxes if repatriated to the United States.

We provide U.S. income taxes on the earnings of foreign subsidiaries unless they are exempted from taxation as a result of the new territorial tax system. No additional income taxes have been provided for any remaining outside basis difference inherent in our foreign subsidiaries as these amounts continue to be indefinitely reinvested in foreign operations. Determination of any unrecognized deferred tax liability related to the outside basis difference in investments in foreign subsidiaries is not practicable due to the inherent complexity of the multi-national tax environment in which we operate.

We conduct business in various foreign currencies and are therefore exposed to market risk from changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates, which could impact our results of operations and financial condition. We are also subject to certain exposures arising from the translation and consolidation of the financial results of our foreign subsidiaries. We enter into foreign currency forward and option contracts to hedge against the effect of certain foreign currency exchange exposures. However, there can be no assurance that we can take actions to mitigate such exposure in the future, and if taken, that such actions will be successful or that future changes in currency exchange rates will not have a material adverse impact on our future operating results. A significant change in the value of the U.S. Dollar against the currency of one or more countries where we operate may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. Additionally, our hedging exposure to

counterparty credit risks is not secured by any collateral. Although each of the counterparty financial institutions with which we place hedging contracts are investment grade rated by the national rating agencies as of the time of the placement, we can provide no assurances as to the financial stability of any of our counterparties. If a counterparty to one or more of our hedge transactions were to become insolvent, we would be an unsecured creditor and our exposure at the time would depend on foreign exchange rate movements relative to the contracted foreign exchange rate and whether any gains result that are not realized due to a counterparty default.

The fundamental shift in our industry toward global service delivery markets presents various risks to our business.

Clients continue to require blended delivery models using a combination of onshore and offshore support. Our offshore delivery locations include Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, El Salvador, India, Mexico, the People's Republic of China and the Philippines, and while we have operated in global delivery markets since 1996, there can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully conduct and expand such operations, and a failure to do so could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. The success of our offshore operations will be subject to numerous factors, some of which are beyond our control, including general and regional economic conditions, prices for our services, competition, changes in regulation and other risks. In addition, as with all of our operations outside of the United States, we are subject to various additional political, economic and market uncertainties (see "Our international operations and expansion involve various risks"). Additionally, a change in the political environment in the United States or the adoption and enforcement of legislation and regulations curbing the use of offshore customer engagement solutions and services could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our global operations expose us to numerous legal and regulatory requirements.

We provide services to our clients' customers in 21 countries around the world. Accordingly, we are subject to numerous legal regimes on matters such as taxation, government sanctions, content requirements, licensing, tariffs, government affairs, data privacy and immigration as well as internal and disclosure control obligations. In the U.S., as well as several of the other countries in which we operate, some of our services must comply with various laws and regulations regarding the method and timing of placing outbound telephone calls. Violations of these various laws and regulations could result in liability for monetary damages, fines and/or criminal prosecution and unfavorable publicity. Changes in U.S. federal, state and international laws and regulations, specifically those relating to the outsourcing of jobs to foreign countries as well as statutory and regulatory requirements related to derivative transactions, may adversely affect our ability to perform our services at our overseas facilities or could result in additional taxes on such services, or impact our flexibility to execute strategic hedges, thereby threatening or limiting our ability or the financial benefit to continue to serve certain markets at offshore locations, or the risks associated therewith.

Corporate tax reform, base-erosion efforts and tax transparency continue to be high priorities in many tax jurisdictions where we have business operations. As a result, policies regarding corporate income and other taxes in numerous jurisdictions are under heightened scrutiny and tax reform legislation is being proposed or enacted in a number of jurisdictions. For example, the 2017 Tax Reform Act, adopting broad U.S. corporate income tax reform has, among other things, reduced the U.S. corporate income tax rate, but also imposed base-erosion prevention measures on non-U.S. earnings of U.S. entities as well as a one-time mandatory deemed repatriation tax on accumulated non-U.S. earnings. The 2017 Tax Reform Act has affected the tax position reflected on our consolidated balance sheet and has had an impact on our consolidated financial results beginning with the fourth quarter of 2017, the period of enactment.

In addition, many countries are beginning to implement legislation and other guidance to align their international tax rules with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Base Erosion and Profit Shifting recommendations and action plan that aim to standardize and modernize global corporate tax policy, including changes to cross-border tax, transfer-pricing documentation rules, and nexus-based tax incentive practices. As a result of the heightened scrutiny of corporate taxation policies, prior decisions by tax authorities regarding treatments and positions of corporate income taxes could be subject to enforcement activities, and legislative investigation and inquiry, which could also result in changes in tax policies or prior tax rulings. Any such changes in policies or rulings may also result in the taxes we previously paid being subject to change.

Due to the large scale of our international business activities any substantial changes in international corporate tax policies, enforcement activities or legislative initiatives may materially and adversely affect our business, the amount of taxes we are required to pay and our financial condition and results of operations generally.

Failure to comply with laws, regulations and policies, including the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act or other applicable anti-corruption legislation, could result in fines, criminal penalties and an adverse effect on our business.

We are subject to regulation under a wide variety of U.S. federal and state and non-U.S. laws, regulations and policies, including anti-corruption laws and export-import compliance and trade laws, due to our global operations. In particular, the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, or FCPA, the U.K. Bribery Act of 2010 and similar anti-bribery laws in other jurisdictions generally prohibit companies, their agents, consultants and other business partners from making improper payments to government officials or other persons (i.e., commercial bribery) for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business or other improper advantage. They also impose recordkeeping and internal control provisions on companies such as ours. We operate and/or conduct business, and any acquisition target may operate and/or conduct business, in some parts of the world that are recognized as having governmental and commercial corruption and in such countries, strict compliance with anti-bribery laws may conflict with local customs and practices. Under some circumstances, a parent company may be civilly and criminally liable for bribes paid by a subsidiary. We cannot assure you that our internal control policies and procedures have protected us, or will protect us, from unlawful conduct of our employees, agents, consultants and other business partners. In the event that we believe or have reason to believe that violations may have occurred, including without limitation violations of anti-corruption laws, we may be required to investigate and/or have outside counsel investigate the relevant facts and circumstances, which can be expensive and require significant time and attention from senior management. Violation may result in substantial civil and/or criminal fines, disgorgement of profits, sanctions and penalties, debarment from future work with governments, curtailment of operations in certain jurisdictions, and imprisonment of the individuals involved. As a result, any such violations may materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition. In addition, actual or alleged violations could damage our reputation and ability to do business. Any of these impacts could have a material, adverse effect on our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Risks Related to Our Employees

Our inability to attract and retain experienced personnel may adversely impact our business.

Our business is labor intensive and places significant importance on our ability to recruit, train, and retain qualified technical and consultative professional personnel in a tightening labor market. We generally experience high turnover of our personnel and are continuously required to recruit and train replacement personnel as a result of a changing and expanding work force. Additionally, demand for qualified technical professionals conversant in multiple languages, including English, and/or certain technologies may exceed supply, as new and additional skills are required to keep pace with evolving computer technology. Our ability to locate and train employees is critical to achieving our growth objective. Our inability to attract and retain qualified personnel or an increase in wages or other costs of attracting, training, or retaining qualified personnel could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our operations are substantially dependent on our senior management.

Our success is largely dependent upon the efforts, direction and guidance of our senior management. Our growth and success also depend in part on our ability to attract and retain skilled employees and managers and on the ability of our executive officers and key employees to manage our operations successfully. We have entered into employment and non-competition agreements with our executive officers. The loss of any of our senior management or key personnel, or the inability to attract, retain or replace key management personnel in the future, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Health epidemics could disrupt our business and adversely affect our financial results.

Our customer engagement centers typically seat hundreds of employees in one location. Accordingly, an outbreak of a contagious infection in one or more of the markets in which we do business may result in significant worker absenteeism, lower asset utilization rates, voluntary or mandatory closure of our offices and delivery centers, travel restrictions on our employees, and other disruptions to our business. Any prolonged or widespread health epidemic could severely disrupt our business operations and have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Business Strategy

Our strategy of growing through selective acquisitions and mergers involves potential risks.

We evaluate opportunities to expand the scope of our services through acquisitions and mergers. We may be unable to identify companies that complement our strategies, and even if we identify a company that complements our strategies, we may be unable to acquire or merge with the company. Also, a decrease in the price of our common stock could hinder our growth strategy by limiting growth through acquisitions funded with SYKES' stock.

The integration of an acquired company may result in additional and unforeseen expenses, and the full amount of anticipated benefits of the integration plan may not be realized. If we are not able to adequately address these challenges, we may be unable to fully integrate the acquired operations into our own, or to realize the full amount of anticipated benefits of the integration of the companies.

Our acquisition strategy involves other potential risks. These risks include:

- the inability to obtain the capital required to finance potential acquisitions on satisfactory terms;
- the diversion of our attention to the integration of the businesses to be acquired;
- the risk that the acquired businesses will fail to maintain the quality of services that we have historically provided;
- the need to implement financial and other systems and add management resources;
- the risk that key employees of the acquired business will leave after the acquisition;
- potential liabilities of the acquired business;
- unforeseen difficulties in the acquired operations;
- adverse short-term effects on our operating results;
- lack of success in assimilating or integrating the operations of acquired businesses within our business;
- the dilutive effect of the issuance of additional equity securities;
- the impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets involved in any acquisitions;
- the businesses we acquire not proving profitable;
- incurring additional indebtedness; and
- in the case of foreign acquisitions, the need to integrate operations across different cultures and languages and to address the particular economic, currency, political, and regulatory risks associated with specific countries.

We may incur significant cash and non-cash costs in connection with the continued rationalization of assets resulting from acquisitions.

We may incur a number of non-recurring cash and non-cash costs associated with the continued rationalization of assets resulting from acquisitions relating to the closing of facilities and disposition of assets.

If our goodwill or intangible assets become impaired, we could be required to record a significant charge to earnings.

We recorded substantial goodwill and intangible assets as a result of our recent acquisitions. We review our goodwill and intangible assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate the carrying value may not be recoverable. We assess whether there has been an impairment in the value of goodwill at least annually. Factors that may be considered a change in circumstances indicating that the carrying value of our goodwill or intangible assets may not be recoverable include declines in stock price, market capitalization or cash flows and slower growth rates in our industry. We could be required to record a significant charge to earnings in our financial statements during the period in which any impairment of our goodwill or intangible assets were determined, negatively impacting our results of operations.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

Our organizational documents contain provisions that could impede a change in control.

Our Board of Directors is divided into three classes serving staggered three-year terms. The staggered Board of Directors and the anti-takeover effects of certain provisions contained in the Florida Business Corporation Act and in our Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws, including the ability of the Board of Directors to issue shares of preferred stock and to fix the rights and preferences of those shares without shareholder approval, may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing an unsolicited change in control. This may adversely affect the market price of our common stock or the ability of shareholders to participate in a transaction in which they might otherwise receive a premium for their shares.

The volatility of our stock price may result in loss of investment.

The trading price of our common stock has been and may continue to be subject to wide fluctuations over short and long periods of time. We believe that market prices of outsourced customer engagement services stocks in general have experienced volatility, which could affect the market price of our common stock regardless of our financial results or performance. We further believe that various factors such as general economic conditions, changes or volatility in the financial markets, changing market conditions in the outsourced customer engagement services industry, quarterly variations in our financial results, the announcement of acquisitions, strategic partnerships, or new product offerings, and changes in financial estimates and recommendations by securities analysts could cause the market price of our common stock to fluctuate substantially in the future.

Failure to adhere to laws, rules and regulations applicable to public companies operating in the U.S. may have an adverse effect on our stock price.

Because we are a publicly-traded company, we are subject to certain evolving and extensive federal, state and other rules and regulations relating to, among other things, assessment and maintenance of internal controls and corporate governance. Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, together with rules and regulations issued by the SEC require us to furnish, on an annual basis, a report by our management (included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K) regarding the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. The report includes, among other things, an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting as of the end of our fiscal year and a statement as to whether or not our internal controls over financial reporting are effective. We must include a disclosure of any material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting identified by management during the annual assessment. We have in the past discovered, and may potentially in the future discover, areas of internal control over financial reporting which may require improvement. If at any time we are unable to assert that our internal controls over financial reporting are effective, or if our auditors are unable to express an opinion on the effectiveness of our internal controls, our investors could lose confidence in the accuracy and/or completeness of our financial reports, which could have an adverse effect on our stock price.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

There are no material unresolved written comments that were received from the SEC staff 180 days or more before the year ended December 31, 2018 relating to our periodic or current reports filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Item 2. Properties

Our principal executive offices are located in Tampa, Florida. This facility currently serves as the headquarters for senior management and the financial, information technology and administrative departments. In addition to our headquarters and the customer engagement centers (“centers”) used by our Americas and EMEA segments discussed below, we also have offices in several countries around the world which support our Americas and EMEA segments.

As of December 31, 2018, we operated one fulfillment location and 72 multi-client centers. Our centers were located in the following countries:

	<u>Centers</u>
Americas:	
Australia	3
Brazil	1
Canada	1
Colombia	1
Costa Rica	5
El Salvador	2
India	2
Mexico	2
People's Republic of China	3
The Philippines	7
United States	20
Total Americas centers	<u>47</u>
EMEA:	
Cyprus	1
Denmark	1
Egypt	1
Finland	1
Germany	5
Hungary	1
Norway	1
Romania	5
Scotland	4
Sweden	5
Total EMEA centers	<u>25</u>
Total centers	<u><u>72</u></u>

We believe our existing facilities, both owned and leased, are suitable and adequate to meet current requirements, and that suitable additional or substitute space will be available as needed to accommodate any physical expansion or any space required due to expiring leases not renewed. We operate from time to time in temporary facilities to accommodate growth before new centers are available. At December 31, 2018, our centers, taken as a whole, were utilized at average capacities of approximately 71% and were capable of supporting a higher level of market demand. We had utilization of 70% and 75% in the Americas and EMEA, respectively, at December 31, 2018.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

Information with respect to this item may be found in Note 22, Commitments and Loss Contingency, of the accompanying “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” under the caption “Loss Contingency,” which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not Applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Shareholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Our common stock is quoted on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol SYKE.

Holders of our common stock are entitled to receive dividends out of the funds legally available when and if declared by the Board of Directors. We have not declared or paid any cash dividends on our common stock in the past and do not anticipate paying any cash dividends in the foreseeable future.

According to the records of our transfer agent as of February 1, 2019, there were approximately 780 holders of record of our common stock and we estimate there were approximately 12,900 beneficial owners.

Below is a summary of stock repurchases for the quarter ended December 31, 2018 (in thousands, except average price per share).

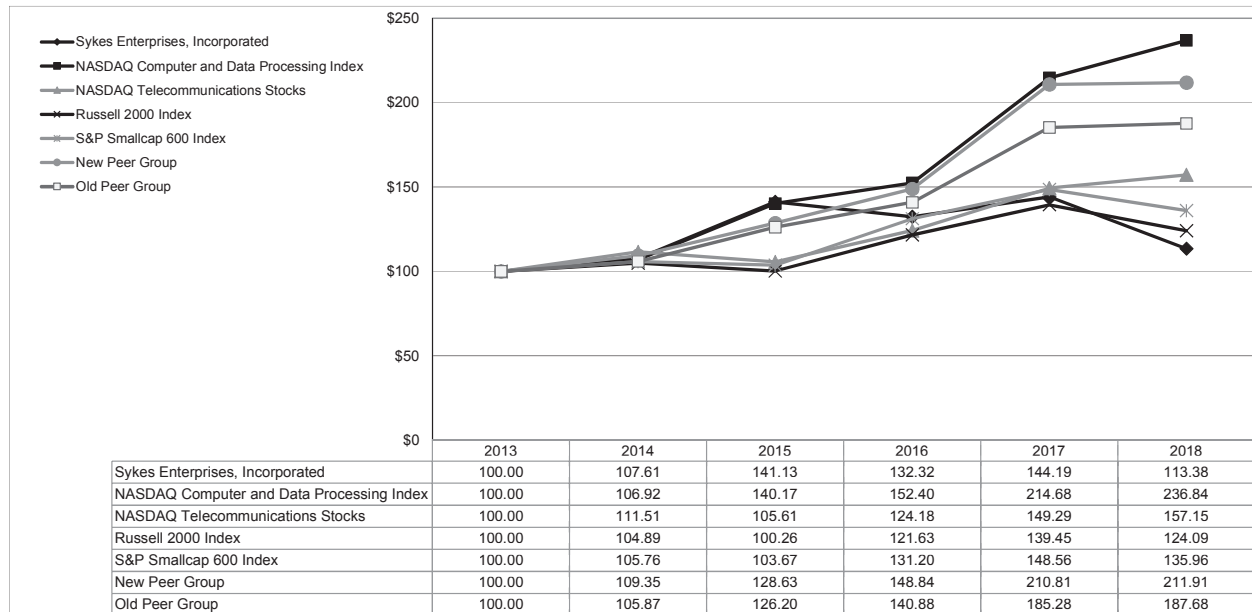
Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under Plans or Programs ⁽¹⁾
October 1, 2018 - October 31, 2018	—	\$ —	—	4,748
November 1, 2018 - November 30, 2018	—	\$ —	—	4,748
December 1, 2018 - December 31, 2018	—	\$ —	—	4,748
Total	—	—	—	4,748

- (1) The total number of shares approved for repurchase under the 2011 Share Repurchase Program dated August 18, 2011, as amended on March 16, 2016, is 10.0 million. The 2011 Share Repurchase Program has no expiration date.

Five-Year Stock Performance Graph

The following graph presents a comparison of the cumulative shareholder return on SYKES common stock with the cumulative total return on the NASDAQ Computer and Data Processing Services Index, the NASDAQ Telecommunications Index, the Russell 2000 Index, the S&P Small Cap 600, the Old SYKES Peer Group and the New SYKES Peer Group (as defined below). The New SYKES Peer Group is comprised of publicly traded companies that derive a substantial portion of their revenues from engagement centers, customer care businesses, have similar business models to SYKES, and are those most commonly compared to SYKES by industry analysts following SYKES. This graph assumes that \$100 was invested on December 31, 2013 in SYKES common stock, the NASDAQ Computer and Data Processing Services Index, the NASDAQ Telecommunications Index, the Russell 2000 Index, the S&P Small Cap 600, the Old SYKES Peer Group and the New SYKES Peer Group, including reinvestment of dividends.

Comparison of Five-Year Cumulative Total Return (in dollars)



New SYKES Peer Group

Atento S.A.
 StarTek, Inc.
 Teleperformance
 TTEC Holdings, Inc.

Exchange & Ticker Symbol

NYSE: ATTO
 NYSE: SRT
 Paris: TEP
 NASDAQ: TTEC

We changed the SYKES Peer Group in 2018 to remove Convergys Corporation due to its acquisition by Synnex Corporation (“Synnex”) in late 2018. Synnex has not been included in our peer group as its core business of distribution, logistics and integration services for the technology industry is significantly larger than its customer engagement services business.

There can be no assurance that SYKES’ stock performance will continue into the future with the same or similar trends depicted in the graph above. SYKES does not make or endorse any predictions as to the future stock performance.

The information contained in the Stock Performance Graph section shall not be deemed to be “soliciting material” or “filed” or incorporated by reference in future filings with the SEC, or subject to the liabilities of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, except to the extent that we specifically incorporate it by reference into a document filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

Selected Financial Data

The following selected financial data has been derived from our consolidated financial statements.

The information below should be read in conjunction with “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” and the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes thereto.

(in thousands, except per share data)	Years Ended December 31,				
	2018 ⁽²⁾	2017	2016	2015	2014
Income Statement Data: ⁽¹⁾					
Revenues	\$ 1,625,687	\$ 1,586,008	\$ 1,460,037	\$ 1,286,340	\$ 1,327,523
Income from operations ^{(3),(4),(5),(6),(7)}	63,202	87,042	92,373	94,358	79,609
Net income ^{(3),(4),(5),(6),(7),(8)}	48,926	32,216	62,390	68,597	57,791
Net Income Per Common Share: ^{(1),(3),(4),(5),(6),(7),(8)}					
Basic	\$ 1.16	\$ 0.77	\$ 1.49	\$ 1.64	\$ 1.36
Diluted	\$ 1.16	\$ 0.76	\$ 1.48	\$ 1.62	\$ 1.35
Weighted Average Common Shares:					
Basic	42,090	41,822	41,847	41,899	42,609
Diluted	42,246	42,141	42,239	42,447	42,814
Balance Sheet Data: ^{(1),(9)}					
Total assets	\$ 1,171,967	\$ 1,327,092	\$ 1,236,403	\$ 947,772	\$ 944,500
Long-term debt	102,000	275,000	267,000	70,000	75,000
Shareholders' equity	826,609	796,479	724,522	678,680	658,218

- The amounts for 2018 include the WhistleOut acquisition completed on July 9, 2018 and the Symphony acquisition completed on November 1, 2018. The amounts for 2018 and 2017 include the Telecommunications Asset acquisition completed on May 31, 2017. The amounts for 2018, 2017 and 2016 include the Clearlink acquisition completed on April 1, 2016. The amounts for 2018, 2017, 2016 and 2015 include the Qelp acquisition completed on July 2, 2015. See Note 3, Acquisitions, of the accompanying “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” for further information.
- Effective January 1, 2018, the Company adopted new guidance on revenue recognition using the modified retrospective method; as such, 2014 – 2017 have not been restated. See Note 2, Revenues, of the accompanying “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” for further information.
- The amounts for 2018 include \$11.5 million of exit costs and a \$9.4 million impairment of long-lived assets. Additionally, the amounts for 2018 include \$4.0 million in WhistleOut acquisition-related costs, \$2.2 million in Symphony acquisition-related costs, a \$1.2 million settlement of a legal case, \$1.0 million in other immaterial acquisition-related costs and a \$0.3 million net loss on disposal of property and equipment, primarily related to the sale of Company-owned sites in Wise, Virginia and Ponca City, Oklahoma. See Note 4, Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities, Note 5, Fair Value, Note 13, Property and equipment, net, and Note 22, Commitments and Loss Contingency, of the accompanying “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” for further information.
- The amounts for 2017 include \$0.7 million in Telecommunications Asset acquisition-related costs, \$0.5 million in other immaterial acquisition-related costs, a \$0.6 million net gain on contingent consideration, a \$0.5 million net loss on disposal of property and equipment, a \$5.4 million impairment of long-lived assets and \$0.1 million in interest accretion on contingent consideration.
- The amounts for 2016 include \$4.6 million in Clearlink acquisition-related costs, a \$2.3 million net gain on contingent consideration, \$0.8 million in interest accretion on contingent consideration and a \$0.3 million net loss on disposal of property and equipment, primarily related to the sale of a Company-owned site in Morganfield, Kentucky. See Note 13, Property and equipment, net, of the accompanying “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” for further information.
- The amounts for 2015 include a \$0.9 million net gain on insurance settlement, \$0.6 million loss on liquidation of a foreign subsidiary, \$0.5 million in Qelp acquisition-related costs, \$0.4 million in interest accretion on contingent consideration and a \$0.4 million net loss on disposal of property and equipment.
- The amounts for 2014 include a \$2.0 million net gain on disposal of property and equipment primarily due to the sale of the land and building in Bismarck, North Dakota, a \$0.1 million impairment of long-lived assets and a \$0.3 million reversal of exit plan charges.
- The amounts for 2018 include \$0.4 million of Symphony acquisition-related charges. Additionally, the amounts include \$(0.2) million and \$32.7 million in 2018 and 2017, respectively, related to the impact of the 2017 Tax Reform Act. See Note 20, Income Taxes, of the accompanying “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” for further information.
- The Company has not declared cash dividends per common share for any of the five years presented.

Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

This discussion should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes thereto that appear elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The following discussion and analysis compares the year ended December 31, 2018 (“2018”) to the year ended December 31, 2017 (“2017”), and 2017 to the year ended December 31, 2016 (“2016”).

The following discussion and analysis and other sections of this document contain forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Words such as “may,” “expects,” “projects,” “anticipates,” “intends,” “plans,” “believes,” “seeks,” “estimates,” variations of such words, and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. Similarly, statements that describe our future plans, objectives, or goals also are forward-looking statements. Future events and actual results could differ materially from the results reflected in these forward-looking statements, as a result of certain of the factors set forth below and elsewhere in this analysis and in this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018 in Item I.A., “Risk Factors.”

Executive Summary

We are a leading provider of multichannel demand generation and global comprehensive customer engagement services. We provide differentiated full lifecycle customer engagement solutions and services primarily to Global 2000 companies and their end customers principally in the financial services, communications, technology, transportation & leisure, healthcare and other industries. Our differentiated full lifecycle management services platform effectively engages customers at every touchpoint within the customer journey, including digital marketing and acquisition, sales expertise, customer service, technical support and retention, all of which are optimized by a suite of robotic process automation (“RPA”) and artificial intelligence (“AI”) solutions. We serve our clients through two geographic operating regions: the Americas (United States, Canada, Latin America, Australia and the Asia Pacific Rim) and EMEA (Europe, the Middle East and Africa). Our Americas and EMEA regions primarily provide customer engagement solutions and services with an emphasis on inbound multichannel demand generation, customer service and technical support to our clients’ customers. These services, which represented 99.0%, 99.4% and 99.2% of consolidated revenues in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively, are delivered through multiple communication channels including phone, e-mail, social media, text messaging, chat and digital self-service. We also provide various enterprise support services in the United States (“U.S.”) that include services for our clients’ internal support operations, from technical staffing services to outsourced corporate help desk services. In Europe, we also provide fulfillment services, which include order processing, payment processing, inventory control, product delivery and product returns handling. Additionally, through our acquisition of RPA provider Symphony Ventures Ltd (“Symphony”) coupled with our investment in AI through XSell Technologies, Inc. (“XSell”), we also provide a suite of solutions such as consulting, implementation, hosting and managed services that optimizes our differentiated full lifecycle management services platform. Our complete service offering helps our clients acquire, retain and increase the lifetime value of their customer relationships. We have developed an extensive global reach with customer engagement centers across six continents, including North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Australia and Africa. We deliver cost-effective solutions that generate demand, enhance the customer service experience, promote stronger brand loyalty, and bring about high levels of performance and profitability.

Revenues are recognized when control of the promised goods or services is transferred to our customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services. Services are performed on either a per minute, per hour, per call, per transaction or per time and materials basis. Our customer contracts include penalty and holdback provisions for failure to meet specified minimum service levels and other performance-based contingencies, as well as the right of certain of our clients to chargeback accounts that do not meet certain requirements for specified periods after a sale has occurred. Certain customers also receive cash discounts for early payment. These provisions are accounted for as variable consideration and are estimated using the expected value method based on historical service and pricing trends, the individual contract provisions, and our best judgment at the time. Product sales, accounted for within our fulfillment services, are recognized upon shipment to the customer and satisfaction of all obligations.

Direct salaries and related costs include direct personnel compensation, severance, statutory and other benefits associated with such personnel and other direct costs associated with providing services to customers.

General and administrative costs include administrative, sales and marketing, occupancy and other costs.

Depreciation, net represents depreciation on property and equipment, net of the amortization of deferred property grants.

Amortization of intangibles represents amortization of finite-lived intangible assets.

Impairment of long-lived assets, primarily leasehold improvements, equipment, furniture and fixtures which were not recoverable in the Americas, is related to an effort to streamline excess capacity and consolidate leased space.

Interest income primarily relates to interest earned on cash and cash equivalents.

Interest (expense) includes interest on outstanding borrowings, commitment fees charged on the unused portion of our revolving credit facility and contingent consideration, as more fully described in this Item 7, under “Liquidity and Capital Resources.”

Other income (expense), net includes gains and losses on derivative instruments not designated as hedges, foreign currency transaction gains and losses, gains and losses on the liquidation of foreign subsidiaries and other miscellaneous income (expense).

Our effective tax rate for the periods presented includes the effects of state income taxes, net of federal tax benefit, uncertain tax positions, tax holidays, valuation allowance changes, foreign rate differentials, foreign withholding and other taxes, and permanent differences.

Recent Developments

Americas 2018 Exit Plan

During the second quarter of 2018, we initiated a restructuring plan to streamline excess capacity through targeted seat reductions (the “Americas 2018 Exit Plan”) in an on-going effort to manage and optimize capacity utilization. The Americas 2018 Exit Plan includes, but is not limited to, closing customer contact management centers and consolidating leased space in various locations in the U.S. and Canada. We finalized the remainder of the site closures under the Americas 2018 Exit Plan as of December 2018.

The actions impacted approximately 5,000 seats, all of which were rationalized as of December 31, 2018. Approximately \$25.3 million in annualized gross savings resulted from the 2018 site closures, primarily related to reduced general and administrative costs and lower depreciation expense.

See Note 4, Costs Associated with Exit and Disposal Activities, in the accompanying “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” for further information.

U.S. 2017 Tax Reform Act

On December 20, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the “2017 Tax Reform Act”) was approved by Congress and received presidential approval on December 22, 2017. In general, the 2017 Tax Reform Act reduced the U.S. corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21%, effective in 2018. The 2017 Tax Reform Act moved from a worldwide business taxation approach to a participation exemption regime. The 2017 Tax Reform Act also imposed base-erosion prevention measures on non-U.S. earnings of U.S. entities, as well as a one-time mandatory deemed repatriation tax on accumulated non-U.S. earnings. The impact of the 2017 Tax Reform Act on our consolidated financial results began with the fourth quarter of 2017, the period of enactment. This impact, along with the transitional taxes discussed in Note 20, Income Taxes, of the accompanying “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” is reflected in the Other segment.

Acquisitions

On November 1, 2018, we completed the acquisition of Symphony. Symphony provides RPA services, offering RPA consulting, implementation, hosting and managed services for front, middle and back-office processes. Of the total purchase price of GBP 52.5 million (\$67.6 million), GBP 44.6 million (\$57.6 million) was paid upon closing using cash on hand as well as \$31.0 million of additional borrowings under our credit agreement, while the present value of the remaining GBP 7.9 million (\$10.0 million) of the purchase price has been deferred and will be paid in

equal installments over the next three years. The results of Symphony’s operations have been reflected in our consolidated financial statements since November 1, 2018.

On July 9, 2018, we completed the acquisition of WhistleOut Pty Ltd and WhistleOut Inc. (together, “WhistleOut”). WhistleOut is a consumer comparison platform focused on mobile, broadband and pay TV services, principally across Australia and the U.S. The acquisition broadens our digital marketing capabilities geographically and extends our home services product portfolio. The total purchase price of AUD 30.2 million (\$22.4 million) was funded by borrowings under our credit agreement. The results of WhistleOut’s operations have been reflected in our consolidated financial statements since July 9, 2018.

In May 2017, we completed the acquisition of certain assets of a Global 2000 telecommunications service provider (the “Telecommunications Asset acquisition”) to strengthen and create new partnerships and expand our geographic footprint in North America. The total purchase price of \$7.5 million was funded through cash on hand. The results of operations of the Telecommunications Asset acquisition have been reflected in our consolidated financial statements since May 31, 2017.

In April 2016, we completed the acquisition of Clear Link Holdings, LLC (“Clearlink”), pursuant to a definitive agreement and plan of merger, dated March 6, 2016. Clearlink is an inbound demand generation and sales conversion platform. The total purchase price of \$207.9 million was funded by borrowings under our credit agreement. The results of Clearlink’s operations have been reflected in our consolidated financial statements since April 1, 2016.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth, for the years indicated, the amounts presented in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations as well as the changes between the respective years:

(in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	\$ Change	2016	\$ Change
Revenues	\$ 1,625,687	\$ 1,586,008	\$ 39,679	\$ 1,460,037	\$ 125,971
Operating expenses:					
Direct salaries and related costs	1,072,907	1,039,677	33,230	947,593	92,084
General and administrative	407,285	376,825	30,460	351,681	25,144
Depreciation, net	57,350	55,972	1,378	49,013	6,959
Amortization of intangibles	15,542	21,082	(5,540)	19,377	1,705
Impairment of long-lived assets	9,401	5,410	3,991	—	5,410
Total operating expenses	1,562,485	1,498,966	63,519	1,367,664	131,302
Income from operations	63,202	87,042	(23,840)	92,373	(5,331)
Other income (expense):					
Interest income	706	696	10	607	89
Interest (expense)	(4,743)	(7,689)	2,946	(5,570)	(2,119)
Other income (expense), net	(2,248)	1,258	(3,506)	1,474	(216)
Total other income (expense), net	(6,285)	(5,735)	(550)	(3,489)	(2,246)
Income before income taxes	56,917	81,307	(24,390)	88,884	(7,577)
Income taxes	7,991	49,091	(41,100)	26,494	22,597
Net income	\$ 48,926	\$ 32,216	\$ 16,710	\$ 62,390	\$ (30,174)

The following table sets forth, for the years indicated, the amounts presented in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations as a percentage of revenues:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Percentage of Revenue:			
Revenues	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Direct salaries and related costs	66.0	65.6	64.9
General and administrative	25.1	23.8	24.1
Depreciation, net	3.5	3.5	3.4
Amortization of intangibles	1.0	1.3	1.3
Impairment of long-lived assets	0.6	0.3	—
Income from operations	3.8	5.5	6.3
Interest income	0.0	0.0	0.0
Interest (expense)	(0.3)	(0.5)	(0.4)
Other income (expense), net	(0.1)	0.1	0.2
Income before income taxes	3.4	5.1	6.1
Income taxes	0.5	3.1	1.8
Net income	<u>2.9%</u>	<u>2.0%</u>	<u>4.3%</u>

2018 Compared to 2017

Revenues

(in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,				
	2018		2017		\$ Change
	Amount	% of Revenues	Amount	% of Revenues	
Americas	\$1,330,638	81.9%	\$1,325,643	83.6%	\$ 4,995
EMEA	294,954	18.1%	260,283	16.4%	34,671
Other	95	0.0%	82	0.0%	13
Consolidated	<u>\$1,625,687</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$1,586,008</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 39,679</u>

Consolidated revenues increased \$39.7 million, or 2.5%, in 2018 from 2017.

The increase in Americas' revenues was due to higher volumes from existing clients of \$48.6 million, new clients of \$30.3 million and a favorable foreign currency impact of \$1.3 million, partially offset by end-of-life client programs of \$75.2 million. Revenues from our offshore operations represented 39.7% of Americas' revenues in 2018, compared to 40.7% for the comparable period in 2017.

The increase in EMEA's revenues was due to higher volumes from existing clients of \$21.5 million, new clients of \$10.0 million and a favorable foreign currency impact of \$8.4 million, partially offset by end-of-life client programs of \$5.2 million.

We adopted ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*, and subsequent amendments (together, "ASC 606") on January 1, 2018. See Note 2, Revenues, in the accompanying "Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements" for further information.

On a consolidated basis, we had 48,800 brick-and-mortar seats as of December 31, 2018, a decrease of 3,800 seats from 2017. We rationalized 5,000 seats in the Americas as part of the 2018 Americas Exit Plan. This rationalization was partially offset by seat additions internationally for demand. The capacity utilization rate on a combined basis was 71% in 2018, compared to 72% in 2017.

On a segment basis, 41,200 seats were located in the Americas, a decrease of 4,200 seats from 2017, and 7,600 seats were located in EMEA, an increase of 400 seats from 2017. The capacity utilization rate for the Americas in 2018 was 70%, compared to 71% in 2017. The capacity utilization rate for EMEA in 2018 was 75%, compared to 81% in 2017, down primarily due to expansion and the utilization of our at-home platform as a complement to our brick-and-mortar facilities. We strive to attain a capacity utilization of 85% at each of our locations.

Direct Salaries and Related Costs

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2018		2017		\$ Change	Change in % of Revenues
(in thousands)	Amount	% of Revenues	Amount	% of Revenues		
Americas	\$ 864,954	65.0%	\$ 856,306	64.6%	\$ 8,648	0.4%
EMEA	207,953	70.5%	183,371	70.5%	24,582	0.0%
Consolidated	<u>\$ 1,072,907</u>	66.0%	<u>\$ 1,039,677</u>	65.6%	<u>\$ 33,230</u>	0.4%

The increase of \$33.2 million in direct salaries and related costs included a favorable foreign currency impact of \$6.3 million in the Americas and an unfavorable foreign currency impact of \$5.0 million in EMEA.

The increase in Americas' direct salaries and related costs, as a percentage of revenues, was primarily attributable to higher customer-acquisition advertising costs of 1.1% primarily due to an increased reliance on paid search results over organic search results, higher severance costs related to the Americas 2018 Exit Plan of 0.2% and higher other costs of 0.4%, partially offset by lower compensation costs of 0.8%, lower auto tow claim costs of 0.3% and lower communications costs of 0.2%.

EMEA's direct salaries and related costs, as a percentage of revenues, were consistent with the prior period and primarily attributable to higher fulfillment materials costs of 1.0%, higher communications costs of 0.2% and higher other costs of 0.1%, offset by lower compensation costs of 1.3% primarily due to an increase in agent productivity principally within the financial services vertical in the current period.

General and Administrative

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2018		2017		\$ Change	Change in % of Revenues
(in thousands)	Amount	% of Revenues	Amount	% of Revenues		
Americas	\$ 285,597	21.5%	\$ 259,667	19.6%	\$ 25,930	1.9%
EMEA	63,287	21.5%	54,696	21.0%	8,591	0.5%
Other	58,401	-	62,462	-	(4,061)	-
Consolidated	<u>\$ 407,285</u>	25.1%	<u>\$ 376,825</u>	23.8%	<u>\$ 30,460</u>	1.3%

The increase of \$30.5 million in general and administrative expenses included a favorable foreign currency impact of \$2.4 million in the Americas and an unfavorable foreign currency impact of \$1.5 million in EMEA.

The increase in Americas' general and administrative expenses, as a percentage of revenues, was primarily attributable to higher facility-related costs of 0.5% resulting from the Americas 2018 Exit Plan, higher compensations costs of 0.5%, higher merger and integration costs of 0.3%, higher legal and professional fees of 0.3% and higher other costs of 0.3%.

The increase in EMEA's general and administrative expenses, as a percentage of revenues, was primarily attributable to higher compensation costs of 0.3% and higher other costs of 0.2%.

The decrease of \$4.1 million in Other general and administrative expenses, which includes corporate and other costs, was primarily attributable to lower compensation costs of \$2.9 million, lower legal and professional fees of \$1.3 million, lower severance costs of \$0.6 million, lower travel costs of \$0.4 million and lower other costs of \$0.2 million, partially offset by higher merger and integration costs of \$1.1 million and higher software and maintenance costs of \$0.2 million.

Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

(in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,					
	2018		2017		\$ Change	Change in % of Revenues
	Amount	% of Revenues	Amount	% of Revenues		
Depreciation, net:						
Americas	\$ 48,378	3.6%	\$ 47,730	3.6%	\$ 648	0.0%
EMEA	5,952	2.0%	5,211	2.0%	741	0.0%
Other	3,020	-	3,031	-	(11)	-
Consolidated	<u>\$ 57,350</u>	3.5%	<u>\$ 55,972</u>	3.5%	<u>\$ 1,378</u>	0.0%
Amortization of intangibles:						
Americas	\$ 14,287	1.1%	\$ 20,144	1.5%	\$ (5,857)	-0.4%
EMEA	1,255	0.4%	938	0.4%	317	0.0%
Other	—	-	—	-	—	-
Consolidated	<u>\$ 15,542</u>	1.0%	<u>\$ 21,082</u>	1.3%	<u>\$ (5,540)</u>	-0.3%
Impairment of long-lived assets:						
Americas	\$ 9,401	0.7%	\$ 5,410	0.4%	\$ 3,991	0.3%
EMEA	—	0.0%	—	0.0%	—	0.0%
Other	—	-	—	-	—	-
Consolidated	<u>\$ 9,401</u>	0.6%	<u>\$ 5,410</u>	0.3%	<u>\$ 3,991</u>	0.3%

The increase in depreciation was primarily due to new depreciable fixed assets placed into service supporting site expansions and infrastructure upgrades, partially offset by the impact since the prior period of certain fully depreciated fixed assets and fixed assets that were impaired and disposed of as part of the Americas 2018 Exit Plan.

The decrease in amortization was primarily due to certain fully amortized intangible assets, partially offset by intangibles acquired during the year.

See Note 4, Costs Associated with Exit and Disposal Activities, and Note 5, Fair Value, in the accompanying “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” for further information regarding the impairment of long-lived assets.

Other Income (Expense)

(in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	\$ Change
Interest income	<u>\$ 706</u>	<u>\$ 696</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>
Interest (expense)	<u>\$ (4,743)</u>	<u>\$ (7,689)</u>	<u>\$ 2,946</u>
Other income (expense), net:			
Foreign currency transaction gains (losses)	\$ 2,029	\$ (548)	\$ 2,577
Gains (losses) on derivative instruments not designated as hedges	(1,751)	143	(1,894)
Gains (losses) on investments held in rabbi trust	(867)	1,619	(2,486)
Other miscellaneous income (expense)	(1,659)	44	(1,703)
Total other income (expense), net	<u>\$ (2,248)</u>	<u>\$ 1,258</u>	<u>\$ (3,506)</u>

Interest income remained consistent with the prior year.

The decrease in interest (expense) was primarily due to a decrease in the outstanding borrowings under our Credit Agreement as a result of \$173.0 million of repayments, net, in 2018, partially offset by an increase in weighted average interest rates on outstanding borrowings.

See Note 12, Investments Held in Rabbi Trust, of “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” for further information.

The change in other miscellaneous income (expense) was primarily due to Affordable Care Act compliance costs, losses from our equity method investee, XSell, and payroll tax compliance costs.

Income Taxes

(in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,		\$ Change
	2018	2017	
Income before income taxes	\$ 56,917	\$ 81,307	\$ (24,390)
Income taxes	\$ 7,991	\$ 49,091	\$ (41,100)
			% Change
Effective tax rate	14.0%	60.4%	-46.4%

The decrease in the effective tax rate in 2018 compared to 2017 was primarily due to the \$32.7 million provisional estimate recognized in 2017 related to the 2017 Tax Reform Act. In addition, we recognized a benefit of \$2.7 million in 2018 from the reduction in the U.S. federal corporate tax rate from 35% to 21% as a result of the 2017 Tax Reform Act. The effective tax rate was also affected by shifts in earnings among the various jurisdictions in which we operate along with several additional factors, the overall impact of which was not material.

2017 Compared to 2016

Revenues

(in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,				\$ Change
	2017		2016		
	Amount	% of Revenues	Amount	% of Revenues	
Americas	\$1,325,643	83.6%	\$1,220,818	83.6%	\$ 104,825
EMEA	260,283	16.4%	239,089	16.4%	21,194
Other	82	0.0%	130	0.0%	(48)
Consolidated	<u>\$1,586,008</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$1,460,037</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>\$ 125,971</u>

Consolidated revenues increased \$126.0 million, or 8.6%, in 2017 from 2016.

The increase in Americas' revenues was primarily due to higher volumes from existing clients of \$51.3 million, new client sales of \$51.1 million and Clearlink acquisition revenues of \$43.1 million, partially offset by end-of-life client programs of \$39.7 million and an unfavorable foreign currency impact of \$1.0 million. Revenues from our offshore operations represented 40.7% of Americas' revenues, compared to 41.2% in 2016.

The increase in EMEA's revenues was primarily due to higher volumes from existing clients of \$24.9 million and new client sales of \$2.7 million, partially offset by end-of-life client programs of \$3.5 million and an unfavorable foreign currency impact of \$2.9 million.

Direct Salaries and Related Costs

(in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,				\$ Change	Change in % of Revenues
	2017		2016			
	Amount	% of Revenues	Amount	% of Revenues		
Americas	\$ 856,306	64.6%	\$779,099	63.8%	\$ 77,207	0.8%
EMEA	183,371	70.5%	168,494	70.5%	14,877	0.0%
Consolidated	<u>\$1,039,677</u>	<u>65.6%</u>	<u>\$947,593</u>	<u>64.9%</u>	<u>\$ 92,084</u>	<u>0.7%</u>

The increase of \$92.1 million in direct salaries and related costs included a favorable foreign currency impact of \$8.7 million in the Americas and a favorable foreign currency impact of \$1.1 million in EMEA.

The increase in Americas' direct salaries and related costs, as a percentage of revenues, was primarily attributable to higher compensation costs of 0.5% and higher customer-acquisition advertising costs of 0.5%, partially offset by lower communication costs of 0.2%.

EMEA's direct salaries and related costs, as a percentage of revenues, remained consistent and were primarily attributable to higher compensation costs of 0.4% and higher other costs of 0.4%, offset by lower fulfillment materials costs of 0.8%.

General and Administrative

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2017		2016		\$ Change	Change in % of Revenues
(in thousands)	Amount	% of Revenues	Amount	% of Revenues		
Americas	\$259,667	19.6%	\$240,698	19.7%	\$ 18,969	-0.1%
EMEA	54,696	21.0%	46,635	19.5%	8,061	1.5%
Other	62,462	-	64,348	-	(1,886)	-
Consolidated	<u>\$376,825</u>	23.8%	<u>\$351,681</u>	24.1%	<u>\$ 25,144</u>	-0.3%

The increase of \$25.1 million in general and administrative expenses included a favorable foreign currency impact of \$2.7 million in the Americas and a favorable foreign currency impact of \$1.0 million in EMEA.

The decrease in Americas' general and administrative expenses, as a percentage of revenues, was primarily attributable to a reduction in technology costs of 0.2% allocated from corporate and lower technology equipment and maintenance costs of 0.2%, partially offset by higher compensation costs of 0.2% and higher other costs of 0.1%.

The increase in EMEA's general and administrative expenses, as a percentage of revenues, was primarily attributable to a gain on settlement of Qelp's contingent consideration in the prior period of 1.1%, higher compensation costs of 0.6% and higher recruiting costs of 0.4%, partially offset by lower advertising and marketing costs of 0.3% and lower other costs of 0.3%.

The decrease of \$1.9 million in Other general and administrative expenses, which includes corporate and other costs, was primarily attributable to lower merger and integration costs of \$3.8 million, lower compensation costs of \$2.8 million and lower other costs of \$0.1 million, partially offset by a reduction in technology costs of \$2.5 million allocated to the Americas, higher legal and professional fees of \$0.9 million, higher severance costs of \$0.8 million and higher charitable contributions of \$0.6 million.

Depreciation, Amortization and Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2017		2016		\$ Change	Change in % of Revenues
(in thousands)	Amount	% of Revenues	Amount	% of Revenues		
Depreciation, net:						
Americas	\$ 47,730	3.6%	\$ 42,436	3.5%	\$ 5,294	0.1%
EMEA	5,211	2.0%	4,532	1.9%	679	0.1%
Other	3,031	-	2,045	-	986	-
Consolidated	<u>\$ 55,972</u>	3.5%	<u>\$ 49,013</u>	3.4%	<u>\$ 6,959</u>	0.1%
Amortization of intangibles:						
Americas	\$ 20,144	1.5%	\$ 18,329	1.5%	\$ 1,815	0.0%
EMEA	938	0.4%	1,048	0.4%	(110)	0.0%
Other	—	-	—	-	—	-
Consolidated	<u>\$ 21,082</u>	1.3%	<u>\$ 19,377</u>	1.3%	<u>\$ 1,705</u>	0.0%
Impairment of long-lived assets:						
Americas	\$ 5,410	0.4%	\$ —	0.0%	\$ 5,410	0.4%
EMEA	—	0.0%	—	0.0%	—	0.0%
Other	—	-	—	-	—	-
Consolidated	<u>\$ 5,410</u>	0.3%	<u>\$ —</u>	0.0%	<u>\$ 5,410</u>	0.3%

The increase in depreciation was primarily due to new depreciable fixed assets placed into service supporting site expansions and infrastructure upgrades as well as the addition of depreciable fixed assets acquired in conjunction with the April 2016 Clearlink acquisition, partially offset by certain fully depreciated fixed assets.

The increase in amortization was primarily due to the addition of intangible assets acquired in conjunction with the April 2016 Clearlink acquisition, partially offset by certain fully amortized intangible assets.

See Note 5, Fair Value, of the “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” for further information regarding the impairment of long-lived assets.

Other Income (Expense)

(in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,		\$ Change
	2017	2016	
Interest income	\$ 696	\$ 607	\$ 89
Interest (expense)	\$ (7,689)	\$ (5,570)	\$ (2,119)
Other income (expense), net:			
Foreign currency transaction gains (losses)	\$ (548)	\$ 3,348	\$ (3,896)
Gains (losses) on derivative instruments not designated as hedges	143	(2,270)	2,413
Gains (losses) on investments held in rabbi trust	1,619	582	1,037
Other miscellaneous income (expense)	44	(186)	230
Total other income (expense), net	\$ 1,258	\$ 1,474	\$ (216)

Interest income remained consistent with the prior year.

The increase in interest (expense) was primarily due to \$216.0 million in borrowings used to acquire Clearlink in April 2016 as well as an increase in weighted average interest rates on outstanding borrowings, partially offset by a decrease in the interest accretion on contingent consideration.

See Note 12, Investments Held in Rabbi Trust, of “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” for further information.

Income Taxes

(in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,		\$ Change
	2017	2016	
Income before income taxes	\$ 81,307	\$ 88,884	\$ (7,577)
Income taxes	\$ 49,091	\$ 26,494	\$ 22,597
Effective tax rate	60.4%	29.8%	30.6%

The increase in the effective tax rate in 2017 compared to 2016 is primarily due to a \$32.7 million one-time mandatory deemed repatriation tax on undistributed non-U.S. earnings resulting from the 2017 Tax Reform Act. This increase in the effective tax rate was partially offset by several other factors including the recognition of \$2.0 million of previously unrecognized tax benefits, inclusive of penalties and interest, \$1.2 million arising from the effective settlement of the Canadian Revenue Agency audit and \$0.8 million arising from other favorable audit settlements and statute of limitation expirations. Additionally, we recognized a \$0.8 million benefit related to the increase in anticipated tax credits and reductions in estimated non-deferred foreign income, as well as a \$0.3 million benefit for the release of a valuation allowance where it is more likely than not that the benefit will be realized. We also recognized a \$0.9 million benefit resulting from the adoption of ASU 2016-09 on January 1, 2017. The effective tax rate was also affected by shifts in earnings among the various jurisdictions in which we operate. Several additional factors, none of which are individually material, also impacted the rate.

Quarterly Results

The following information presents our unaudited quarterly operating results for 2018 and 2017. The data has been prepared on a basis consistent with the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and includes all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring accruals, that we consider necessary for a fair presentation thereof.

(in thousands, except per share data)	12/31/2018	9/30/2018	6/30/2018	3/31/2018	12/31/2017	9/30/2017	6/30/2017	3/31/2017
Revenues	\$ 415,198	\$ 399,333	\$ 396,785	\$ 414,371	\$ 419,247	\$ 407,309	\$ 375,438	\$ 384,014
Operating expenses:								
Direct salaries and related costs	271,437	261,474	264,924	275,072	276,437	267,489	248,615	247,136
General and administrative ^{(1),(2),(3),(4),(5)}	97,660	105,148	102,037	102,440	99,190	93,355	92,236	92,044
Depreciation, net	13,882	14,072	14,560	14,836	14,577	14,227	13,820	13,348
Amortization of intangibles	4,062	3,638	3,629	4,213	5,308	5,293	5,250	5,231
Impairment of long-lived assets ⁽⁶⁾	145	555	5,175	3,526	339	680	4,189	202
Total operating expenses	387,186	384,887	390,325	400,087	395,851	381,044	364,110	357,961
Income from operations	28,012	14,446	6,460	14,284	23,396	26,265	11,328	26,053
Other income (expense):								
Interest income	177	183	175	171	228	169	144	155
Interest (expense)	(1,220)	(1,168)	(1,149)	(1,206)	(2,104)	(2,021)	(1,865)	(1,699)
Other income (expense), net ⁽⁷⁾	(2,785)	919	(537)	155	(376)	28	793	813
Total other income (expense), net	(3,828)	(66)	(1,511)	(880)	(2,252)	(1,824)	(928)	(731)
Income before income taxes	24,184	14,380	4,949	13,404	21,144	24,441	10,400	25,322
Income taxes ⁽⁸⁾	7,136	628	(2,229)	2,456	38,180	2,746	1,555	6,610
Net income (loss)	\$ 17,048	\$ 13,752	\$ 7,178	\$ 10,948	\$ (17,036)	\$ 21,695	\$ 8,845	\$ 18,712
Net income (loss) per common share: ⁽⁹⁾								
Basic	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.26	\$ (0.41)	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.45
Diluted	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.26	\$ (0.41)	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.45
Weighted average shares:								
Basic	42,145	42,136	42,125	41,939	41,888	41,879	41,854	41,654
Diluted	42,264	42,204	42,160	42,232	41,888	42,033	41,934	41,905

- The quarters ended December 31, 2018, September 30, 2018, June 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018 include \$3.8 million, \$2.4 million, \$0.6 million and \$0.4 million of acquisition-related costs, respectively, related to the WhistleOut and Symphony acquisitions as well as another immaterial acquisition. The quarters ended December 31, 2017, September 30, 2017, June 30, 2017 and March 31, 2017 include \$0.4 million, \$0.3 million, \$0.4 million and \$0.1 million of acquisition-related costs, respectively, related to the Telecommunications Asset acquisition as well as another immaterial acquisition.
- The quarters ended December 31, 2018, September 30, 2018 and June 30, 2018 include \$0.7 million, \$7.2 million and \$3.6 million of exit costs. See Note 4, Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities, for further information.
- The quarters ended September 30, 2017, June 30, 2017 and March 31, 2017 include (gain) loss on contingent consideration of \$0.1 million, \$(0.3) million and \$(0.4) million, respectively. See Note 5, Fair Value, for further information.
- The quarter ended December 31, 2018 includes a \$0.3 million net loss on the sale of fixed assets, land and buildings located in Wise, Virginia and Ponca City, Oklahoma. See Note 13, Property and Equipment, for further information. The quarters ended December 31, 2018, September 30, 2018, June 30, 2018 and March 31, 2018 include \$(0.1) million, \$0.3 million, \$(0.3) million and \$0.1 million of net (gain) loss on disposal of property and equipment, respectively. The quarters ended December 31, 2017, September 30, 2017, June 30, 2017 and March 31, 2017 include \$0.2 million, \$0.1 million, \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million of net loss on disposal of property and equipment, respectively.
- The quarter ended September 30, 2018 includes \$1.2 million related to a legal settlement. See Note 22, Commitments and Loss Contingency, for further information.
- Impairment, primarily leasehold improvements, equipment and furniture and fixtures in the Americas, was related to an effort to streamline excess capacity and consolidate leased space. See Note 4, Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities, and Note 5, Fair Value, for further information.
- The quarter ended December 31, 2018 includes \$0.4 million of Symphony acquisition-related costs.
- The quarters ended December 31, 2018, September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 include \$0.3 million, \$(0.5) million and \$32.7 million, respectively, related to the impact of the 2017 Tax Reform Act.
- Net income (loss) per basic and diluted common share is computed independently for each of the quarters presented and, therefore, may not sum to the total for the year.

Business Outlook

For the three months ended March 31, 2019, we anticipate the following financial results:

- Revenues in the range of \$403.0 million to \$408.0 million;
- Effective tax rate of approximately 26%;
- Fully diluted share count of approximately 42.3 million;
- Diluted earnings per share in the range of \$0.29 to \$0.32; and
- Capital expenditures in the range of \$11.0 million to \$13.0 million

For the twelve months ended December 31, 2019, we anticipate the following financial results:

- Revenues in the range of \$1,656.0 million to \$1,676.0 million;
- Effective tax rate of approximately 25%;
- Fully diluted share count of approximately 42.3 million;
- Diluted earnings per share in the range of \$1.73 to \$1.86; and
- Capital expenditures in the range of \$45.0 million to \$50.0 million

We are encouraged by initial indications of demand. This demand spans virtually all of our vertical markets and is being fueled by both existing and new clients, which should lead to comparable revenue growth in the second half of 2019 driven by ramps in the first half of the year. Deploying this demand across our existing capacity in combination with savings from capacity rationalization actions taken in 2018, additional benefits from incremental rationalization in 2019 and improved operational inefficiencies should aid operating margin expansion in 2019 relative to 2018.

Our revenues and earnings per share assumptions for the first quarter and full year 2019 are based on foreign exchange rates as of February 2019. Therefore, the continued volatility in foreign exchange rates between the U.S. Dollar and the functional currencies of the markets we serve could have a further impact, positive or negative, on revenues and earnings per share relative to the business outlook for the first quarter and full-year. Revenue growth in 2019 compared to 2018 reflects foreign exchange headwinds of approximately \$20.0 million, or roughly 1% impact to full-year growth rate, with roughly \$10.0 million, or approximately 2.5% of that impact, expected in the first quarter of 2019.

We anticipate total other interest income (expense), net of approximately \$(1.2) million for the first quarter and \$(4.8) million for the full year 2019. The amounts in other interest income (expense), net, however, exclude the potential impact of any future foreign exchange gains or losses.

We expect an increase in our full year 2019 effective tax rate compared to 2018 due largely to discrete benefits in 2018 and expected mix-shift in the geographic of mix of earnings to higher tax rate jurisdictions in 2019.

Not included in this guidance is the impact of any future acquisitions, share repurchase activities or a potential sale of previously exited customer engagement centers.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary sources of liquidity are generally cash flows generated by operating activities and from available borrowings under our revolving credit facility. We utilize these capital resources to make capital expenditures associated primarily with our customer engagement services, invest in technology applications and tools to further develop our service offerings and for working capital and other general corporate purposes, including the repurchase of our common stock in the open market and to fund acquisitions. In future periods, we intend similar uses of these funds.

Our Board of Directors authorized us to purchase up to 10.0 million shares of our outstanding common stock (the “2011 Share Repurchase Program”) on August 18, 2011, as amended on March 16, 2016. A total of 5.3 million shares have been repurchased under the 2011 Share Repurchase Program since inception. The shares are purchased,

from time to time, through open market purchases or in negotiated private transactions, and the purchases are based on factors, including but not limited to, the stock price, management discretion and general market conditions. The 2011 Share Repurchase Program has no expiration date.

During 2018, cash increased \$109.1 million from operating activities, \$58.0 million from proceeds from issuance of long-term debt and \$1.6 million from other investing and financing activities. This increase was offset by \$231.0 million used to repay long-term debt, \$78.4 million of cash paid for acquisitions, \$46.9 million used for capital expenditures, an \$8.2 million purchase of intangible assets, a \$5.0 million investment in equity method investees and \$3.7 million to repurchase common stock for tax withholding on equity awards, resulting in a \$214.6 million decrease in available cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash (including the unfavorable effects of foreign currency exchange rates on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash of \$10.1 million).

Net cash flows provided by operating activities for 2018 were \$109.1 million, compared to \$134.8 million in 2017. The \$25.7 million decrease in net cash flows from operating activities was due to a net decrease of \$38.7 million in cash flows from assets and liabilities and a \$3.7 million decrease in non-cash reconciling items such as depreciation, amortization, impairment, unrealized foreign currency transaction (gains) losses and deferred income tax provision (benefit), partially offset by a \$16.7 million increase in net income. The \$38.7 million decrease in cash flows from assets and liabilities was principally a result of a \$29.3 million decrease in other liabilities, a \$13.4 million increase in other assets and a \$2.2 million increase in taxes receivable, net, partially offset by a \$4.2 million increase in deferred revenue and customer liabilities and a \$1.9 million decrease in accounts receivable. The \$29.3 million decrease in the change in other liabilities was primarily due to a \$14.9 million decrease in other long-term liabilities principally due to the provisional amounts recorded in the prior year related to the 2017 Tax Reform Act, a \$11.5 million decrease principally related to the timing of accrued employee compensation and benefits and a \$8.9 million decrease in accounts payable principally due to the timing of invoices and related payments, partially offset by a \$6.0 million increase in other accrued expenses and current liabilities principally due to the settlement of contingent consideration and a change in the fair value of derivatives. The \$13.4 million increase in the change in other assets was primarily due to a \$12.7 million increase in deferred charges and other assets principally due to long-term accounts receivable recorded in accordance with ASC 606, subsequent to the January 1, 2018 adoption date.

Capital expenditures, which are generally funded by cash generated from operating activities, available cash balances and borrowings available under our credit facilities, were \$46.9 million for 2018, compared to \$63.3 million for 2017, a decrease of \$16.4 million. In 2019, we anticipate capital expenditures in the range of \$45.0 million to \$50.0 million, primarily for maintenance, new seat additions, facility upgrades and systems infrastructure.

On May 12, 2015, we entered into a \$440 million revolving credit facility (the "Credit Agreement") with a group of lenders and KeyBank National Association, as Lead Arranger, Sole Book Runner and Administrative Agent, Swing Line Lender and Issuing Lender ("KeyBank"). The Credit Agreement is subject to certain borrowing limitations and includes certain customary financial and restrictive covenants. At December 31, 2018, we were in compliance with all loan requirements of the Credit Agreement and had \$102.0 million of outstanding borrowings under this facility.

We repaid \$173.0 million, net, of long-term debt outstanding under our credit agreement in 2018, primarily using funds we repatriated from our foreign subsidiaries, resulting in a remaining outstanding debt balance of \$102.0 million. Our 2019 interest expense will vary based on our usage of the credit facility and market interest rates.

The Credit Agreement includes a \$200 million alternate-currency sub-facility, a \$10 million swingline sub-facility and a \$35 million letter of credit sub-facility, and may be used for general corporate purposes including acquisitions, share repurchases, working capital support and letters of credit, subject to certain limitations. We are not currently aware of any inability of our lenders to provide access to the full commitment of funds that exist under the Credit Agreement, if necessary. However, there can be no assurance that such facility will be available to us, even though it is a binding commitment of the financial institutions. The Credit Agreement will mature on May 12, 2020.

Our credit agreement had an average daily utilization of \$106.2 million, \$268.8 million and \$222.6 million during the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017, and 2016, the related interest expense, including the commitment fee and excluding the amortization of deferred loan fees, was \$3.8 million, \$6.7 million and \$4.0 million, respectively, which represented weighted average interest rates of 3.6%, 2.5% and 1.8%, respectively.

Borrowings under the Credit Agreement bear interest at the rates set forth in the Credit Agreement. In addition, we are required to pay certain customary fees, including a commitment fee determined quarterly based on our leverage ratio and due quarterly in arrears and calculated on the average unused amount of the Credit Agreement.

The Credit Agreement is guaranteed by all of our existing and future direct and indirect material U.S. subsidiaries and secured by a pledge of 100% of the non-voting and 65% of the voting capital stock of all of our direct foreign subsidiaries and those of the guarantors.

On February 14, 2019, we entered into a \$500 million revolving credit facility, which replaced our prior \$440 million revolving credit facility. The prior \$440 million agreement was terminated simultaneously upon execution of the new agreement. Our new revolving credit facility will mature on February 14, 2024 includes a \$200 million alternate-currency sub-facility, a \$15 million swingline sub-facility and a \$15 million letter of credit sub-facility, and has terms that are substantially similar to our \$440 million revolving credit facility.

We received assessments for the Canadian 2003-2009 audit. Requests for Competent Authority Assistance were filed with both the Canadian Revenue Agency and the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and we paid mandatory security deposits to Canada as part of this process of approximately \$13.8 million. As of June 30, 2017, we determined that all material aspects of the Canadian audit were effectively settled pursuant to ASC 740, *Income Taxes*. As a result, we recognized an income tax benefit of \$1.2 million, net of the U.S. tax impact, and the deposits were netted against the anticipated liability at that time. During the year ended December 31, 2018, we finalized procedures ancillary to the Canadian audit and recognized an additional \$2.8 million income tax benefit due to the elimination of certain penalties, interest and assessed withholding taxes.

With the effective settlement of the Canadian audit, we have no significant tax jurisdictions under audit; however, we are currently under audit in several tax jurisdictions. We believe we are adequately reserved for the remaining audits and their resolution is not expected to have a material impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

The 2017 Tax Reform Act provides for a one-time transition tax based on our undistributed foreign earnings on which we previously had deferred U.S. income taxes. We recorded a \$28.3 million provisional liability in 2017, which was net of \$5.0 million of available tax credits, for our one-time transition tax. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, \$2.0 million and \$3.8 million, respectively, of the liability was included in "Income taxes payable" in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, \$20.4 million and \$24.5 million, respectively, of the long-term liability were included in "Long-term income tax liabilities" in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. This transition tax liability will be paid in yearly installments until 2025. We provide U.S. income taxes on the earnings of foreign subsidiaries unless they are exempted from taxation as a result of the new territorial tax system. No additional income taxes have been provided for any remaining outside basis difference inherent in our investments in our foreign subsidiaries as these amounts continue to be indefinitely reinvested in foreign operations.

As part of the Symphony acquisition on November 1, 2018, a portion of the purchase price, with present value of GBP 7.9 million or \$10.0 million, has been deferred and will be paid in equal installments over the next three years.

As of December 31, 2018, we had \$128.7 million in cash and cash equivalents, of which approximately 89.9%, or \$115.7 million, was held in international operations. As a result of the 2017 Tax Reform Act, most of these funds will not be subject to additional taxes if repatriated to the United States. There are circumstances where we may be unable to repatriate some of the cash and cash equivalents held by our international operations due to country restrictions.

We expect our current cash levels and cash flows from operations to be adequate to meet our anticipated working capital needs, including investment activities such as capital expenditures and debt repayment for the next twelve months and the foreseeable future. However, from time to time, we may borrow funds under our Credit Agreement as a result of the timing of our working capital needs, including capital expenditures.

Our cash resources could also be affected by various risks and uncertainties, including but not limited to, the risks detailed in Item 1A, Risk Factors.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements and Other

At December 31, 2018, we did not have any material commercial commitments, including guarantees or standby repurchase obligations, or any relationships with unconsolidated entities or financial partnerships, including entities often referred to as structured finance or special purpose entities or variable interest entities, which would have been established for the purpose of facilitating off-balance sheet arrangements or other contractually narrow or limited purposes.

From time to time, during the normal course of business, we may make certain indemnities, commitments and guarantees under which we may be required to make payments in relation to certain transactions. These include but are not limited to: (i) indemnities to clients, vendors and service providers pertaining to claims based on negligence or willful misconduct and (ii) indemnities involving breach of contract, the accuracy of representations and warranties, or other liabilities assumed by us in certain contracts. In addition, we have agreements whereby we will indemnify certain officers and directors for certain events or occurrences while the officer or director is, or was, serving at our request in such capacity. The indemnification period covers all pertinent events and occurrences during the officer's or director's lifetime. The maximum potential amount of future payments we could be required to make under these indemnification agreements is unlimited; however, we have director and officer insurance coverage that limits our exposure and enables us to recover a portion of any future amounts paid. We believe the applicable insurance coverage is generally adequate to cover any estimated potential liability under these indemnification agreements. The majority of these indemnities, commitments and guarantees do not provide for any limitation of the maximum potential for future payments we could be obligated to make. We have not recorded any liability for these indemnities, commitments and other guarantees in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. In addition, we have some client contracts that do not contain contractual provisions for the limitation of liability, and other client contracts that contain agreed upon exceptions to limitation of liability. We have not recorded any liability in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets with respect to any client contracts under which we have or may have unlimited liability.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our contractual cash obligations at December 31, 2018, and the effect these obligations are expected to have on liquidity and cash flow in future periods (in thousands):

	Payments Due By Period					
	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	3 - 5 Years	After 5 Years	Other
Operating leases ^{(1),(2)}	\$ 253,267	\$ 53,071	\$ 92,094	\$ 56,646	\$ 51,456	\$ —
Purchase obligations ⁽³⁾	81,351	61,281	18,524	1,546	—	—
Accounts payable ⁽⁴⁾	26,923	26,923	—	—	—	—
Accrued employee compensation and benefits ⁽⁴⁾	95,813	95,813	—	—	—	—
Income taxes payable ⁽⁵⁾	1,433	1,433	—	—	—	—
Other accrued expenses and current liabilities ⁽⁶⁾	31,111	31,111	—	—	—	—
Long-term debt ⁽⁷⁾	102,000	—	102,000	—	—	—
Long-term income tax liabilities ⁽⁸⁾	23,787	—	3,895	5,599	10,954	3,339
Other long-term liabilities ⁽⁹⁾	17,112	—	13,342	438	3,332	—
	<u>\$ 632,797</u>	<u>\$ 269,632</u>	<u>\$ 229,855</u>	<u>\$ 64,229</u>	<u>\$ 65,742</u>	<u>\$ 3,339</u>

- (1) Amounts represent the expected cash payments under our operating leases.
- (2) As of December 31, 2018, we subleased three of our operating leases. Future contractual sublease income of \$1.8 million, \$3.7 million, \$2.7 million and \$2.8 million is expected in the periods of less than one year, one to three years, three to five years, and after five years, respectively.
- (3) Amounts represent the expected cash payments under our purchase obligations, which include agreements to purchase goods or services that are enforceable and legally binding on us and that specify all significant terms, including: fixed or minimum quantities to be purchased; fixed, minimum or variable price provisions; and the approximate timing of the transaction. Purchase obligations exclude agreements that are cancelable without penalty.
- (4) Accounts payable and accrued employee compensation and benefits, which represent amounts due to vendors and employees payable within one year.
- (5) Income taxes payable, which represents amounts due to taxing authorities payable within one year.
- (6) Other accrued expenses and current liabilities, which excludes deferred grants, include amounts primarily related to restructuring costs, legal and professional fees, telephone charges, rent, derivative contracts and other accruals.
- (7) Amount represents total outstanding borrowings. We entered into a \$500 million revolving credit facility on February 14, 2019 that matures in February 2024, which simultaneously replaced and terminated the Company's \$440 million revolving credit facility. See Note 18, Borrowings, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.
- (8) Long-term income tax liabilities include amounts owed in annual installments through 2025 related to our deemed repatriation under the 2017 Tax Reform Act, as well as uncertain tax positions and related penalties and interest as discussed in Note 20, Income Taxes, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements. We cannot make reasonably reliable estimates of the cash settlement of \$3.3 million of uncertain tax positions with the taxing authority; therefore, amounts have been excluded from payments due by period.
- (9) Other long-term liabilities, which excludes deferred income taxes and other non-cash long-term liabilities. See Note 23, Defined Benefit Pension Plan and Postretirement Benefits, to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements.

Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires estimations and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the 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 and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

We believe the following accounting policies are the most critical since these policies require significant judgment or involve complex estimations that are important to the portrayal of our financial condition and operating results. Unless we need to clarify a point to readers, we will refrain from citing specific section references when discussing the application of accounting principles or addressing new or pending accounting rule changes.

Recognition of Revenues

We recognize revenue in accordance with ASC 606, *Revenue Recognition*. We primarily recognize revenues from services over time using output methods such as a per minute, per hour, per call, per transaction or per time and material basis, since our customers simultaneously receive and consume the benefits of our services as they are delivered. Our customer contracts include penalty and holdback provisions for failure to meet specified minimum service levels and other performance-based contingencies, as well as the right of certain of our clients to chargeback accounts that do not meet certain requirements for specified periods after a sale has occurred. Certain customers also receive cash discounts for early payment. These provisions are accounted for as variable consideration and are estimated using the expected value method based on historical service and pricing trends for the past six months, the individual contract provisions, and our best judgment at the time. Since we maintain a large portfolio of contracts with similar billing structures and characteristics, and the nature of these provisions can result in numerous potential outcomes, the expected value method provides a more accurate assessment of the consideration to which we are entitled. We utilize a rolling six-month historical servicing and pricing trend data in order to reduce the likelihood of a significant revenue reversal in the future since the majority of our customer contracts include termination for convenience or without cause provisions allowing either party to cancel within a defined notification period, typically up to 180 days.

Income Taxes

We reduce deferred tax assets by a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of available evidence, both positive and negative, for each respective tax jurisdiction, it is more likely than not that some portion or all of such deferred tax assets will not be realized. Available evidence which is considered in determining the amount of valuation allowance required includes, but is not limited to, our estimate of future taxable income and any applicable tax-planning strategies. Establishment or reversal of certain valuation allowances may have a significant impact on both current and future results. The recoverability of a net deferred tax asset is dependent upon future profitability, estimates of future taxable income and any applicable tax-planning strategies, within each taxing jurisdiction.

As of December 31, 2018, we determined that a total valuation allowance of \$32.3 million was necessary to reduce U.S. deferred tax assets by \$0.9 million and foreign deferred tax assets by \$31.4 million, where it was more likely than not that some portion or all of such deferred tax assets will not be realized. The recoverability of the remaining net deferred tax asset of \$1.9 million as of December 31, 2018 is dependent upon future profitability within each tax jurisdiction. As of December 31, 2018, based on our estimates of future taxable income and any applicable tax-planning strategies within various tax jurisdictions, we believe that it is more likely than not that the remaining net deferred tax assets will be realized.

On December 22, 2017, the 2017 Tax Reform Act was signed into law making significant changes to the Internal Revenue Code. Changes include, but are not limited to, a federal corporate tax rate decrease from 35% to 21% for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017, the transition of U.S. international taxation from a worldwide tax system to a participation exemption regime, and a one-time transition tax on the mandatory deemed repatriation of foreign earnings. We have estimated our provision for income taxes in accordance with the 2017 Tax Reform Act and guidance available as of the date of this filing and as a result have recorded \$32.7 million as additional income tax expense in the fourth quarter of 2017, the period in which the legislation was enacted. The \$32.7 million estimate includes the provisional amount related to the one-time transition tax on the mandatory deemed repatriation of foreign earnings of \$32.7 million based on cumulative foreign earnings of \$531.8 million and \$1.0 million of foreign withholding taxes on certain anticipated distributions. The provisional tax expense was partially offset by a provisional benefit of \$1.0 million related to the remeasurement of certain deferred tax assets and liabilities, based on the rates at which they are expected to reverse in the future.

The Company provides U.S. income taxes on the earnings of foreign subsidiaries unless they are exempted from taxation as a result of the new territorial tax system. No additional income taxes have been provided for any remaining outside basis difference inherent in these entities as these amounts continue to be indefinitely reinvested in foreign operations. Determining the amount of unrecognized deferred tax liability related to any remaining outside basis difference in these entities is not practicable due to the inherent complexity of the multi-national tax environment in which we operate.

On December 22, 2017, the SEC issued Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118 ("SAB 118") to address the application of U.S. GAAP in situations when a registrant 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 2017 Tax Reform Act. In accordance with SAB 118, we have determined that the deferred tax expense recorded in connection with the remeasurement of certain deferred tax assets and liabilities and the current tax expense recorded in connection with the transition tax on the mandatory deemed repatriation of foreign earnings was a provisional amount and a reasonable estimate at December 31, 2017. The Company recorded a \$0.2 million decrease to the provision for income tax during the year ended December 31, 2018 upon finalizing the impact of the 2017 Tax Reform Act.

We evaluate tax positions that have been taken or are expected to be taken in our tax returns, and record a liability for uncertain tax positions in accordance with ASC 740. The calculation of our tax liabilities involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax regulations. ASC 740 contains a two-step approach to recognizing and measuring uncertain tax positions. First, tax positions are recognized if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. Second, the tax position is measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon settlement. We reevaluate these uncertain tax positions on a quarterly basis. This evaluation is based on factors including, but not limited to, changes in facts or circumstances, changes in tax law, effectively settled issues under audit, and new audit activity. Such a change in recognition or measurement would result in the recognition of a tax benefit or an additional charge to the tax provision.

As of December 31, 2018, we had \$2.7 million of unrecognized tax benefits, a net increase of \$1.4 million from \$1.3 million as of December 31, 2017. Had we recognized these tax benefits, approximately \$2.7 million and \$1.3 million, along with the related interest and penalties, would have favorably impacted the effective tax rate in 2018 and 2017, respectively. We do not anticipate that any of the unrecognized tax benefits will be recognized in the next twelve months.

Our provision for income taxes is subject to volatility and is impacted by the distribution of earnings in the various domestic and international jurisdictions in which we operate. Our effective tax rate could be impacted by earnings being either proportionally lower or higher in foreign countries with tax rates different from the U.S. tax rates. In addition, we have been granted tax holidays in several foreign tax jurisdictions, which have various expiration dates ranging from 2019 through 2028. If we are unable to renew a tax holiday in any of these jurisdictions, our effective tax rate could be adversely impacted. In some cases, the tax holidays expire without possibility of renewal. In other cases, we expect to renew these tax holidays, but there are no assurances from the respective foreign governments that they will permit a renewal. The tax holidays decreased the provision for income taxes by \$4.0 million, \$3.0 million and \$3.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Our effective tax rate could also be affected by several additional factors, including changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets or liabilities, changing legislation, regulations, and court interpretations that impact tax law in multiple tax jurisdictions in which we operate, as well as new requirements, pronouncements and rulings of certain tax, regulatory and accounting organizations.

Purchase Accounting

Our financial statements include the operations of an acquired business starting from the completion of the acquisition. In addition, the assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recorded on the date of acquisition at their respective estimated fair values, with any excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair values of the net assets acquired recorded as goodwill.

Significant judgment is required in estimating the fair value of intangible assets and in assigning their respective useful lives. Accordingly, we typically obtain the assistance of third-party valuation specialists for significant items. The fair value estimates are based on available historical information and on future expectations and assumptions deemed reasonable by management but are inherently uncertain. We consider the income, market and cost approaches and place reliance on the approach or approaches deemed most indicative of value to estimate the fair value of intangible assets. Significant estimates and assumptions inherent in the valuations reflect a consideration of other marketplace participants and include the amount and timing of future cash flows (including expected growth

rates and profitability), the underlying demand, technology life cycles, the economic barriers to entry and the discount rate applied to the cash flows. Unanticipated market or macroeconomic events and circumstances may occur that could affect the accuracy or validity of the estimates and assumptions.

Determining the useful life of an intangible asset also requires judgment. With the exception of domain names, the majority of our acquired intangible assets (e.g., customer relationships, trade names and trademarks) are expected to have determinable useful lives. Our assessment as to the useful lives of these intangible assets is based on a number of factors including competitive environment, market share, trademark, brand history, underlying demand, operating plans and the macroeconomic environment of the countries in which the services are provided. Finite-lived intangible assets are amortized over their estimated useful life.

Goodwill, Intangibles and Long-Lived Assets

The value of indefinite-lived intangible assets and goodwill is not amortized but is tested at least annually for impairment, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. We perform our annual impairment test on July 31st of each year. To assess the realizability of goodwill, we have the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. We may elect to forgo this option and proceed to the quantitative goodwill impairment test.

If we elect to perform the qualitative assessment and it indicates that a significant decline to fair value of a reporting unit is more likely than not, or if a reporting unit's fair value has historically been closer to its carrying value, or we elect to forgo this qualitative assessment, we will proceed to the quantitative goodwill impairment test where we calculate the fair value of a reporting unit based on discounted future probability-weighted cash flows. If the quantitative goodwill impairment test indicates that the carrying value of a reporting unit is in excess of its fair value, we will recognize an impairment loss for the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the reporting unit's fair value, not to exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit.

We test indefinite-lived intangibles by reviewing the book values compared to the fair value. We determine the fair value of our reporting units and indefinite-lived intangible assets based on the income and market approaches. We calculate the fair value of our reporting units and indefinite-lived intangible assets based on the present value of estimated future cash flows.

We estimate fair value using discounted cash flows of the reporting units. The most significant assumptions used in these analyses are those made in estimating future cash flows. In estimating future cash flows, we use financial assumptions in our internal forecasting model such as projected capacity utilization, projected changes in the prices we charge for our services, projected labor costs, projected foreign currency exchange rates, as well as contract negotiation status. The financial and credit market volatility directly impacts our fair value measurement through our weighted average cost of capital that we use to determine our discount rate. We use a discount rate we consider appropriate for the country where the services are being provided. Considerable management judgment is necessary to evaluate the impact of operating and macroeconomic changes and to estimate future cash flows to measure fair value. If actual results differ substantially from the assumptions used in performing the impairment test, the fair value of the reporting units may be significantly lower, causing the carrying value to exceed the fair value and indicating an impairment has occurred.

We did not recognize any impairment charges for goodwill in the years presented, as our annual impairment testing indicated that all reporting unit goodwill fair values exceeded their respective carrying values. Future changes in the judgments, assumptions and estimates that are used in our impairment testing for goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets, including discount and tax rates and future cash flow projections, could result in significantly different estimates of the fair values. A significant reduction in the estimated fair values could result in impairment charges that could materially affect our results of operations.

We evaluate the carrying value of our other long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The evaluation is performed at the lowest level of identifiable cash flows, which is at the individual asset level or the asset group level. An asset is considered to be impaired when the forecasted undiscounted cash flows are estimated to be less than its carrying value. The

amount of impairment recognized is the difference between the carrying value of the asset or asset group and its fair value, which is determined by an appropriate market appraisal or other valuation technique. Undiscounted cash flows are based on assumptions concerning the amount and timing of estimated future cash flows. Future adverse changes in market conditions or poor operating results of the underlying investment could result in losses or an inability to recover the carrying value of the investment and, therefore, might require an impairment charge in the future. Assets classified as held-for-sale, if any, are recorded at the lower of carrying value or fair value less costs to sell.

New Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted

See Note 1, Overview and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, of the accompanying “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” for information related to recent accounting pronouncements.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Foreign Currency Risk

Our earnings and cash flows are subject to fluctuations due to changes in currency exchange rates. We are exposed to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations when subsidiaries with functional currencies other than the U.S. Dollar (“USD”) are translated into our USD consolidated financial statements. As exchange rates vary, those results, when translated, may vary from expectations and adversely impact profitability. The cumulative translation effects for subsidiaries using functional currencies other than USD are included in “Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)” in shareholders’ equity. Movements in non-USD currency exchange rates may negatively or positively affect our competitive position, as exchange rate changes may affect business practices and/or pricing strategies of non-U.S. based competitors.

We employ a foreign currency risk management program that periodically utilizes derivative instruments to protect against unanticipated fluctuations in certain earnings and cash flows caused by volatility in foreign currency exchange (“FX”) rates. We also utilize derivative contracts to hedge intercompany receivables and payables that are denominated in a foreign currency and to hedge net investments in foreign operations.

We serve a number of U.S.-based clients using customer engagement center capacity in the Philippines and Costa Rica, which are within our Americas segment. Although a substantial portion of the costs incurred to render services under these contracts are denominated in Philippine Pesos (“PHP”) and Costa Rican Colones (“CRC”), the contracts with these clients are priced in USDs, which represent FX exposures. Additionally, our EMEA segment services clients in Hungary and Romania with a substantial portion of the costs incurred to render services under these contracts denominated in Hungarian Forints and Romanian Leis, where the contracts are priced in Euros.

In order to hedge a portion of our anticipated revenues denominated in USD, we had outstanding forward contracts and options as of December 31, 2018 with counterparties through December 2019 with notional amounts totaling \$132.3 million. As of December 31, 2018, we had net total derivative liabilities associated with these contracts with a fair value of \$1.6 million. If the USD was to weaken against the PHP and CRC by 10% from current period-end levels, we would incur a loss of approximately \$11.1 million on the underlying exposures of the derivative instruments. However, this loss would be mitigated by corresponding gains on the underlying exposures.

We had outstanding forward exchange contracts as of December 31, 2018 with notional amounts totaling \$19.3 million that are not designated as hedges. The purpose of these derivative instruments is to protect against FX volatility pertaining to intercompany receivables and payables, and other assets and liabilities that are denominated in currencies other than our subsidiaries’ functional currencies. As of December 31, 2018, the fair value of these derivatives was a net liability of \$0.3 million. The potential loss in fair value at December 31, 2018, for these contracts resulting from a hypothetical 10% adverse change in the foreign currency exchange rates is approximately \$1.2 million. However, this loss would be mitigated by corresponding gains on the underlying exposures.

We had embedded derivative contracts with notional amounts totaling \$14.1 million that are not designated as hedges. As of December 31, 2018, the fair value of these derivatives was a net liability of \$0.4 million. The potential loss in fair value at December 31, 2018, for these contracts resulting from a hypothetical 10% adverse change in the

foreign currency exchange rates is approximately \$2.2 million. However, this loss would be mitigated by corresponding gains on the underlying exposures.

We evaluate the credit quality of potential counterparties to derivative transactions and only enter into contracts with those considered to have minimal credit risk. We periodically monitor changes to counterparty credit quality as well as our concentration of credit exposure to individual counterparties.

We do not use derivative financial instruments for speculative trading purposes, nor do we hedge our foreign currency exposure in a manner that entirely offsets the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates. As a general rule, we do not use financial instruments to hedge local currency denominated operating expenses in countries where a natural hedge exists. For example, in many countries, revenue from the local currency services substantially offsets the local currency denominated operating expenses.

Interest Rate Risk

Our exposure to interest rate risk results from variable rate debt outstanding under our revolving credit facility. We pay interest on outstanding borrowings at interest rates that fluctuate based upon changes in various base rates. As of December 31, 2018, we had \$102.0 million in borrowings outstanding under the revolving credit facility. Based on our level of variable rate debt outstanding during the year ended December 31, 2018, a 1.0% increase in the weighted average interest rate, which generally equals the LIBOR rate plus an applicable margin, would have had an impact of \$1.1 million on our results of operations.

We have not historically used derivative instruments to manage exposure to changes in interest rates.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

The financial statements and supplementary data required by this item are located beginning on page 54 and page 34 of this report, respectively.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as of December 31, 2018. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2018.

Management’s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended). Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

We assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018. In making this assessment, we used the criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on our assessment, management believes that, as of December 31, 2018, our internal control over financial reporting was effective.

We acquired WhistleOut Pty Ltd and WhistleOut Inc. (together, “WhistleOut”) on July 9, 2018 and Symphony Ventures Ltd (“Symphony”) on November 1, 2018. See Note 3, Acquisitions, of “Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements” for additional information. As permitted by the Securities and Exchange Commission, companies are allowed to exclude acquisitions from their assessment of internal control over financial reporting during the first year of an acquisition and management elected to exclude WhistleOut and Symphony (collectively, the “Excluded Acquisitions”) from its assessment of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018. The aggregate assets and revenues of the Excluded Acquisitions constituted 8.7% and 0.9% of the Company’s consolidated total assets and revenues as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, respectively.

There were no changes in our internal controls over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2018 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting, except for the change discussed under “Changes to Internal Control Over Financial Reporting” below.

Attestation Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Our independent registered public accounting firm has issued an attestation report on our internal control over financial reporting. This report appears on page 46.

Changes to Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have excluded WhistleOut and Symphony from our assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018. We have completed certain integration activities and both WhistleOut and Symphony have designed internal controls over financial reporting. Management will continue to assess the control environment.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated
Tampa, Florida

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2018, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated financial statements and schedule as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018 of the Company and our report dated February 26, 2019 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and schedule.

As described in *Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting*, management excluded from its assessment the internal control over financial reporting at WhistleOut Pty Ltd, WhistleOut Inc. and Symphony Ventures Ltd (collectively, the "Excluded Acquisitions") which were acquired during the year ended December 31, 2018, and whose financial statements constitute 8.7% of total assets and 0.9% of revenues of the consolidated financial statement amounts as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018. Accordingly, our audit did not include the internal control over financial reporting of the Excluded Acquisitions.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying *Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting*. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may

become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Deloitte & Touche LLP

Tampa, Florida

February 26, 2019

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III**Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance**

The information required by this Item, with the exception of information on Executive Officers which appears in this report in Item 1 under the caption “Executive Officers,” will be set forth in our Proxy Statement for the 2019 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018 and is incorporated herein by reference.

Our Board of Directors has adopted a code of ethics that applies to all of our employees, officers and directors, including our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and other executive and senior financial officers. The full text of our code of ethics is posted on the investor relations page on our website which is located at <http://investor.sykes.com> under the heading “Documents & Charters” of the “Corporate Governance” section. We will post any amendments to our code of ethics, or waivers of its requirements, on our website.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this Item will be set forth in our Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information required by this Item will be set forth in our Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by this Item will be set forth in our Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The information required by this Item will be set forth in our Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

The following documents are filed as part of this report:

Consolidated Financial Statements

The Index to Consolidated Financial Statements is set forth on page 54 of this report.

Financial Statements Schedule

Schedule II — Valuation and Qualifying Accounts is set forth on page 115 of this report.

Other schedules have been omitted because they are not required or applicable or the information is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or notes thereto.

Exhibits:

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of March 6, 2016, by and among Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated, Sykes Acquisition Corporation II, Inc., Clear Link Holdings, LLC, and Pamlico Capital Management, L.P. (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 2.1 to Form 8-K filed on March 8, 2016.)
3.1	Articles of Incorporation of Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated, as amended. (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 3.1 to Form S-3, Registration No. 333-38513, filed on October 23, 1997.)
3.2	Articles of Amendment to Articles of Incorporation of Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated, as amended. (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 3.2 to Form 10-K filed on March 29, 1999.)
3.3	Bylaws of Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated, as amended. (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 3.3 to Form 10-K filed on March 23, 2005.)
3.4	Amendment to Bylaws of Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated. (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 3.1 to Form 8-K filed on March 24, 2014.)
4.1 (P)	Specimen certificate for the Common Stock of Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated. (Incorporated herein by reference from exhibit to Form S-1, Registration No. 333-2324.)
10.1 (P)*	Form of Split Dollar Plan Documents. (Incorporated herein by reference from exhibit to Form S-1, Registration No. 333-2324.)
10.2 (P)*	Form of Split Dollar Agreement. (Incorporated herein by reference from exhibit to Form S-1, Registration No. 333-2324.)
10.3 (P)	Form of Indemnity Agreement between Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and directors & executive officers. (Incorporated herein by reference from exhibit to Form S-1, Registration No. 333-2324.)
10.4 *	2001 Equity Incentive Plan. (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 10.32 to Form 10-Q filed on May 7, 2001.)
10.5 *	Form of Restricted Share And Stock Appreciation Right Award Agreement dated as of March 29, 2006. (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2006.)
10.6 *	Form of Restricted Share And Bonus Award Agreement dated as of March 29, 2006. (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 99.2 to Form 8-K filed on April 4, 2006.)

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
10.7 *	Form of Restricted Share Award Agreement dated as of May 24, 2006. (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to Form 8-K filed on May 31, 2006.)
10.8 *	Form of Restricted Share And Stock Appreciation Right Award Agreement dated as of January 2, 2007. (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to Form 8-K filed on December 28, 2006.)
10.9 *	Form of Restricted Share Award Agreement dated as of January 2, 2007. (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 99.2 to Form 8-K filed on December 28, 2006.)
10.10 *	Form of Restricted Share and Stock Appreciation Right Award Agreement dated as of January 2, 2008. (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to Form 8-K filed on January 8, 2008.)
10.11 *	2011 Equity Incentive Plan. (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 10.17 to Form 10-K filed on February 29, 2016.)
10.12 *	Founder's Retirement and Consulting Agreement dated December 10, 2004 between Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and John H. Sykes. (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to Form 8-K filed on December 16, 2004.)
10.13 *	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement dated as of December 30, 2008 between Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Charles E. Sykes. (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 10.26 to Form 10-K filed on March 10, 2009.)
10.14 *	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement dated as of December 29, 2008 between Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Jenna R. Nelson. (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 10.31 to Form 10-K filed on March 10, 2009.)
10.15 *	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement dated as of December 29, 2008 between Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and James T. Holder. (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 10.37 to Form 10-K filed on March 10, 2009.)
10.16 *	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement dated as of December 29, 2008 between Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and William N. Rocktoff. (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 10.38 to Form 10-K filed on March 10, 2009.)
10.17 *	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement dated as of December 29, 2008 between Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and David L. Pearson. (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 10.43 to Form 10-K filed on March 10, 2009.)
10.18	Lease Agreement, dated January 25, 2008, Lease Amendment Number One and Lease Amendment Number Two dated February 12, 2008 and May 28, 2008 respectively, between Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Kingstree Office One, LLC. (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to Form 8-K filed on May 29, 2008.)
10.19	Credit Agreement, dated May 12, 2015, between Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated, the lenders party thereto and KeyBank National Association, as Lead Arranger, Sole Book Runner and Administrative Agent. (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed on May 13, 2015.)
10.20	Credit Agreement, dated February 14, 2019, between Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated; KeyBank National Association, as Administrative Agent, Swing Line Lender and Issuing Lender; KeyBanc Capital Markets Inc. as Lead Arranger and Sole Book Runner; and the lenders named therein (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to Form 8-K filed on February 15, 2019.)
10.21 *	Employment Agreement, dated as of September 13, 2012, between Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Lawrence R. Zingale. (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 99.2 to Form 8-K filed on September 19, 2012.)

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
10.22 *	Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated Deferred Compensation Plan Amended and Restated as of January 1, 2014. (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 10.35 to Form 10-K filed on February 19, 2015.)
10.23 *	Employment Agreement, dated as of April 15, 2014, between Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and John Chapman. (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 99.1 to Form 8-K filed on April 15, 2014.)
10.24 *	Employment Agreement, dated as of October 29, 2014, between Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and Andrew Blanchard. (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 10.37 to Form 10-K filed on February 19, 2015.)
10.25 *	Employment Agreement, dated as of October 29, 2016, between Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and James D. Farnsworth. (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 10.36 to Form 10-K filed on March 1, 2017.)
10.26 *	Amended and Restated Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated Deferred Compensation Plan, effective as of January 1, 2016. (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 10.37 to Form 10-K filed on March 1, 2017.)
10.27 *	First Amendment to the Amended and Restated Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated Deferred Compensation Plan, effective as of June 30, 2016. (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 10.38 to Form 10-K filed on March 1, 2017.)
10.28 *	Second Amendment to the Amended and Restated Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated Deferred Compensation Plan, effective as of January 1, 2017. (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 10.39 to Form 10-K filed on March 1, 2017.)
10.29 *	Third Amendment to the Amended and Restated Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated Deferred Compensation Plan, effective as of January 1, 2017. (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to Form 10-Q filed on August 9, 2017.)
10.30 *	Fourth Amendment to the Amended and Restated Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated Deferred Compensation Plan, effective as of July 1, 2017. (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 10.2 to Form 10-Q filed on August 9, 2017.)
10.31 *	Amended and Restated Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated Deferred Compensation Plan, effective as of January 1, 2018. (Incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit 10.1 to Form 10-Q filed on November 9, 2017.)
21.1 +	List of subsidiaries of Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated.
23.1 +	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.
24.1 +	Power of Attorney relating to subsequent amendments (included on the signature page of this report).
31.1 +	Certification of Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a).
31.2 +	Certification of Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a).
32.1 ++	Certification of Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Section 1350.
32.2 ++	Certification of Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 1350.
101.INS +,#	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH +,#	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL +,#	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.LAB +,#	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
101.PRE +,#	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
101.DEF +,#	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
*	Indicates management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.
+	Filed herewith.
++	Furnished herewith.
#	Submitted electronically with this Annual Report.
(P)	This exhibit has been paper filed and is not subject to the hyperlinking requirements of Item 601 of Regulation S-K.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

Not Applicable.

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Tampa, and State of Florida, on this 26th day of February 2019.

SYKES ENTERPRISES, INCORPORATED
(Registrant)

By: /s/ John Chapman
John Chapman
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated. Each person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints John Chapman his true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent, with full power of substitution and revocation, for him and in his name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, to sign any and all amendments to this report and to file the same, with all exhibits thereto, and other documents in connection therewith, with the Securities and Exchange Commission, granting unto said attorney-in-fact and agents, and each of them, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing requisite and necessary to be done in connection therewith, as fully to all intents and purposes as he might or should do in person, thereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorneys-in-fact and agents, or either of them, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

Signature	Title	Date
<u>/s/ James S. MacLeod</u> James S. MacLeod	Chairman of the Board	February 26, 2019
<u>/s/ Charles E. Sykes</u> Charles E. Sykes	President and Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	February 26, 2019
<u>/s/ Vanessa C.L. Chang</u> Vanessa C.L. Chang	Director	February 26, 2019
<u>/s/ Carlos E. Evans</u> Carlos E. Evans	Director	February 26, 2019
<u>/s/ Lorraine L. Lutton</u> Lorraine L. Lutton	Director	February 26, 2019
<u>/s/ William J. Meurer</u> William J. Meurer	Director	February 26, 2019
<u>/s/ William D. Muir, Jr.</u> William D. Muir, Jr.	Director	February 26, 2019
<u>/s/ W. Mark Watson</u> W. Mark Watson	Director	February 26, 2019
<u>/s/ Paul L. Whiting</u> Paul L. Whiting	Director	February 26, 2019
<u>/s/ John Chapman</u> John Chapman	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	February 26, 2019

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated
Tampa, Florida

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), changes in shareholders’ equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes and the schedule listed in the Index at Item 15 (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”), the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 26, 2019, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

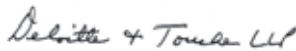
Change in Accounting Principle

As discussed in Note 2 to the financial statements, the Company has changed its method of accounting for revenue in the year ended December 31, 2018 due to the adoption of ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)*.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.



Tampa, Florida

February 26, 2019

We have served as the Company’s auditor since 2001.

SYKES ENTERPRISES, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(in thousands, except per share data)	<u>December 31, 2018</u>	<u>December 31, 2017</u>
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 128,697	\$ 343,734
Receivables, net	347,425	341,958
Prepaid expenses	23,754	22,132
Other current assets	16,761	19,743
Total current assets	516,637	727,567
Property and equipment, net	135,418	160,790
Goodwill, net	302,517	269,265
Intangibles, net	174,031	140,277
Deferred charges and other assets	43,364	29,193
	<u>\$ 1,171,967</u>	<u>\$ 1,327,092</u>
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 26,923	\$ 32,133
Accrued employee compensation and benefits	95,813	102,899
Income taxes payable	1,433	2,606
Deferred revenue and customer liabilities	30,176	34,717
Other accrued expenses and current liabilities	31,235	30,888
Total current liabilities	185,580	203,243
Deferred grants	2,241	3,233
Long-term debt	102,000	275,000
Long-term income tax liabilities	23,787	27,098
Other long-term liabilities	31,750	22,039
Total liabilities	<u>345,358</u>	<u>530,613</u>
Commitments and loss contingency (Note 22)		
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value per share, 10,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding	—	—
Common stock, \$0.01 par value per share, 200,000 shares authorized; 42,778 and 42,899 shares issued, respectively	428	429
Additional paid-in capital	286,544	282,385
Retained earnings	598,788	546,843
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(56,775)	(31,104)
Treasury stock at cost: 126 and 117 shares, respectively	(2,376)	(2,074)
Total shareholders' equity	<u>826,609</u>	<u>796,479</u>
	<u>\$ 1,171,967</u>	<u>\$ 1,327,092</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SYKES ENTERPRISES, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Operations

(in thousands, except per share data)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Revenues	\$ 1,625,687	\$ 1,586,008	\$ 1,460,037
Operating expenses:			
Direct salaries and related costs	1,072,907	1,039,677	947,593
General and administrative	407,285	376,825	351,681
Depreciation, net	57,350	55,972	49,013
Amortization of intangibles	15,542	21,082	19,377
Impairment of long-lived assets	9,401	5,410	—
Total operating expenses	1,562,485	1,498,966	1,367,664
Income from operations	63,202	87,042	92,373
Other income (expense):			
Interest income	706	696	607
Interest (expense)	(4,743)	(7,689)	(5,570)
Other income (expense), net	(2,248)	1,258	1,474
Total other income (expense), net	(6,285)	(5,735)	(3,489)
Income before income taxes	56,917	81,307	88,884
Income taxes	7,991	49,091	26,494
Net income	\$ 48,926	\$ 32,216	\$ 62,390
Net income per common share:			
Basic	\$ 1.16	\$ 0.77	\$ 1.49
Diluted	\$ 1.16	\$ 0.76	\$ 1.48
Weighted average common shares outstanding:			
Basic	42,090	41,822	41,847
Diluted	42,246	42,141	42,239

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SYKES ENTERPRISES, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Net income	\$ 48,926	\$ 32,216	\$ 62,390
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes:			
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of taxes	(21,938)	36,078	(13,792)
Unrealized gain (loss) on net investment hedges, net of taxes	—	(5,220)	2,096
Unrealized gain (loss) on cash flow hedging instruments, net of taxes	(4,335)	4,696	(1,698)
Unrealized actuarial gain (loss) related to pension liability, net of taxes	682	449	96
Unrealized gain (loss) on postretirement obligation, net of taxes	(80)	(80)	(67)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of taxes	(25,671)	35,923	(13,365)
Comprehensive income (loss)	<u>\$ 23,255</u>	<u>\$ 68,139</u>	<u>\$ 49,025</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SYKES ENTERPRISES, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(in thousands)	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other	Treasury Stock	Total
	Shares Issued	Amount			Comprehensive Income (Loss)		
Balance at January 1, 2016	42,785	\$ 428	\$ 275,380	\$458,325	\$ (53,662)	\$ (1,791)	\$678,680
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	10,779	—	—	—	10,779
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation	—	—	2,098	—	—	—	2,098
Issuance of common stock under equity award plans, net of forfeitures	425	4	190	—	—	(194)	—
Shares repurchased for tax withholding on equity awards	(169)	(2)	(4,914)	—	—	—	(4,916)
Repurchase of common stock	—	—	—	—	—	(11,144)	(11,144)
Retirement of treasury stock	(146)	(1)	(2,176)	(2,104)	—	4,281	—
Comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	62,390	(13,365)	—	49,025
Balance at December 31, 2016	42,895	429	281,357	518,611	(67,027)	(8,848)	724,522
Cumulative effect of accounting change	—	—	232	(153)	—	—	79
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	7,621	—	—	—	7,621
Issuance of common stock under equity award plans, net of forfeitures	386	4	250	—	—	(254)	—
Shares repurchased for tax withholding on equity awards	(132)	(1)	(3,881)	—	—	—	(3,882)
Retirement of treasury stock	(250)	(3)	(3,194)	(3,831)	—	7,028	—
Comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	32,216	35,923	—	68,139
Balance at December 31, 2017	42,899	429	282,385	546,843	(31,104)	(2,074)	796,479
Cumulative effect of accounting change (Note 2)	—	—	—	3,019	—	—	3,019
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	7,543	—	—	—	7,543
Issuance of common stock under equity award plans, net of forfeitures	(3)	—	302	—	—	(302)	—
Shares repurchased for tax withholding on equity awards	(118)	(1)	(3,686)	—	—	—	(3,687)
Comprehensive income (loss)	—	—	—	48,926	(25,671)	—	23,255
Balance at December 31, 2018	<u>42,778</u>	<u>\$ 428</u>	<u>\$ 286,544</u>	<u>\$598,788</u>	<u>\$ (56,775)</u>	<u>\$ (2,376)</u>	<u>\$826,609</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SYKES ENTERPRISES, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 48,926	\$ 32,216	\$ 62,390
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	57,817	56,482	49,600
Amortization of intangibles	15,542	21,082	19,377
Amortization of deferred grants	(657)	(716)	(845)
Impairment losses	9,401	5,410	—
Unrealized foreign currency transaction (gains) losses, net	(843)	(4,671)	(1,104)
Stock-based compensation expense	7,543	7,621	10,779
Deferred income tax provision (benefit)	(1,509)	7,908	2,339
Net (gain) loss on disposal of property and equipment	312	474	314
Write-downs (recoveries) of value added tax receivables	—	—	(148)
Unrealized (gains) losses and premiums on financial instruments, net	805	(98)	521
Amortization of deferred loan fees	269	269	269
Imputed interest expense and fair value adjustments to contingent consideration	—	(529)	(1,496)
Other	834	(34)	(37)
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions:			
Receivables, net	(8,224)	(10,154)	(32,905)
Prepaid expenses	(1,690)	(221)	(3,587)
Other current assets	(693)	(1,433)	(3,398)
Deferred charges and other assets	(13,621)	(930)	(1,286)
Accounts payable	(1,571)	7,286	(2,938)
Income taxes receivable / payable	(1,066)	1,137	4,999
Accrued employee compensation and benefits	(6,418)	5,101	15,699
Other accrued expenses and current liabilities	449	(5,548)	5,090
Deferred revenue and customer liabilities	(1,623)	(5,866)	6,343
Other long-term liabilities	5,111	20,003	2,850
Net cash provided by operating activities	109,094	134,789	132,826
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Capital expenditures	(46,884)	(63,344)	(78,342)
Cash paid for business acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(78,395)	(9,075)	(205,324)
Net investment hedge settlement	—	(5,122)	10,339
Purchase of intangible assets	(8,156)	(4,825)	(10)
Investment in equity method investees	(5,000)	(5,012)	—
Other	1,495	101	582
Net cash (used for) investing activities	(136,940)	(87,277)	(272,755)

SYKES ENTERPRISES, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES

**Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Continued)**

(in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Payments of long-term debt	(231,000)	—	(19,000)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	58,000	8,000	216,000
Cash paid for repurchase of common stock	—	—	(11,144)
Proceeds from grants	31	163	202
Shares repurchased for tax withholding on equity awards	(3,687)	(3,882)	(4,916)
Payments of contingent consideration related to acquisitions	—	(5,760)	(1,396)
Net cash provided by (used for) financing activities	(176,656)	(1,479)	179,746
Effects of exchange rates on cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(10,072)	31,178	(8,468)
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(214,574)	77,211	31,349
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash – beginning	344,805	267,594	236,245
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash – ending	<u>\$ 130,231</u>	<u>\$ 344,805</u>	<u>\$ 267,594</u>
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:			
Cash paid during period for interest	\$ 3,888	\$ 6,680	\$ 4,003
Cash paid during period for income taxes	\$ 19,587	\$ 24,342	\$ 18,764
Non-cash transactions:			
Property and equipment additions in accounts payable	\$ 1,944	\$ 6,056	\$ 10,692
Unrealized gain (loss) on postretirement obligation in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (80)	\$ (80)	\$ (67)

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SYKES ENTERPRISES, INCORPORATED AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1. Overview and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Business — Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated and consolidated subsidiaries (“SYKES” or the “Company”) is a leading provider of multichannel demand generation and global customer engagement services. SYKES provides differentiated full lifecycle customer engagement solutions and services primarily to Global 2000 companies and their end customers principally within the financial services, communications, technology, transportation & leisure, healthcare and other industries. SYKES primarily provides customer engagement solutions and services with an emphasis on inbound multichannel demand generation, customer service and technical support to its clients’ customers. Utilizing SYKES’ integrated onshore/offshore global delivery model, SYKES provides its services through multiple communication channels including phone, e-mail, social media, text messaging, chat and digital self-service. SYKES also provides various enterprise support services in the United States that include services for its clients’ internal support operations, from technical staffing services to outsourced corporate help desk services. In Europe, SYKES also provides fulfillment services, which include order processing, payment processing, inventory control, product delivery and product returns handling. Additionally, through the Company’s acquisition of robotic processing automation (“RPA”) provider Symphony Ventures Ltd (“Symphony”) coupled with our investment in artificial intelligence (“AI”) through XSell Technologies, Inc. (“XSell”), the Company also provides a suite of solutions such as consulting, implementation, hosting and managed services that optimizes its differentiated full lifecycle management services platform. The Company has operations in two reportable segments entitled (1) the Americas, in which the client base is primarily companies in the United States that are using the Company’s services to support their customer management needs, which includes the United States, Canada, Latin America, Australia and the Asia Pacific Rim; and (2) EMEA, which includes Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

U.S. 2017 Tax Reform Act

On December 20, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the “2017 Tax Reform Act”) was approved by Congress and received presidential approval on December 22, 2017. In general, the 2017 Tax Reform Act reduced the United States (“U.S.”) corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21%, effective in 2018. The 2017 Tax Reform Act moved from a worldwide business taxation approach to a participation exemption regime. The 2017 Tax Reform Act also imposed base-erosion prevention measures on non-U.S. earnings of U.S. entities, as well as a one-time mandatory deemed repatriation tax on accumulated non-U.S. earnings. The impact of the 2017 Tax Reform Act on the consolidated financial results began with the fourth quarter of 2017, the period of enactment. This impact, along with the transitional taxes discussed in Note 20, Income Taxes, is reflected in the Other segment.

Acquisitions

On November 1, 2018, the Company completed the acquisition of Symphony, pursuant to a definitive Share Purchase Agreement (the “Symphony Purchase Agreement”) entered into on October 18, 2018 (the “Symphony acquisition”). The Company has reflected Symphony’s results in its consolidated financial statements in the EMEA segment since November 1, 2018.

On July 9, 2018, the Company completed the acquisition of WhistleOut Pty Ltd and WhistleOut Inc. (together, “WhistleOut”), pursuant to a definitive Share Sale Agreement (the “WhistleOut Sale Agreement”). The Company has reflected WhistleOut’s results in its consolidated financial statements in the Americas segment since July 9, 2018.

In May 2017, the Company completed the acquisition of certain assets of a Global 2000 telecommunications services provider, pursuant to a definitive Asset Purchase Agreement (the “Telecommunications Asset Acquisition Purchase Agreement”) entered into on April 24, 2017 (the “Telecommunications Asset acquisition”). The Company has reflected the Telecommunications Asset acquisition’s results in its consolidated financial statements in the Americas segment since May 31, 2017.

In April 2016, the Company completed the acquisition of Clear Link Holdings, LLC (“Clearlink”), pursuant to a definitive Agreement and Plan of Merger (the “Merger Agreement”), dated March 6, 2016. The Company has reflected Clearlink’s results in its consolidated financial statements in the Americas segment since April 1, 2016.

The Company’s acquisitions during 2017 and 2018 were immaterial to the Company individually and in the aggregate. See Note 3, Acquisitions, for additional information.

Principles of Consolidation — The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of SYKES and its wholly-owned subsidiaries and controlled majority-owned subsidiaries. Investments in less than majority-owned subsidiaries in which the Company does not have a controlling interest, but does have significant influence, are accounted for as equity method investments. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates — The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“generally accepted accounting principles” or “U.S. GAAP”) requires the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts 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. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Subsequent Events — Subsequent events or transactions have been evaluated through the date and time of issuance of the consolidated financial statements. On February 14, 2019, the Company entered into a new credit agreement. See Note 18, Borrowings, for further information. There were no other material subsequent events that required recognition or disclosure in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted cash — Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and highly liquid short-term investments, primarily held in non-interest-bearing investments which have original maturities of less than 90 days. Cash in the amount of \$128.7 million and \$343.7 million at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, was primarily held in non-interest bearing accounts. Cash and cash equivalents of \$115.7 million and \$335.1 million at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, were held in international operations. Most of these funds will not be subject to additional taxes if repatriated to the United States. There are circumstances where the Company may be unable to repatriate some of the cash and cash equivalents held by its international operations due to country restrictions.

Restricted cash includes cash whereby the Company’s ability to use the funds at any time is contractually limited or is generally designated for specific purposes arising out of certain contractual or other obligations.

The following table provides a reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash reported in the Consolidated Balance Sheets that sum to the amounts reported in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (in thousands):

	December 31,			
	2018	2017	2016	2015
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 128,697	\$ 343,734	\$ 266,675	\$ 235,358
Restricted cash included in "Other current assets"	149	154	160	207
Restricted cash included in "Deferred charges and other assets"	1,385	917	759	680
	<u>\$ 130,231</u>	<u>\$ 344,805</u>	<u>\$ 267,594</u>	<u>\$ 236,245</u>

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts — The Company maintains allowances for doubtful accounts on trade account receivables for estimated losses arising from the inability of its customers to make required payments. The Company’s estimate is based on qualitative and quantitative analyses, including credit risk measurement tools and methodologies using publicly available credit and capital market information, a review of the current status of the Company’s trade accounts receivable and the historical collection experience of the Company’s clients. It is reasonably possible that the Company’s estimate of the allowance for doubtful accounts will change if the financial condition of the Company’s customers were to deteriorate, resulting in a reduced ability to make payments.

Property and Equipment — Property and equipment is recorded at cost and depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets. Improvements to leased premises are amortized over the shorter of the related lease term or the estimated useful lives of the improvements. Cost and related accumulated depreciation on assets retired or disposed of are removed from the accounts and any resulting gains or losses are credited or charged to income. The Company capitalizes certain costs incurred, if any, to internally develop software upon the establishment of technological feasibility. Costs incurred prior to the establishment of technological feasibility are expensed as incurred.

The carrying value of property and equipment to be held and used is evaluated for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable in accordance with ASC 360, *Property, Plant and Equipment*. For purposes of recognition and measurement of an impairment loss, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are identifiable cash flows (the “asset group”). An asset is considered to be impaired when the sum of the undiscounted future net cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition does not exceed its carrying amount. The amount of the impairment loss, if any, is measured as the amount by which the carrying value of the asset exceeds its estimated fair value, which is generally determined based on appraisals or sales prices of comparable assets or independent third party offers. Occasionally, the Company redeploys property and equipment from under-utilized centers to other locations to improve capacity utilization if it is determined that the related undiscounted future cash flows in the under-utilized centers would not be sufficient to recover the carrying amount of these assets. Other than what has been disclosed in Note 5, Fair Value, the Company determined that its property and equipment was not impaired as of December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Rent Expense — The Company has entered into operating lease agreements, some of which contain provisions for future rent increases, rent free periods, or periods in which rent payments are reduced. The total amount of the rental payments due over the lease term is being charged to rent expense on the straight-line method over the term of the lease in accordance with ASC 840, *Leases*.

Goodwill — The Company accounts for goodwill and other intangible assets under ASC 350, *Intangibles — Goodwill and Other* (“ASC 350”). The Company expects to receive future benefits from previously acquired goodwill over an indefinite period of time. For goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite lives not subject to amortization, the Company reviews goodwill and intangible assets for impairment at least annually in the third quarter, and more frequently in the presence of certain circumstances. The Company has the option to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether the existence of events or circumstances leads to a determination that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. The Company may elect to forgo this option and proceed to the quantitative goodwill impairment test. If the Company elects to perform the qualitative assessment and it indicates that a significant decline to fair value of a reporting unit is more likely than not, or if a reporting unit’s fair value has historically been closer to its carrying value, or the Company elects to forgo this qualitative assessment, the Company will proceed to the quantitative goodwill impairment test where the fair value of a reporting unit is calculated based on discounted future probability-weighted cash flows. If the quantitative goodwill impairment test indicates that the carrying value of a reporting unit is in excess of its fair value, the Company will recognize an impairment loss for the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the reporting unit’s fair value, not to exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit.

Intangible Assets — Definite-lived intangible assets, primarily customer relationships, are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives which approximate the pattern in which the economic benefits of the assets are consumed. The Company periodically evaluates the recoverability of intangible assets and takes into account events or changes in circumstances that warrant revised estimates of useful lives or that indicate that impairment exists. Fair value for intangible assets is based on discounted cash flows, market multiples and/or appraised values, as appropriate.

Income Taxes — The Company accounts for income taxes under ASC 740, *Income Taxes* (“ASC 740”) which requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities to reflect tax consequences of differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance if, based on the weight of available evidence, both positive and negative, for each respective tax jurisdiction, it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets will not be realized in accordance with the criteria of ASC 740. Valuation allowances are established against deferred tax assets due to an uncertainty of realization. Valuation allowances are reviewed each period on a tax jurisdiction by tax jurisdiction basis to analyze whether there is sufficient positive or negative evidence, in accordance with criteria of ASC 740, to support a change in judgment about the ability to realize the related deferred tax assets. Uncertainties

regarding expected future income in certain jurisdictions could affect the realization of deferred tax assets in those jurisdictions.

The Company evaluates tax positions that have been taken or are expected to be taken in its tax returns and records a liability for uncertain tax positions in accordance with ASC 740. ASC 740 contains a two-step approach to recognizing and measuring uncertain tax positions. First, tax positions are recognized if the weight of available evidence indicates that it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including resolution of related appeals or litigation processes, if any. Second, the tax position is measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon settlement. The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in the provision for income taxes in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Self-Insurance Programs — The Company self-insures for certain levels of workers' compensation and self-funds the medical, prescription drug and dental benefit plans in the United States. Estimated costs are accrued at the projected settlements for known and anticipated claims. Amounts related to these self-insurance programs are included in “Accrued employee compensation and benefits” and “Other long-term liabilities” in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Deferred Grants — Recognition of income associated with grants for land and the acquisition of property, buildings and equipment (together, “property grants”) is deferred until after the completion and occupancy of the building and title has passed to the Company, and the funds have been released from escrow. The deferred amounts for both land and building are amortized and recognized as a reduction of depreciation expense over the corresponding useful lives of the related assets. Amounts received in excess of the cost of the building are allocated to the cost of equipment and, only after the grants are released from escrow, recognized as a reduction of depreciation expense over the weighted average useful life of the related equipment, which approximates five years. Upon sale of the related facilities, any deferred grant balance is recognized in full and is included in the gain on sale of property and equipment.

The Company receives government employment grants as an incentive to create and maintain permanent employment positions for a specified time period. These grants are repayable, under certain terms and conditions, if the Company's relevant employment levels do not meet or exceed the employment levels set forth in the grant agreements. Accordingly, grant monies received are deferred and amortized primarily as a reduction to “Direct salaries and related costs” using the proportionate performance model over the required employment period.

The Company receives government lease grants as an incentive for leasing space at specific locations or locating engagement centers in a government's jurisdiction. These grants are repayable under certain terms and conditions, as set forth in the grant agreements. Accordingly, grant monies received are deferred and amortized primarily as a reduction to rent expense included in “General and administrative” over the required lease period.

Investments in Equity Method Investees — The Company uses the equity method to account for investments in companies if the investment provides the ability to exercise significant influence, but not control, over operating and financial policies of the investee. The Company's proportionate share of the net income or loss of an equity method investment is included in consolidated net income. Judgment regarding the level of influence over an equity method investment includes considering key factors such as the Company's ownership interest, representation on the board of directors, participation in policy-making decisions and material intercompany transactions.

The Company evaluates an equity method investment for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the investment might not be recoverable. Factors considered by the Company when reviewing an equity method investment for impairment include the length of time (duration) and the extent (severity) to which the fair value of the equity method investment has been less than cost, the investee's financial condition and near-term prospects, and the intent and ability to hold the investment for a period of time sufficient to allow for anticipated recovery. An impairment that is other-than-temporary is recognized in the period identified. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the Company did not identify any instances where the carrying values of its equity method investments were not recoverable.

In July 2017, the Company made a strategic investment of \$10.0 million in XSell for 32.8% of XSell's preferred stock. The Company is incorporating XSell's machine learning and AI algorithms into its business. The Company

believes this will increase the sales performance of its agents to drive revenue for its clients, improve the experience of the Company's clients' end customers and enhance brand loyalty, reduce the cost of customer care and leverage analytics and machine learning to source the best agents and improve their performance.

The Company's net investment in XSell of \$9.2 million and \$9.8 million was included in "Deferred charges and other assets" in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. The Company's investment was paid in two installments of \$5.0 million, one in July 2017 and one in August 2018. The Company's proportionate share of XSell's income (loss) of \$(0.7) million and \$(0.1) million was included in "Other income (expense), net" in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Customer-Acquisition Advertising Costs — The Company's advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Total advertising costs included in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations were as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Customer-acquisition advertising costs included in "Direct salaries and related costs"	\$ 49,657	\$ 36,659	\$ 28,116
Customer-acquisition advertising costs included in "General and administrative"	60	115	—

Stock-Based Compensation — The Company has three stock-based compensation plans: the 2011 Equity Incentive Plan (for employees and certain non-employees), approved by the Company's shareholders, the Non-Employee Director Fee Plan (for non-employee directors) and the Deferred Compensation Plan (for certain eligible employees). All of these plans are discussed more fully in Note 24, Stock-Based Compensation. Stock-based awards under these plans may consist of common stock, stock options, cash-settled or stock-settled stock appreciation rights, restricted stock and other stock-based awards. The Company issues common stock and uses treasury stock to satisfy stock option exercises or vesting of stock awards.

In accordance with ASC 718, *Compensation — Stock Compensation* ("ASC 718"), the Company recognizes in its accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations the grant-date fair value of stock options and other equity-based compensation issued to employees and directors. Compensation expense for equity-based awards is recognized over the requisite service period, usually the vesting period, while compensation expense for liability-based awards (those usually settled in cash rather than stock) is re-measured to fair value at each balance sheet date until the awards are settled.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments — The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instruments for which it is practicable to estimate that value:

- Cash, short-term and other investments, investments held in rabbi trust and accounts payable — The carrying values for cash, short-term and other investments, investments held in rabbi trust and accounts payable approximate their fair values.
- Foreign currency forward contracts and options — Foreign currency forward contracts and options, including premiums paid on options, are recognized at fair value based on quoted market prices of comparable instruments or, if none are available, on pricing models or formulas using current market and model assumptions, including adjustments for credit risk.
- Embedded derivatives — Embedded derivatives within certain hybrid lease agreements are bifurcated from the host contract and recognized at fair value based on pricing models or formulas using significant unobservable inputs, including adjustments for credit risk.
- Long-term debt — The carrying value of long-term debt approximates its estimated fair value as the debt bears interest based on variable market rates, as outlined in the debt agreement.
- Contingent consideration — Contingent consideration is recognized at fair value based on the discounted cash flow method.

Fair Value Measurements — ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures* ("ASC 820") defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and

expands disclosures about fair value measurements. ASC 820-10-20 clarifies that fair value is an exit price, representing the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants.

ASC 825, *Financial Instruments* (“ASC 825”) permits an entity to measure certain financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in earnings each period. The Company has not elected to use the fair value option permitted under ASC 825 for any of its financial assets and financial liabilities that are not already recorded at fair value.

A description of the Company’s policies regarding fair value measurement is summarized below.

Fair Value Hierarchy — ASC 820-10-35 requires disclosure about how fair value is determined for assets and liabilities and establishes a hierarchy for which these assets and liabilities must be grouped, based on significant levels of observable or unobservable inputs. Observable inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect the Company’s market assumptions. This hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. These two types of inputs have created the following fair value hierarchy:

- Level 1 — Quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.
- Level 2 — Quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs and significant value drivers are observable in active markets.
- Level 3 — Valuations derived from valuation techniques in which one or more significant inputs or significant value drivers are unobservable.

Determination of Fair Value — The Company generally uses quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access to determine fair value and classifies such items in Level 1. Fair values determined by Level 2 inputs utilize inputs other than quoted market prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs include quoted market prices in active markets for similar assets or liabilities, and inputs other than quoted market prices that are observable for the asset or liability. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, and include situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability.

If quoted market prices are not available, fair value is based upon internally developed valuation techniques that use, where possible, current market-based or independently sourced market parameters, such as interest rates, currency rates, etc. Assets or liabilities valued using such internally generated valuation techniques are classified according to the lowest level input or value driver that is significant to the valuation. Thus, an item may be classified in Level 3 even though there may be some significant inputs that are readily observable.

The following section describes the valuation methodologies used by the Company to measure assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis, including an indication of the level in the fair value hierarchy in which each asset or liability is generally classified.

Money Market and Open-End Mutual Funds — The Company uses quoted market prices in active markets to determine the fair value. These items are classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Foreign Currency Forward Contracts and Options — The Company enters into foreign currency forward contracts and options over-the-counter and values such contracts using quoted market prices of comparable instruments or, if none are available, on pricing models or formulas using current market and model assumptions, including adjustments for credit risk. The key inputs include forward or option foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. These items are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Embedded Derivatives — The Company uses significant unobservable inputs to determine the fair value of embedded derivatives, which are classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. These unobservable inputs include expected cash flows associated with the lease, currency exchange rates on the day of commencement, as well as forward currency exchange rates; results of which are adjusted for credit risk. These items are classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. See Note 11, Financial Derivatives, for further information.

Investments Held in Rabbi Trust — The investment assets of the rabbi trust are valued using quoted market prices in active markets, which are classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. For additional information about the deferred compensation plan, refer to Note 12, Investments Held in Rabbi Trust, and Note 24, Stock-Based Compensation.

Contingent Consideration — The Company uses significant unobservable inputs to determine the fair value of contingent consideration, which is classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. The contingent consideration recorded related to the Qelp B.V. (“Qelp”) acquisition and liabilities assumed as part of the Clearlink acquisition was recognized at fair value using a discounted cash flow methodology and a discount rate of approximately 14.0% and 10.0%, respectively. The discount rates vary dependent on the specific risks of each acquisition including the country of operation, the nature of services and complexity of the acquired business, and other similar factors, all of which are significant inputs not observable in the market. Significant increases or decreases in any of the inputs in isolation would result in a significantly higher or lower fair value measurement.

Foreign Currency Translation — The assets and liabilities of the Company’s foreign subsidiaries, whose functional currency is other than the U.S. Dollar, are translated at the exchange rates in effect on the balance sheet date, and income and expenses are translated at the weighted average exchange rate during the period. The net effect of translation gains and losses is not included in determining net income, but is included in “Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)” (“AOCI”), which is reflected as a separate component of shareholders’ equity until the sale or until the complete or substantially complete liquidation of the net investment in the foreign subsidiary. Foreign currency transactional gains and losses are included in “Other income (expense), net” in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Foreign Currency and Derivative Instruments — The Company accounts for financial derivative instruments under ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging* (“ASC 815”). The Company generally utilizes non-deliverable forward contracts and options expiring within one to 24 months to reduce its foreign currency exposure due to exchange rate fluctuations on forecasted cash flows denominated in non-functional foreign currencies and net investments in foreign operations. In using derivative financial instruments to hedge exposures to changes in exchange rates, the Company exposes itself to counterparty credit risk.

The Company designates derivatives as either (1) a hedge of a forecasted transaction or of the variability of cash flows to be received or paid related to a recognized asset or liability (“cash flow” hedge); (2) a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation; or (3) a derivative that does not qualify for hedge accounting. To qualify for hedge accounting treatment, a derivative must be highly effective in mitigating the designated risk of the hedged item. Effectiveness of the hedge is formally assessed at inception and throughout the life of the hedging relationship. Even if a derivative qualifies for hedge accounting treatment, there may be an element of ineffectiveness of the hedge.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are highly effective and designated as cash flow hedges are recorded in AOCI, until the forecasted underlying transactions occur. Any realized gains or losses resulting from the cash flow hedges are recognized together with the hedged transaction within “Revenues”. Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are highly effective and designated as a net investment hedge are recorded in cumulative translation adjustment in AOCI, offsetting the change in cumulative translation adjustment attributable to the hedged portion of the Company’s net investment in the foreign operation. Any realized gains and losses from settlements of the net investment hedge remain in AOCI until partial or complete liquidation of the net investment. Ineffectiveness is measured based on the change in fair value of the forward contracts and options and the fair value of the hypothetical derivatives with terms that match the critical terms of the risk being hedged. Hedge ineffectiveness is recognized within “Revenues” for cash flow hedges and within “Other income (expense), net” for net investment hedges. Cash flows from the derivative contracts are classified within the operating section in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

The Company formally documents all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedging activities. This process includes linking all derivatives that are designated as cash flow hedges to forecasted transactions. Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation are linked to the specific foreign operation. The Company also formally assesses, both at the hedge’s inception and on an ongoing basis, whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective on a prospective and retrospective basis. When it is determined that a derivative is not highly effective as a hedge or that it has ceased to be a highly effective hedge or if a forecasted hedge is no longer probable of occurring,

or if the Company de-designates a derivative as a hedge, the Company discontinues hedge accounting prospectively. At December 31, 2018 and 2017, all hedges were determined to be highly effective.

The Company also periodically enters into forward contracts that are not designated as hedges as defined under ASC 815. The purpose of these derivative instruments is to reduce the effects from fluctuations caused by volatility in currency exchange rates on the Company's operating results and cash flows. Changes in the fair value of the derivative instruments are included in "Revenues" or "Other income (expense), net", depending on the underlying risk exposure. See Note 11, Financial Derivatives, for further information on financial derivative instruments.

Reclassifications — Certain balances in prior years have been reclassified to conform to current year presentation.

New Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted

Leases

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2016-02, *Leases (Topic 842)* ("ASU 2016-02") and subsequent amendments (together, "ASC 842"). These amendments require the recognition of lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet by lessees for those leases currently classified as operating leases under ASC 840, *Leases*. These amendments also require qualitative disclosures along with specific quantitative disclosures. These amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years. Early application is permitted. Entities have the option to either apply the amendments (1) at the beginning of the earliest period presented using a modified retrospective approach for leases that exist or are entered into after the beginning of the earliest comparative period in the financial statements or (2) at the adoption date and recognize a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the period of adoption without the need to restate prior periods. There are also certain optional practical expedients that an entity may elect to apply.

The Company's implementation team has compiled a detailed inventory of leases, performed a preliminary analysis of the impact to the financial statements, and implemented a lease accounting software solution to assist in complying with ASC 842. Additionally, the implementation team is evaluating the impact of ASC 842 on the Company's business processes, systems and internal controls, and has begun the process of instituting changes where needed.

The Company elected to use the package of practical expedients that allows it to not reassess: (1) whether any expired or existing contracts are or contain leases, (2) lease classification for any expired or existing leases and (3) initial direct costs for any expired or existing leases. The Company additionally elected to use the practical expedients that allows lessees to treat the lease and non-lease components of leases as a single lease component as well as the short-term lease recognition exemption for certain of the Company's asset classes. The Company will adopt this guidance at the adoption date of January 1, 2019, using the transition method that allows it to initially apply ASC 842 as of January 1, 2019 and recognize a cumulative-effect adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings in the period of adoption. The Company does not expect to recognize a material adjustment to retained earnings upon adoption.

The adoption of ASC 842 will have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet due to the recognition of the right-of-use ("ROU") assets and lease liabilities. The Company believes that the majority of its leases will maintain their current lease classification under ASC 842. The adoption of ASC 842 is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations or Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. Because of the transition method the Company has elected, ASC 842 will not be applied to periods prior to adoption and, therefore, will have no impact on the Company's previously reported results. The future undiscounted minimum lease payments for the Company's operating leases of \$253.3 million as of December 31, 2018 are discussed in Note 22, Commitments and Loss Contingency. Upon adoption of ASC 842, the Company expects to recognize operating lease ROU assets in the range of \$212.0 million to \$217.0 million and lease liabilities in the range of \$225.0 million to \$230.0 million, which generally reflects the present value of these future payments. After the adoption of ASC 842, the Company will first report the ROU assets and lease liabilities as of March 31, 2019 based on its lease portfolio as of that date.

Fair Value Measurements

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-13, *Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820) – Disclosure Framework – Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement* (“ASU 2018-13”). These amendments remove, modify or add certain disclosure requirements for fair value measurements. These amendments are effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2019. Certain of the amendments will be applied prospectively in the initial year of adoption while the remainder are required to be applied retrospectively to all periods presented upon their effective date. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is evaluating the timing of its adoption of ASU 2018-13 but does not expect a material impact on its disclosures.

Retirement Benefits

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-14, *Compensation – Retirement Benefits – Defined Benefit Plans - General (Subtopic 715-20) – Disclosure Framework – Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Defined Benefit Plans* (“ASU 2018-14”). These amendments remove, modify or add certain disclosure requirements for defined benefit plans. These amendments are effective for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2020, with early adoption permitted. The Company is evaluating the timing of its adoption of ASU 2018-14 but does not expect a material impact on its disclosures.

Cloud Computing

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-15, *Intangibles – Goodwill and Other – Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40) – Customer’s Accounting for Implementation Costs Incurred in a Cloud Computing Arrangement That Is a Service Contract* (“ASU 2018-15”). These amendments align the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred in a hosting arrangement that is a service contract with the requirements for capitalizing implementation costs incurred to develop or obtain internal-use software. These amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early application permitted in any interim period after issuance of this update. The amendments should be applied either retrospectively or prospectively to all implementation costs incurred after the date of adoption. The Company is evaluating the timing of its adoption of ASU 2018-15 but does not expect a material impact on its financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and disclosures.

Derivatives and Hedging

In August 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-12, *Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815) – Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedge Activities* (“ASU 2017-12”). These amendments help simplify certain aspects of hedge accounting and better align an entity’s risk management activities and financial reporting for hedging relationships through changes to both the designation and measurement guidance for qualifying hedging relationships and the presentation of hedge results. For cash flow and net investment hedges as of the adoption date, the guidance requires a modified retrospective approach. The amended presentation and disclosure guidance is required only prospectively. These amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early application permitted in any interim period after issuance of this update. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2017-12 to materially impact its financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and disclosures.

Financial Instruments – Credit Losses

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, *Financial Instruments – Credit Losses (Topic 326) – Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments* (“ASU 2016-13”). These amendments require measurement and recognition of expected versus incurred credit losses for financial assets held. In November 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-19, *Codification Improvements to Topic 326, Financial Instruments—Credit Losses* (“ASU 2018-19”). These amendments clarify that receivables arising from operating leases are accounted for using the lease guidance in ASC 842 and not as financial instruments. These amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption is permitted. The Company expects ASU 2016-13 to apply to its trade receivables but does not expect the adoption of the amendments to have a material impact on

its financial condition, results of operations or cash flows because credit losses associated from trade receivables have historically been insignificant. Additionally, the Company does not anticipate early adopting ASU 2016-13.

New Accounting Standards Recently Adopted

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)* (“ASU 2014-09”) and subsequent amendments (together, “ASC 606”). ASC 606 outlines a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and indicates 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. To achieve this, an entity should identify the contract(s) with a customer, identify the performance obligations in the contract, determine the transaction price, allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract and recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation. The Company adopted ASC 606 as of January 1, 2018 using the modified retrospective transition method.

See Note 2, Revenues, for further details as well as the Company’s significant accounting policy for the Recognition of Revenues.

Financial Instruments

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, *Financial Instruments - Overall (Subtopic 825-10) Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* (“ASU 2016-01”). These amendments modify how entities measure equity investments and present changes in the fair value of financial liabilities. Under the new guidance, entities will measure equity investments that do not result in consolidation and are not accounted for under the equity method at fair value and recognize any changes in fair value in net income unless the investments qualify for the new practicality exception. A practicality exception applies to those equity investments that do not have a readily determinable fair value and do not qualify for the practical expedient to estimate fair value under ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements*, and as such, these investments may be measured at cost. These amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those fiscal years. The adoption of ASU 2016-01 on January 1, 2018 did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

Statement of Cash Flows

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, *Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230) – Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments* (“ASU 2016-15”). These amendments clarify the presentation of cash receipts and payments in eight specific situations. These amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. These amendments have been applied using a retrospective transition method to each period presented. The adoption of ASU 2016-15 on January 1, 2018 did not have a material impact on the Company’s cash flows.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-18, *Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230) – Restricted Cash (A Consensus of the FASB Emerging Issues Task Force)* (“ASU 2016-18”). These amendments clarify how entities should present restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows, requiring entities to show the changes in the total of cash, cash equivalents, restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents. These amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years. These amendments have been applied using a retrospective transition method to each period presented. The inclusion of restricted cash increased the beginning balance of cash in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows by \$1.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2018, increased the beginning and ending balance of cash by \$0.9 million and \$1.1 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2017 and increased the beginning and ending balances of cash by \$0.9 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2016. Other than the change in presentation within the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, the retrospective adoption of ASU 2016-18 on January 1, 2018 did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

Income Taxes

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-16, *Income Taxes (Topic 740) – Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other than Inventory* (“ASU 2016-16”). These amendments require recognition of the income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory when the transfer occurs. These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim reporting periods within those annual reporting periods. The adoption of ASU 2016-16 on January 1, 2018 did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements and no cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings was required.

In January 2018, the FASB released guidance on the accounting for tax on the global intangible low-taxed income (“GILTI”) provisions of the 2017 Tax Reform Act. The GILTI provisions impose a tax on foreign income in excess of a deemed return on tangible assets of foreign corporations. The guidance indicates that either accounting for deferred taxes related to GILTI inclusions or to treat any taxes on GILTI inclusions as period costs are both acceptable methods subject to an accounting policy election. The Company evaluated the accounting treatment options related to the GILTI provisions and elected to treat any potential GILTI inclusions as a current period cost. The election did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

In March 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-05, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Amendments to SEC paragraphs pursuant to SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118* (“ASU 2018-05”). These amendments add various SEC paragraphs pursuant to the issuance of SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 118, *Income Tax Accounting Implications of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act* (“SAB 118”). SAB 118, issued in December 2017, directs taxpayers to consider the implications of the 2017 Tax Reform Act as provisional when it does not have the necessary information available, prepared, or analyzed in reasonable detail to complete its accounting for the change in the tax law. As described in Note 20, Income Taxes, and in accordance with SAB 118, the Company recorded amounts that were considered provisional as of December 31, 2017 and finalized the calculations in December 2018.

Other Comprehensive Income

In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU 2018-02, *Income Statement – Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220)* (“ASU 2018-02”). These amendments allow a reclassification from accumulated other comprehensive income to retained earnings for stranded tax effects resulting from the 2017 Tax Reform Act. These amendments are effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years. Early adoption of the amendment in this update is permitted, including adoption in any interim period. These amendments can be applied either in the period of adoption or retrospectively to each period (or periods) in which the effect of the change in the U.S. federal corporate tax rate in the 2017 Tax Reform Act is recognized. The early adoption of ASU 2018-02 on June 30, 2018 had no impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements or disclosures.

Business Combinations

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-01, *Business Combinations (Topic 805) – Clarifying the Definition of a Business* (“ASU 2017-01”). These amendments clarify the definition of a business to help companies evaluate whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions or disposals of assets or businesses. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those periods. These amendments were applied prospectively. The adoption of ASU 2017-01 on January 1, 2018 did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

Retirement Benefits

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-07, *Compensation – Retirement Benefits (Topic 715) – Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pension Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost* (“ASU 2017-07”). These amendments require that an employer report the service cost component in the same line item or items as other compensation costs arising from services rendered by the pertinent employees during the period. The other components of net periodic benefit cost are required to be presented in the income statement separately from the service cost component outside of a subtotal of income from operations. If a separate line item is not used, the line items used in the income statement to present other components of net benefit cost must be disclosed. These amendments are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those annual periods. These amendments were applied retrospectively for the presentation of the service cost component and the other components of net periodic pension cost and net periodic postretirement benefit cost in the

income statement and prospectively, on and after the effective date, for the capitalization of the service cost component of net periodic pension cost and net periodic postretirement benefit in assets. The amendments allow a practical expedient that permits an employer to use the amounts disclosed in its pension and other postretirement benefit plan note for the prior comparative periods as the estimation basis for applying the retrospective presentation requirements.

The Company adopted the income statement presentation aspects of ASU 2017-07 on a retrospective basis effective January 1, 2018. The following is a reconciliation of the effect of the reclassification of the interest cost and amortization of actuarial gain (loss) from operating expenses to other income (expense) in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 (in thousands):

	As Previously Reported	Adjustments Due to the Adoption of ASU 2017-07	As Revised
Year Ended December 31, 2017:			
Direct salaries and related costs	\$ 1,039,790	\$ (113)	\$ 1,039,677
General and administrative	376,863	(38)	376,825
Income from operations	86,891	151	87,042
Other income (expense), net	(5,584)	(151)	(5,735)
Year Ended December 31, 2016:			
Direct salaries and related costs	\$ 947,677	\$ (84)	\$ 947,593
General and administrative	351,722	(41)	351,681
Income from operations	92,248	125	92,373
Other income (expense), net	(3,364)	(125)	(3,489)

Note 2. Revenues

Adoption of ASC 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers

On January 1, 2018, the Company adopted ASC 606, which includes ASU 2014-09 and all related amendments, using the modified retrospective method applied to those contracts which were not completed as of January 1, 2018. Results for reporting periods beginning after January 1, 2018 are presented under ASC 606, while prior period amounts were not adjusted and continue to be reported in accordance with the Company's historic accounting for revenues under ASC 605, *Revenue Recognition* ("ASC 605").

The Company recorded an increase to opening retained earnings of \$3.0 million as of January 1, 2018 due to the cumulative impact of adopting ASC 606. The impact, all in the Americas segment, primarily related to the change in the timing of revenue recognition associated with certain customer contracts that provide fees upon renewal, as well as changes in estimating variable consideration with respect to penalty and holdback provisions for failure to meet specified minimum service levels and other performance-based contingencies. Revenues recognized under ASC 606 were higher during 2018 than revenues would have been under ASC 605. This is primarily attributable to the change in the timing of revenue recognition, as discussed above. The impact on revenues recognized for the year ended December 31, 2018 is reported below.

The cumulative effect of the adjustments made to the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2017 for the line items impacted by the adoption of ASC 606 was as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2017	Adjustments Due to the Adoption of ASC 606	January 1, 2018
Receivables, net	\$ 341,958	\$ 825	\$ 342,783
Deferred charges and other assets	29,193	2,045	31,238
Income taxes payable	2,606	697	3,303
Deferred revenue and customer liabilities	34,717	(1,048)	33,669
Other long-term liabilities	22,039	202	22,241
Retained earnings	546,843	3,019	549,862

The financial statement line items impacted by the adoption of ASC 606 in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December 31, 2018, including the impact of acquisitions, were as follows (in thousands):

	As Reported	Balances Without the Impact of the ASC 606 Adoption	Effect of Adoption Increase (Decrease)
Receivables, net	\$ 347,425	\$ 344,975	\$ 2,450
Other current assets	16,761	16,648	113
Deferred charges and other assets	43,364	27,398	15,966
Income taxes payable	1,433	(2,088)	3,521
Deferred revenue and customer liabilities	30,176	32,609	(2,433)
Other accrued expenses and current liabilities	31,235	31,100	135
Other long-term liabilities	31,750	28,021	3,729
Retained earnings	598,788	585,211	13,577

The financial statement line items impacted by the adoption of ASC 606 in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2018, including the impact of acquisitions, were as follows, along with the impact per share (in thousands, except per share data):

	As Reported	Balances Without the Impact of the ASC 606 Adoption	Effect of Adoption Increase (Decrease)
Revenues	\$ 1,625,687	\$ 1,608,731	\$ 16,956
Direct salaries and related costs	1,072,907	1,069,667	3,240
Income from operations	63,202	49,486	13,716
Income before income taxes	56,917	43,201	13,716
Income taxes	7,991	4,833	3,158
Net income	48,926	38,368	10,558
Net income per common share:			
Basic	<u>\$ 1.16</u>	<u>\$ 0.91</u>	<u>\$ 0.25</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ 1.16</u>	<u>\$ 0.91</u>	<u>\$ 0.25</u>

The Company's net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2018 did not change due to the adoption of ASC 606.

Practical Expedients

The Company utilized the practical expedient that allows for the application of ASC 606 to a portfolio of contracts (or performance obligations) with similar characteristics if the entity reasonably expects that the effects on the financial statements of applying this guidance to the portfolio would not differ materially from applying this guidance to the individual contracts (or performance obligations) within that portfolio.

Costs of Obtaining Customer Contracts

ASC 606 requires an entity to recognize as an asset the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer if the entity expects to recover those costs. The incremental costs of obtaining a contract are those costs that an entity incurs to obtain a contract with a customer that it would not have incurred if the contract had not been obtained (e.g., a sales commission). Because the Company's sales commissions are not directly incremental to obtaining customer contracts, they are expensed as incurred.

Recognition of Revenues Accounting Policy

The Company recognizes revenues in accordance with ASC 606, whereby revenues are recognized when control of the promised goods or services is transferred to the Company's customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration it expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services.

Customer Engagement Solutions and Services

Under ASC 606, the Company accounts for a contract with a client when it has approval, the contract is committed, the rights of the parties, including payment terms, are identified, the contract has commercial substance and consideration is probable of collection. The Company's customer engagement solutions and services are classified as stand-ready performance obligations. Because the Company's customers simultaneously receive and consume the benefits of its services as they are delivered, the performance obligations are satisfied over time. The Company recognizes revenues over time using output methods such as a per minute, per hour, per call, per transaction or per time and materials basis. These output methods faithfully depict the satisfaction of the Company's obligation to deliver the services as requested and represent a direct measurement of value to the customer. The Company's contracts have a single performance obligation as the promise to transfer the customer solutions and services are not separately identifiable from other promises in the contract, and therefore not distinct.

The stated term of the Company's contracts with customers range from 30 days to six years. The majority of these contracts include termination for convenience or without cause provisions allowing either party to cancel the contract without substantial cost or penalty within a defined notification period ("termination rights"). The periods vary typically up to 180 days. Because of the termination rights, only the noncancelable portion qualifies as a legally enforceable contract under Step 1, Identify the Contract with a Customer, of ASC 606 ("Step 1") and is accounted for as such, even if the customer is unlikely to exercise its termination right. Furthermore, the amounts excluded from assessment under Step 1 are, in effect, optional customer purchases of additional services.

If the termination right is only provided to the customer, the unsatisfied performance obligations will be evaluated as a customer option. The Company typically does not include options in customer contracts that would result in a material right. If options to purchase additional services or options to renew are included in customer contracts, the Company evaluates the option in order to determine if the arrangement includes promises that may represent a material right and needs to be accounted for as a performance obligation in the contract with the customer.

The Company's primary billing terms are that payment is due within 30 or 60 days of the invoice date. Invoices are generally issued on a monthly basis as control transfers and/or as services are rendered. Revenue recognition is limited to the established transaction price, the amount to which the Company expects to be entitled to under the contract, including the amount of expected fees for those contracts with renewal provisions, and the amount that is not contingent upon delivery of any future product or service or meeting other specified performance obligations. The transaction price, once determined, is allocated to the single performance obligation on a contract by contract basis.

The Company's customer contracts include penalty and holdback provisions for failure to meet specified minimum service levels and other performance-based contingencies, as well as the right of certain of the Company's clients to chargeback accounts that do not meet certain requirements for specified periods after a sale has occurred. Certain customers also receive cash discounts for early payment. These provisions are accounted for as variable consideration and are estimated using the expected value method based on historical service and pricing trends, the individual contract provisions, and the Company's best judgment at the time. None of these variable consideration components are subject to constraint due to the short time period to resolution, the Company's extensive history with similar transactions, and the limited number of possible outcomes and third-party influence. The portion of the consideration received under the contract that the Company expects to ultimately refund to the customer is excluded from the transaction price and is recorded as a refund liability.

Other Revenues

The Company offers RPA services, including RPA consulting, implementation, hosting and managed services for front, middle and back-office processes, in Europe and the U.S. Revenues are primarily recognized over time using output methods such as per time and materials basis.

The Company offers fulfillment services that are integrated with its customer care and technical support services, primarily to clients operating in Europe. The Company's fulfillment solutions include order processing, payment processing, inventory control, product delivery and product returns handling. Revenues are recognized upon shipment to the customer and satisfaction of all obligations.

The Company provides a range of enterprise support services including technical staffing services and outsourced corporate help desk services, primarily in the U.S. Revenues are recognized over time using output methods such as number of positions filled.

The Company also has miscellaneous other revenues in the Other segment.

In total, other revenues are immaterial, representing 1.0%, 0.6% and 0.8% of the Company's consolidated total revenues for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Disaggregated Revenues

The Company disaggregates its revenues from contracts with customers by service type and geographic location (see Note 25, Segments and Geographic Information), for each of its reportable segments, as the Company believes it best depicts how the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of its revenues and cash flows are affected by economic factors.

The following table represents revenues from contracts with customers disaggregated by service type and by the reportable segment for each category (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Americas:			
Customer engagement solutions and services	\$ 1,329,614	\$ 1,324,534	\$ 1,219,824
Other revenues	1,024	1,109	994
Total Americas	1,330,638	1,325,643	1,220,818
EMEA:			
Customer engagement solutions and services	280,437	252,423	228,667
Other revenues	14,517	7,860	10,422
Total EMEA	294,954	260,283	239,089
Other:			
Other revenues	95	82	130
Total Other	95	82	130
	<u>\$ 1,625,687</u>	<u>\$ 1,586,008</u>	<u>\$ 1,460,037</u>

Trade Accounts Receivable

The Company's trade accounts receivable, net, consists of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2018	January 1, 2018
Trade accounts receivable, net, current ⁽¹⁾	\$ 335,377	\$ 332,014
Trade accounts receivable, net, noncurrent ⁽²⁾	15,948	2,078
	<u>\$ 351,325</u>	<u>\$ 334,092</u>

- (1) Included in "Receivables, net" in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. The January 1, 2018 balance includes the \$0.8 million adjustment recorded upon adoption of ASC 606.
- (2) Included in "Deferred charges and other assets" in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. The January 1, 2018 balance includes a \$2.1 million adjustment recorded upon adoption of ASC 606.

The Company's noncurrent trade accounts receivable result from (1) contracts with customers that include renewal provisions, and (2) a contract with a customer under a multi-year arrangement. For contracts with customers that include renewal provisions, revenue is recognized up-front upon satisfaction of the associated performance obligations, but payments are received upon renewal. Renewals occur in bi-annual and annual increments over the associated expected contract term, the majority of which range from two to five years. The Company's contract with a customer under a multi-year arrangement has a term of four years and is invoiced annually at the beginning of each annual coverage period. The Company records a receivable related to revenue recognized for the multi-year arrangement as the Company has an unconditional right to invoice and receive payment in the future related to that arrangement.

Where the timing of revenue recognition differs from the timing of invoicing and payment, the Company has determined that its contracts do not include a significant financing component. A substantial amount of the consideration promised by the customer under the contracts that include renewal provisions is variable, and the amount and timing of that consideration varies based on the occurrence or nonoccurrence of future events that are not substantially within the Company's control. Furthermore, the primary purpose of the multi-year arrangement invoicing terms is to provide the customer with a simplified and predictable way of purchasing certain products, not to provide financing or to receiving financing from the Company's customer.

Deferred Revenue and Customer Liabilities

Deferred revenue and customer liabilities consists of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2018	January 1, 2018
Deferred revenue	\$ 3,655	\$ 4,598
Customer arrangements with termination rights	16,404	21,755
Estimated refund liabilities ⁽¹⁾	10,117	7,316
	<u>\$ 30,176</u>	<u>\$ 33,669</u>

- (1) The January 1, 2018 balance includes the \$1.0 million adjustment recorded upon adoption of ASC 606.

Deferred Revenue

The Company receives up-front fees in connection with certain contracts. In accordance with ASC 606, the up-front fees are recorded as a contract liability only to the extent a legally enforceable contract exists. The termination right notice period, which typically vary up to 180 days, is the portion of the contract that is legally enforceable. Accordingly, the up-front fees allocated to the notification period are recorded as deferred revenue, while the fees that extend beyond the notification period are classified as a customer arrangement with termination rights. These up-front fees do not represent a significant financing component since they were structured primarily to reduce the administrative burden in managing the operations of certain contracts, to provide the customer with un-interrupted service, and to assist in managing the overall risk and profitability of providing the services.

Revenues of \$4.4 million were recognized during the year ended December 31, 2018 from amounts included in deferred revenue at January 1, 2018. The Company expects to recognize the majority of its deferred revenue as of December 31, 2018 over the next 180 days.

Customer Liabilities – Customer Arrangements with Termination Rights

Customer arrangements with termination rights represent the amount of up-front fees received for unsatisfied performance obligations for periods that extend beyond the legally enforceable contract period. All customer arrangements with termination rights are classified as current as the customer can terminate the contracts and demand pro-rata refunds of the up-front fees over varying periods, typically up to 180 days. The Company expects to recognize the majority of the customer arrangements with termination rights into revenue as the Company has not historically experienced a high rate of contract terminations.

Customer Liabilities – Refund Liabilities

Refund liabilities represent consideration received under the contract that the Company expects to ultimately refund to the customer and primarily relates to estimated penalties, holdbacks and chargebacks. Penalties and holdbacks result from the failure to meet specified minimum service levels in certain contracts and other performance-based contingencies. Chargebacks reflect the right of certain of the Company's clients to chargeback accounts that do not meet certain requirements for specified periods after a sale has occurred.

Refund liabilities are generally resolved in 180 days, once it is determined whether the requisite service levels and client requirements were achieved to settle the contingency.

Note 3. Acquisitions

Symphony Acquisition

On October 18, 2018, the Company as guarantor and its wholly-owned subsidiary, SEI International Services S.a.r.l, a Luxembourg company, entered into the Symphony Purchase Agreement with Pascal Baker, Ian Barkin, David Brain, David Poole, FIS Nominee Limited, Baronsmead Venture Trust plc and Baronsmead Second Venture Trust plc (together, the "Symphony Sellers") to acquire all of the outstanding shares of Symphony.

Symphony, headquartered in London, England, provides RPA services, offering RPA consulting, implementation, hosting and managed services for front, middle and back-office processes. Symphony serves numerous industries globally, including financial services, healthcare, business services, manufacturing, consumer products, communications, media and entertainment.

The aggregate purchase price of GBP 52.5 million (\$67.6 million) is subject to certain post-closing adjustments related to Symphony's working capital. The Company paid GBP 44.6 million (\$57.6 million) at the closing of the transaction on November 1, 2018 using cash on hand as well as \$31.0 million of additional borrowings under the Company's Credit Agreement. The present value of the remaining GBP 7.9 million (\$10.0 million) of purchase price has been deferred and will be paid in equal installments over the next three years. The Symphony Purchase Agreement also provides for a three-year, retention based earnout payable in restricted stock units ("RSUs") with a value of GBP 3.0 million. The acquisition resulted in \$26.1 million of intangible assets, primarily customer relationships and trade names, \$2.2 million of fixed assets and \$36.4 million of goodwill.

The Symphony Purchase Agreement contains customary representations and warranties, indemnification obligations and covenants.

The Company accounted for the Symphony acquisition in accordance with ASC 805, whereby the purchase price paid was allocated to the tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values as of the closing date. Certain amounts are provisional and are subject to change, including the finalization of the working capital adjustment, tax analysis of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, and goodwill. The Company expects to complete its analysis of the purchase price allocation during the fourth quarter of 2019 and any resulting adjustments will be recorded in accordance with ASC 805.

WhistleOut Acquisition

On July 9, 2018, the Company, as guarantor, and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Sykes Australia Pty Ltd, an Australian company, and Clear Link Technologies, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, entered into and closed the WhistleOut Sale Agreement with WhistleOut Nominees Pty Ltd as trustee for the WhistleOut Holdings Unit Trust, CPC Investments USA Pty Ltd, JJZL Pty Ltd, Kenneth Wong as trustee for Wong Family Trust and C41 Pty Ltd as trustee for the Ottery Family Trust (together, the “WhistleOut Sellers”) to acquire all of the outstanding shares of WhistleOut.

The aggregate purchase price of AUD 30.2 million (\$22.4 million), paid at the closing of the transaction on July 9, 2018, resulted in \$16.5 million of intangible assets, primarily indefinite-lived domain names, \$2.4 million of fixed assets and \$2.2 million of goodwill. The purchase price was funded through \$22.0 million of additional borrowings under the Company’s Credit Agreement. The WhistleOut Sale Agreement provides for a three-year, retention based earnout of AUD 14.0 million.

The WhistleOut Sale Agreement contained customary representations and warranties, indemnification obligations and covenants.

The Company accounted for the WhistleOut acquisition in accordance with ASC 805, whereby the purchase price paid was allocated to the tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values as of the closing date. Certain amounts are provisional and are subject to change, including the tax analysis of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, and goodwill. The Company expects to complete its analysis of the purchase price allocation during the second quarter of 2019 and any resulting adjustments will be recorded in accordance with ASC 805.

Telecommunications Asset Acquisition

On April 24, 2017, the Company entered into the Telecommunications Asset Acquisition Purchase Agreement to acquire certain assets from a Global 2000 telecommunications services provider. The aggregate purchase price of \$7.5 million, paid on May 31, 2017 using cash on hand, resulted in \$6.0 million of property and equipment and \$1.5 million of customer relationship intangibles. The Telecommunications Asset Acquisition Asset Purchase Agreement contained customary representations and warranties, indemnification obligations and covenants. The Telecommunications Asset acquisition was completed to strengthen and create new partnerships for the Company and expand its geographic footprint in North America.

The Company accounted for the Telecommunications Asset acquisition in accordance with ASC 805, whereby the fair value of the purchase price was allocated to the tangible and identifiable intangible assets acquired based on their estimated fair values as of the closing date. The Company completed its analysis of the purchase price allocation during the second quarter of 2017.

Clearlink Acquisition

On April 1, 2016, the Company acquired 100% of the outstanding membership units of Clearlink through a merger of Clearlink with and into a subsidiary of the Company (the “Merger”). Clearlink, with its operations located in the U.S., is an inbound demand generation and sales conversion platform serving numerous Fortune 500 business-to-consumer and business-to-business clients across various industries and subsectors, including telecommunications, satellite television, home security and insurance. The results of Clearlink’s operations have been included in the Company’s consolidated financial statements since April 1, 2016 (the “Clearlink acquisition date”) in the Americas segment. The strategic acquisition of Clearlink expanded the Company’s suite of service offerings while creating differentiation in the marketplace, broadened its addressable market opportunity and extended executive level reach within the Company’s existing clients’ organizations. This resulted in the Company paying a substantial premium for Clearlink, resulting in the recognition of goodwill. Pursuant to Federal income tax laws, intangibles and goodwill from the Clearlink acquisition are deductible over a 15-year amortization period.

The Clearlink purchase price totaled \$207.9 million, consisting of the following:

	Total
Cash ⁽¹⁾	\$ 209,186
Working capital adjustment	(1,278)
	<u>\$ 207,908</u>

(1) Funded through borrowings under the Company's credit agreement. See Note 18, Borrowings, for more information.

Approximately \$2.6 million of the purchase price was placed in an escrow account as security for the indemnification obligations of Clearlink's members under the Merger Agreement. The escrow was released pursuant to the terms of the escrow agreement, but the Company subsequently asserted a claim of approximately \$0.4 million against the Clearlink members. This claim has been resolved by the parties for \$0.2 million, with the outstanding amount received by the Company in December 2017.

The Company accounted for the Clearlink acquisition in accordance with ASC 805, whereby the purchase price paid was allocated to the tangible and identifiable intangibles acquired and liabilities assumed from Clearlink based on their estimated fair values as of the closing date. The Company completed its analysis of the purchase price allocation during the fourth quarter of 2016 and the resulting adjustments of \$0.3 million to income taxes payable and goodwill were recorded in accordance with ASC 805.

Fair values were based on management's estimates and assumptions including variations of the income approach, the cost approach and the market approach.

The amount of Clearlink's revenues and net income since the April 1, 2016 acquisition date, included in the Company's Consolidated Statement of Operations for the period indicated below, was as follows (in thousands):

	From April 1, 2016 Through December 31, 2016
Revenues	\$ 123,289
Net income	\$ 1,563

The following table presents the unaudited pro forma combined revenues and net earnings as if Clearlink had been included in the consolidated results of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2016. The pro forma financial information is not indicative of the results of operations that would have been achieved if the acquisition and related borrowings had taken place on January 1, 2016 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2016
Revenues	\$ 1,493,866
Net income	\$ 65,662
Net income per common share:	
Basic	\$ 1.57
Diluted	\$ 1.55

These amounts were calculated to reflect the additional depreciation, amortization, interest expense and rent expense that would have been incurred assuming the fair value adjustments and borrowings occurred on January 1, 2016, together with the consequential tax effects. In addition, these amounts exclude costs incurred which are directly attributable to the acquisition, and which do not have a continuing impact on the combined companies' operating results. Included in these costs are advisory and legal costs, net of the tax effects.

Merger and integration costs associated with Clearlink included in “General and administrative” costs in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2016 were as follows (none in 2018 and 2017) (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2016
Severance costs:	
Americas	\$ 135
Transaction and integration costs:	
Americas	29
Other	4,470
	<u>4,499</u>
 Total merger and integration costs	 <u>\$ 4,634</u>

Note 4. Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities

Americas 2018 Exit Plan

During the second quarter of 2018, the Company initiated a restructuring plan to streamline excess capacity through targeted seat reductions (the “Americas 2018 Exit Plan”) in an on-going effort to manage and optimize capacity utilization. The Americas 2018 Exit Plan includes, but is not limited to, closing customer contact management centers and consolidating leased space in various locations in the U.S. and Canada. The Company finalized the remainder of the site closures under the Americas 2018 Exit Plan as of December 31, 2018.

The Company’s actions resulted in a reduction in seats as well as anticipated general and administrative cost savings, and lower depreciation expense resulting from the 2018 site closures.

The cumulative total costs expected and incurred to date related to cash and non-cash expenditures resulting from the Americas 2018 Exit Plan are outlined below as of December 31, 2018 (in thousands):

	Cumulative Costs Incurred To Date
Lease obligations and facility exit costs ⁽¹⁾	\$ 7,077
Severance and related costs ⁽²⁾	3,429
Severance and related costs ⁽¹⁾	1,035
Non-cash impairment charges	5,875
	<u>\$ 17,416</u>

(1) Related to “General and administrative” costs.

(2) Related to “Direct salaries and related costs.”

The total costs expected to be incurred under the Americas 2018 Exit Plan increased \$1.4 million since the initiation of the plan as the Company progressed with its plan and actual costs became known. No further costs are expected to be incurred under the plan. The Company has paid \$9.3 million in cash through December 31, 2018.

The following table summarizes the accrued liability and related charges for the year ended December 31, 2018 (none in 2017 and 2016) (in thousands):

	Lease Obligations and Facility Exit Costs	Severance and Related Costs	Total
Balance at the beginning of the period	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Charges included in "Direct salaries and related costs"	—	3,429	3,429
Charges included in "General and administrative"	7,077	1,035	8,112
Cash payments	(5,643)	(3,647)	(9,290)
Balance sheet reclassifications ⁽¹⁾	335	—	335
Balance at the end of the period	<u>\$ 1,769</u>	<u>\$ 817</u>	<u>\$ 2,586</u>

(1) Consists of the reclassification of deferred rent balances to the restructuring liability for locations subject to closure.

Restructuring Liability Classification

The following table summarizes the Company's short-term and long-term accrued liabilities associated with the Americas 2018 Exit Plan as of December 31, 2018 (none in 2017) (in thousands):

	December 31, 2018
Lease obligations and facility exit costs:	
Included in "Accounts payable"	\$ 100
Included in "Other accrued expenses and current liabilities"	952
Included in "Other long-term liabilities"	717
	<u>1,769</u>
Severance and related costs:	
Included in "Accrued employee compensation and benefits"	793
Included in "Other accrued expenses and current liabilities"	24
	<u>817</u>
	<u>\$ 2,586</u>

The long-term accrued restructuring liability relates to future rent obligations to be paid through the remainder of the lease terms, the last of which ends in June 2021.

Note 5. Fair Value

The Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis subject to the requirements of ASC 820 consist of the following (in thousands):

	Balance at December 31, 2018	Fair Value Measurements Using:		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets For Identical Assets	Significant Other Observable Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Foreign currency forward and option contracts ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,068	\$ —	\$ 1,068	\$ —
Embedded derivatives ⁽¹⁾	10	—	—	10
Equity investments held in rabbi trust for the Deferred Compensation Plan ⁽²⁾	8,075	8,075	—	—
Debt investments held in rabbi trust for the Deferred Compensation Plan ⁽²⁾	3,367	3,367	—	—
	<u>\$ 12,520</u>	<u>\$ 11,442</u>	<u>\$ 1,068</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>
Liabilities:				
Foreign currency forward and option contracts ⁽¹⁾	\$ 2,895	\$ —	\$ 2,895	\$ —
Embedded derivatives ⁽¹⁾	369	—	—	369
	<u>\$ 3,264</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 2,895</u>	<u>\$ 369</u>

	Balance at December 31, 2017	Fair Value Measurements Using:		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets For Identical Assets	Significant Other Observable Inputs	Significant Unobservable Inputs
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Assets:				
Foreign currency forward and option contracts ⁽¹⁾	\$ 3,848	\$ —	\$ 3,848	\$ —
Embedded derivatives ⁽¹⁾	52	—	—	52
Equity investments held in rabbi trust for the Deferred Compensation Plan ⁽²⁾	8,094	8,094	—	—
Debt investments held in rabbi trust for the Deferred Compensation Plan ⁽²⁾	3,533	3,533	—	—
	<u>\$ 15,527</u>	<u>\$ 11,627</u>	<u>\$ 3,848</u>	<u>\$ 52</u>
Liabilities:				
Foreign currency forward and option contracts ⁽¹⁾	\$ 256	\$ —	\$ 256	\$ —
Embedded derivatives ⁽¹⁾	579	—	—	579
	<u>\$ 835</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 256</u>	<u>\$ 579</u>

(1) See Note 11, Financial Derivatives, for the classification in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(2) Included in "Other current assets" in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. See Note 12, Investments Held in Rabbi Trust.

Reconciliations of Fair Value Measurements Categorized within Level 3 of the Fair Value Hierarchy

Embedded Derivatives in Lease Agreements

A rollforward of the net asset (liability) activity in the Company's fair value of the embedded derivatives is as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Years Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Balance at the beginning of the period	\$ (527)	\$ (555)	\$ —
Gains (losses) recognized in "Other income (expense), net"	(7)	(139)	(714)
Settlements	158	170	(7)
Effect of foreign currency	17	(3)	166
Balance at the end of the period	<u>\$ (359)</u>	<u>\$ (527)</u>	<u>\$ (555)</u>
Change in unrealized gains (losses) included in "Other income (expense), net" related to embedded derivatives held at the end of the period	<u>\$ 15</u>	<u>\$ (325)</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>

Contingent Consideration

A rollforward of the activity in the Company's fair value of the contingent consideration (liability) is as follows (none in 2018) (in thousands):

	<u>Years Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
Balance at the beginning of the period	\$ (6,100)	\$ (6,280)
Acquisition ⁽¹⁾	—	(2,779)
Imputed interest	(76)	(754)
Fair value gain (loss) adjustments ⁽²⁾	605	2,250
Settlements	5,760	1,396
Effect of foreign currency	(189)	67
Balance at the end of the period	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (6,100)</u>
Change in unrealized gains (losses) included in "General and administrative" related to contingent consideration outstanding at the end of the period	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 2,268</u>

(1) Liabilities acquired as part of the Clearlink acquisition on April 1, 2016. See Note 3, Acquisitions.

(2) Included in "General and administrative" costs in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The Company recorded a fair value gain of \$2.6 million to the Qelp contingent consideration in "General and administrative" during the year ended December 31, 2016 due to the execution of an addendum to the Qelp purchase agreement dated September 26, 2016, subject to which the Company agreed to pay the Sellers EUR 4.0 million by June 30, 2017 (\$4.2 million as of December 31, 2016). The Company paid \$4.4 million in May 2017 to settle the outstanding contingent consideration obligation.

The Company recorded a net fair value gain of \$0.6 million and fair value loss of \$0.3 million to the Clearlink contingent consideration in "General and administrative" during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. All outstanding Clearlink contingent consideration liabilities were paid prior to December 31, 2017.

The Company accreted interest expense each period using the effective interest method until the contingent consideration reached its estimated future value. Interest expense related to the contingent consideration was included in "Interest (expense)" in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

Non-Recurring Fair Value

Certain assets, under certain conditions, are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis utilizing Level 3 inputs, as described in Note 1, Overview and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, like those associated with acquired businesses, including goodwill, other intangible assets, other long-lived assets and equity method investments. For these assets, measurement at fair value in periods subsequent to their initial recognition would be applicable if these assets were determined to be impaired.

The adjusted carrying values for assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis (no liabilities) subject to the requirements of ASC 820 were not material at December 31, 2018 and 2017. The following table summarizes the total impairment losses related to nonrecurring fair value measurements of certain assets (no liabilities) (none in 2016):

	<u>Total Impairment (Loss)</u>	
	<u>Years Ended December 31,</u>	
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>
Americas:		
Property and equipment, net	\$ (9,401)	\$ (5,410)

In connection with the closure of certain under-utilized customer contact management centers and the consolidation of leased space in the U.S. and Canada, the Company recorded impairment charges of \$9.4 million and \$5.2 million during the years ended December 2018 and 2017, respectively, related to leasehold improvements, equipment, furniture and fixtures which were not recoverable. See Note 4, Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities, for further information.

The Company recorded an impairment charge of \$0.2 million related to the write-down of a vacant and unused parcel of land in the U.S. to its estimated fair value during the year ended December 31, 2017.

Note 6. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets

The following table presents the Company's purchased intangible assets as of December 31, 2018 (in thousands):

	<u>Gross</u> <u>Intangibles</u>	<u>Accumulated</u> <u>Amortization</u>	<u>Net</u> <u>Intangibles</u>	<u>Weighted</u> <u>Average</u> <u>Amortization</u> <u>Period (years)</u>
Intangible assets subject to amortization:				
Customer relationships	\$ 189,697	\$ (106,502)	\$ 83,195	10
Trade names and trademarks	19,236	(10,594)	8,642	8
Non-compete agreements	2,746	(1,724)	1,022	3
Content library	517	(517)	—	2
Proprietary software	1,040	(725)	315	4
Intangible assets not subject to amortization:				
Domain names	80,857	—	80,857	N/A
	<u>\$ 294,093</u>	<u>\$ (120,062)</u>	<u>\$ 174,031</u>	5

The following table presents the Company's purchased intangible assets as of December 31, 2017 (in thousands):

	Gross Intangibles	Accumulated Amortization	Net Intangibles	Weighted Average Amortization Period (years)
Intangible assets subject to amortization:				
Customer relationships	\$ 170,853	\$ (95,175)	\$ 75,678	10
Trade names and trademarks	14,138	(8,797)	5,341	7
Non-compete agreements	1,820	(1,052)	768	3
Content library	542	(542)	—	2
Proprietary software	1,040	(585)	455	4
Intangible assets not subject to amortization:				
Domain names	58,035	—	58,035	N/A
	<u>\$ 246,428</u>	<u>\$ (106,151)</u>	<u>\$ 140,277</u>	6

The Company's estimated future amortization expense for the succeeding years relating to the purchased intangible assets resulting from acquisitions completed prior to December 31, 2018, is as follows (in thousands):

Years Ending December 31,	Amount
2019	16,679
2020	14,013
2021	9,437
2022	8,133
2023	7,282
2024 and thereafter	37,630

Goodwill

Changes in goodwill for the year ended December 31, 2018 consist of the following (in thousands):

	January 1, 2018	Acquisition	Effect of Foreign Currency	December 31, 2018
Americas	\$ 258,496	\$ 2,175	\$ (5,235)	\$ 255,436
EMEA	10,769	36,361	(49)	47,081
	<u>\$ 269,265</u>	<u>\$ 38,536</u>	<u>\$ (5,284)</u>	<u>\$ 302,517</u>

Changes in goodwill for the year ended December 31, 2017 consist of the following (in thousands):

	January 1, 2017	Acquisition	Effect of Foreign Currency	December 31, 2017
Americas	\$ 255,842	\$ 390	\$ 2,264	\$ 258,496
EMEA	9,562	—	1,207	10,769
	<u>\$ 265,404</u>	<u>\$ 390</u>	<u>\$ 3,471</u>	<u>\$ 269,265</u>

(1) See Note 3, Acquisitions, for further information.

The Company performs its annual goodwill impairment test during the third quarter, or more frequently, if indicators of impairment exist.

For the annual goodwill impairment test, the Company elected to forgo the option to first assess qualitative factors and performed its annual quantitative goodwill impairment test as of July 31, 2018. Under ASC 350, the carrying value of assets is calculated at the reporting unit level. The quantitative assessment of goodwill includes comparing a reporting unit's calculated fair value to its carrying value. The calculation of fair value requires significant judgments including estimation of future cash flows, which is dependent on internal forecasts, estimation of the long-term rate of growth and determination of the Company's weighted average cost of capital. Changes in these

estimates and assumptions could materially affect the determination of fair value and/or conclusions on goodwill impairment for each reporting unit. If the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying value, goodwill is considered impaired and an impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the reporting unit's fair value, not to exceed the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit.

The process of evaluating the fair value of the reporting units is highly subjective and requires significant judgment and estimates as the reporting units operate in a number of markets and geographical regions. The Company considered the income and market approaches to determine its best estimates of fair value, which incorporated the following significant assumptions:

- Revenue projections, including revenue growth during the forecast periods;
- EBITDA margin projections over the forecast periods;
- Estimated income tax rates;
- Estimated capital expenditures; and
- Discount rates based on various inputs, including the risks associated with the specific reporting units as well as their revenue growth and EBITDA margin assumptions.

As of July 31, 2018, the Company concluded that goodwill was not impaired for all six of its reporting units with goodwill, based on generally accepted valuation techniques and the significant assumptions outlined above. While the fair values of four of the six reporting units were substantially in excess of their carrying value, the Qelp and Clearlink reporting units' fair values exceeded the respective carrying values, although not substantially.

The Qelp and Clearlink reporting units are at risk of future impairment if projected operating results are not met or other inputs into the fair value measurement change. However, as of December 31, 2018, the Company believes there were no indicators of impairment related to Qelp's \$10.2 million of goodwill and Clearlink's \$71.2 million of goodwill. Additionally as of December 31, 2018, the Company noted no indicators of impairment related to Symphony's \$36.9 million of goodwill, recorded as a result of the acquisition on November 1, 2018.

Note 7. Concentrations of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of trade receivables. The Company's credit concentrations are limited due to the wide variety of customers and markets in which the Company's services are sold. See Note 11, Financial Derivatives, for a discussion of the Company's credit risk relating to financial derivative instruments, and Note 25, Segments and Geographic Information, for a discussion of the Company's customer concentration.

Note 8. Receivables, Net

Receivables, net consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Trade accounts receivable, current	\$ 338,473	\$ 334,147
Income taxes receivable	916	4,138
Other	11,132	6,631
Receivables, gross	350,521	344,916
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	3,096	2,958
Receivables, net	<u>\$ 347,425</u>	<u>\$ 341,958</u>
Allowance for doubtful accounts as a percent of trade accounts receivable, current	<u>0.9%</u>	<u>0.9%</u>

Note 9. Prepaid Expenses

Prepaid expenses consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Prepaid maintenance	\$ 5,888	\$ 7,773
Prepaid insurance	4,500	4,380
Prepaid software	3,499	1,638
Prepaid rent	3,471	3,767
Prepaid other	6,396	4,574
	<u>\$ 23,754</u>	<u>\$ 22,132</u>

Note 10. Other Current Assets

Other current assets consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Investments held in rabbi trust (Note 12)	\$ 11,442	\$ 11,627
Deferred rent	1,867	1,936
Financial derivatives (Note 11)	1,078	3,857
Other current assets	2,374	2,323
	<u>\$ 16,761</u>	<u>\$ 19,743</u>

Note 11. Financial Derivatives

Cash Flow Hedges – The Company has derivative assets and liabilities relating to outstanding forward contracts and options, designated as cash flow hedges, as defined under ASC 815 *Derivatives and Hedging* (“ASC 815”), consisting of Philippine Peso, Costa Rican Colon, Hungarian Forint and Romanian Leu contracts. These contracts are entered into to hedge the exposure to variability in the cash flows of a specific asset or liability, or of a forecasted transaction that is attributable to changes in exchange rates.

The deferred gains (losses) and related taxes on the Company’s cash flow hedges recorded in “Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)” (“AOCI”) in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Deferred gains (losses) in AOCI	\$ (1,825)	\$ 2,550
Tax on deferred gains (losses) in AOCI	(39)	(79)
Deferred gains (losses) in AOCI, net of taxes	<u>\$ (1,864)</u>	<u>\$ 2,471</u>
Deferred gains (losses) expected to be reclassified to "Revenues" from AOCI during the next twelve months	<u>\$ (1,825)</u>	

Deferred gains (losses) and other future reclassifications from AOCI will fluctuate with movements in the underlying market price of the forward contracts and options as well as the related settlement of forecasted transactions.

Net Investment Hedge – From time to time, the Company enters into foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge its net investment in certain foreign operations, as defined under ASC 815. The purpose of these derivative instruments is to protect the Company’s interests against the risk that the net assets of certain foreign subsidiaries will be adversely affected by changes in exchange rates and economic exposures related to the Company’s foreign currency-based investments in these subsidiaries.

Non-Designated Hedges

Foreign Currency Forward Contracts – The Company also periodically enters into foreign currency hedge contracts that are not designated as hedges as defined under ASC 815. The purpose of these derivative instruments is to protect the Company’s interests against adverse foreign currency moves relating primarily to intercompany receivables and payables, and other assets and liabilities that are denominated in currencies other than the Company’s subsidiaries’ functional currencies. See Note 1, Overview and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, for additional information on the Company’s purpose for entering into derivatives not designated as hedging instruments and its overall risk management strategies.

Embedded Derivatives – The Company enters into certain lease agreements which require payments not denominated in the functional currency of any substantial party to the agreements. The foreign currency component of these contracts meets the criteria under ASC 815 as embedded derivatives. The Company has determined that the embedded derivatives are not clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contracts (lease agreements), and separate, stand-alone instruments with the same terms as the embedded derivative instruments would otherwise qualify as derivative instruments, thereby requiring separation from the lease agreements and recognition at fair value. Such instruments do not qualify for hedge accounting under ASC 815.

The Company had the following outstanding foreign currency forward contracts and options, and embedded derivatives (in thousands):

Contract Type	December 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Notional Amount in USD	Settle Through Date	Notional Amount in USD	Settle Through Date
Cash flow hedges:				
Options:				
US Dollars/Philippine Pesos	\$ 26,250	December 2019	\$ 78,000	December 2018
Forwards:				
US Dollars/Philippine Pesos	39,000	September 2019	3,000	June 2018
US Dollars/Costa Rican Colones	67,000	December 2019	70,000	March 2019
Non-designated hedges:				
Forwards	19,261	November 2021	9,253	March 2018
Embedded derivatives	14,069	April 2030	13,519	April 2030

Master netting agreements exist with each respective counterparty to reduce credit risk by permitting net settlement of derivative positions. In the event of default by the Company or one of its counterparties, these agreements include a set-off clause that provides the non-defaulting party the right to net settle all derivative transactions, regardless of the currency and settlement date. The maximum amount of loss due to credit risk that, based on gross fair value, the Company would incur if parties to the derivative transactions that make up the concentration failed to perform according to the terms of the contracts was \$1.1 million and \$3.8 million as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. After consideration of these netting arrangements and offsetting positions by counterparty, the total net settlement amount as it relates to these positions are asset positions of \$1.1 million and \$3.6 million, and liability positions of \$2.9 million and \$0 as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Although legally enforceable master netting arrangements exist between the Company and each counterparty, the Company has elected to present the derivative assets and derivative liabilities on a gross basis in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. Additionally, the Company is not required to pledge, nor is it entitled to receive, cash collateral related to these derivative transactions.

The following tables present the fair value of the Company's derivative instruments included in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets (in thousands):

	Derivative Assets	
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
	Fair Value	Fair Value
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedging instruments under ASC 815:		
Foreign currency forward and option contracts ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,038	\$ 3,604
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments under ASC 815:		
Foreign currency forward contracts ⁽¹⁾	30	244
Embedded derivatives ⁽¹⁾	10	9
Embedded derivatives ⁽²⁾	—	43
Total derivative assets	\$ 1,078	\$ 3,900

	Derivative Liabilities	
	December 31, 2018	December 31, 2017
	Fair Value	Fair Value
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedging instruments under ASC 815:		
Foreign currency forward and option contracts ⁽³⁾	\$ 2,604	\$ 175
Foreign currency forward and option contracts ⁽⁴⁾	—	81
	2,604	256
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments under ASC 815:		
Foreign currency forward contracts ⁽³⁾	247	—
Foreign currency forward contracts ⁽⁴⁾	44	—
Embedded derivatives ⁽³⁾	8	189
Embedded derivatives ⁽⁴⁾	361	390
Total derivative liabilities	\$ 3,264	\$ 835

(1) Included in "Other current assets" in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(2) Included in "Deferred charges and other assets" in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(3) Included in "Other accrued expenses and current liabilities" in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

(4) Included in "Other long-term liabilities" in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The following table presents the effect of the Company's derivative instruments included in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 (in thousands):

	Gain (Loss) Recognized in AOCI on Derivatives (Effective Portion)			Gain (Loss) Reclassified From AOCI Into "Revenues" (Effective Portion)			Gain (Loss) Recognized in "Revenues" on Derivatives (Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)		
	December 31,			December 31,			December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016	2018	2017	2016
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedging instruments under ASC 815:									
Foreign currency forward and option contracts	\$ (4,259)	\$ 2,277	\$ (2,308)	\$ (26)	\$ (2,536)	\$ (553)	\$ (28)	\$ (1)	\$ (5)
Derivatives designated as net investment hedging instruments under ASC 815:									
Foreign currency forward contracts	—	(8,352)	3,409	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<u>\$ (4,259)</u>	<u>\$ (6,075)</u>	<u>\$ 1,101</u>	<u>\$ (26)</u>	<u>\$ (2,536)</u>	<u>\$ (553)</u>	<u>\$ (28)</u>	<u>\$ (1)</u>	<u>\$ (5)</u>

The following table presents the gains (losses) recognized in "Other income (expense), net" of the Company's derivative instruments included in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments under ASC 815:			
Foreign currency forward contracts	\$ (1,744)	\$ 282	\$ (1,556)
Embedded derivatives	(7)	(139)	(714)
	<u>\$ (1,751)</u>	<u>\$ 143</u>	<u>\$ (2,270)</u>

Note 12. Investments Held in Rabbi Trust

The Company's investments held in rabbi trust, classified as trading securities and included in "Other current assets" in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets, at fair value, consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Cost	Fair Value	Cost	Fair Value
Mutual funds	<u>\$ 8,864</u>	<u>\$ 11,442</u>	<u>\$ 8,096</u>	<u>\$ 11,627</u>

The mutual funds held in the rabbi trust were 71% equity-based and 29% debt-based as of December 31, 2018. Net investment income (losses), included in "Other income (expense), net" in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations consists of the following (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Net realized gains (losses) from sale of trading securities	\$ 10	\$ 195	\$ 241
Dividend and interest income	635	422	92
Net unrealized holding gains (losses)	(1,512)	1,002	249
	<u>(867)</u>	<u>1,619</u>	<u>\$ 582</u>

Note 13. Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment, net consists of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Land	\$ 2,185	\$ 3,217
Buildings and leasehold improvements	129,582	135,100
Equipment, furniture and fixtures	298,537	312,636
Capitalized internally developed software costs	41,883	34,886
Transportation equipment	636	556
Construction in progress	2,253	7,462
	<u>475,076</u>	<u>493,857</u>
Less: Accumulated depreciation	339,658	333,067
	<u>\$ 135,418</u>	<u>\$ 160,790</u>

Capitalized internally developed software, net of depreciation, included in “Property and equipment, net” in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets was as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Capitalized internally developed software costs, net	<u>\$ 18,352</u>	<u>\$ 15,876</u>

Sale of Fixed Assets, Land and Building Located in Wise, Virginia

In October 2018, the Company sold the fixed assets, land and building located in Wise, Virginia, with a net carrying value of \$0.7 million, for cash of \$0.8 million (net of selling costs of less than \$0.1 million). This resulted in a net gain on disposal of property and equipment of less than \$0.1 million, which is included in “General and administrative” in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Sale of Fixed Assets, Land and Building Located in Ponca City, Oklahoma

In September 2018, the Company sold the fixed assets, land and building located in Ponca City, Oklahoma, with a net carrying value of \$0.5 million, for cash of \$0.2 million (net of selling costs of less than \$0.1 million). This resulted in a net loss on disposal of property and equipment of \$0.3 million, which is included in “General and administrative” in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2018.

Sale of Fixed Assets, Land and Building Located in Morganfield, Kentucky

In December 2016, the Company sold the fixed assets, land and building located in Morganfield, Kentucky, with a net carrying value of \$0.3 million, for cash of \$0.5 million (net of selling costs of less than \$0.1 million). This resulted in a net gain on disposal of property and equipment of \$0.2 million, which is included in “General and administrative” in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Note 14. Deferred Charges and Other Assets

Deferred charges and other assets consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Trade accounts receivable, net, noncurrent (Note 2)	\$ 15,948	\$ —
Equity method investments (Note 1)	9,702	10,341
Net deferred tax assets, noncurrent (Note 20)	5,797	6,657
Rent and other deposits	5,687	5,379
Value added tax receivables, net, noncurrent	519	548
Other	5,711	6,268
	<u>\$ 43,364</u>	<u>\$ 29,193</u>

Note 15. Accrued Employee Compensation and Benefits

Accrued employee compensation and benefits consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Accrued compensation	\$ 34,095	\$ 42,505
Accrued bonus and commissions	19,835	22,523
Accrued vacation	19,019	18,848
Accrued employment taxes	15,598	11,412
Accrued severance and related costs (Note 4)	793	—
Other	6,473	7,611
	<u>\$ 95,813</u>	<u>\$ 102,899</u>

Note 16. Other Accrued Expenses and Current Liabilities

Other accrued expenses and current liabilities consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Deferred Symphony acquisition purchase price (Note 3)	\$ 3,394	\$ —
Accrued legal and professional fees	3,380	3,417
Accrued rent	3,283	2,983
Financial derivatives (Note 11)	2,859	364
Accrued customer-acquisition advertising costs (Note 1)	2,831	403
Accrued telephone charges	2,000	1,515
Accrued roadside assistance claim costs	1,330	2,011
Accrued utilities	1,148	1,694
Accrued restructuring (Note 4)	976	—
Other	10,034	18,501
	<u>\$ 31,235</u>	<u>\$ 30,888</u>

Note 17. Deferred Grants

Deferred grants, net of accumulated amortization, consist of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Property grants	\$ 1,983	\$ 2,843
Lease grants	369	507
Employment grants	13	61
Total deferred grants	2,365	3,411
Less: Lease grants - short-term ⁽¹⁾	(111)	(117)
Less: Employment grants - short-term ⁽¹⁾	(13)	(61)
Total long-term deferred grants	<u>\$ 2,241</u>	<u>\$ 3,233</u>

(1) Included in "Other accrued expenses and current liabilities" in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Note 18. Borrowings

On May 12, 2015, the Company entered into a \$440 million revolving credit facility (the “Credit Agreement”) with a group of lenders and KeyBank National Association, as Lead Arranger, Sole Book Runner, Administrative Agent, Swing Line Lender and Issuing Lender (“KeyBank”). The Credit Agreement is subject to certain borrowing limitations and includes certain customary financial and restrictive covenants.

The Credit Agreement includes a \$200 million alternate-currency sub-facility, a \$10 million swingline sub-facility and a \$35 million letter of credit sub-facility, and may be used for general corporate purposes including acquisitions, share repurchases, working capital support and letters of credit, subject to certain limitations. The Company is not currently aware of any inability of its lenders to provide access to the full commitment of funds that exist under the revolving credit facility, if necessary. However, there can be no assurance that such facility will be available to the Company, even though it is a binding commitment of the financial institutions.

The Credit Agreement matures on May 12, 2020, and had outstanding borrowings of \$102.0 million and \$275.0 million at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, included in “Long-term debt” in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Borrowings under the Credit Agreement bear interest at the rates set forth in the Credit Agreement. In addition, the Company is required to pay certain customary fees, including a commitment fee determined quarterly based on the Company’s leverage ratio and due quarterly in arrears as calculated on the average unused amount of the Credit Agreement.

The Credit Agreement is guaranteed by all the Company’s existing and future direct and indirect material U.S. subsidiaries and secured by a pledge of 100% of the non-voting and 65% of the voting capital stock of all the direct foreign subsidiaries of the Company and those of the guarantors.

In May 2015, the Company paid an underwriting fee of \$0.9 million for the Credit Agreement, which is deferred and amortized over the term of the loan, along with the deferred loan fees of \$0.4 million related to the previous credit agreement.

In January 2018, the Company repaid \$175.0 million of long-term debt outstanding under its Credit Agreement, primarily using funds repatriated from its foreign subsidiaries.

The following table presents information related to our credit agreements (dollars in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Average daily utilization	\$ 106,189	\$ 268,775	\$ 222,612
Interest expense ^{(1), (2)}	\$ 3,817	\$ 6,668	\$ 3,952
Weighted average interest rate ⁽²⁾	3.6%	2.5%	1.8%

(1) Excludes the amortization of deferred loan fees.

(2) Includes the commitment fee.

On February 14, 2019, the Company entered into a \$500 million revolving credit facility, which replaced the Company’s existing \$440 million revolving credit facility. The prior \$440 million agreement was terminated simultaneously upon execution of the new agreement. The Company’s new revolving credit facility will mature on February 14, 2024, includes a \$200 million alternate-currency sub-facility, a \$15 million swingline sub-facility and a \$15 million letter of credit sub-facility, and has terms that are substantially similar to the Company’s \$440 million revolving credit facility.

The Company is not currently aware of any inability of its lenders to provide access to the full commitment of funds that exist under the revolving credit facility, if necessary. However, there can be no assurance that such facility will be available to the Company, even though it is a binding commitment of the financial institutions.

Note 19. Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

The components of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) consist of the following (in thousands):

	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Net Investment Hedge	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Cash Flow Hedging Instruments	Unrealized Actuarial Gain (Loss) Related to Pension Liability	Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Postretirement Obligation	Total
Balance at January 1, 2016	\$ (58,601)	\$ 4,170	\$ (527)	\$ 1,029	\$ 267	\$ (53,662)
Pre-tax amount	(13,832)	3,409	(2,313)	212	(9)	(12,533)
Tax (provision) benefit	—	(1,313)	72	(8)	—	(1,249)
Reclassification of (gain) loss to net income	—	—	527	(52)	(58)	417
Foreign currency translation	40	—	16	(56)	—	—
Balance at December 31, 2016	(72,393)	6,266	(2,225)	1,125	200	(67,027)
Pre-tax amount	36,101	(8,352)	2,276	527	(30)	30,522
Tax (provision) benefit	—	3,132	(54)	(18)	—	3,060
Reclassification of (gain) loss to net income	—	—	2,444	(53)	(50)	2,341
Foreign currency translation	(23)	—	30	(7)	—	—
Balance at December 31, 2017	(36,315)	1,046	2,471	1,574	120	(31,104)
Pre-tax amount	(22,158)	—	(4,287)	783	—	(25,662)
Tax (provision) benefit	—	—	84	47	—	131
Reclassification of (gain) loss to net income	—	—	6	(66)	(80)	(140)
Foreign currency translation	220	—	(138)	(82)	—	—
Balance at December 31, 2018	<u>\$ (58,253)</u>	<u>\$ 1,046</u>	<u>\$ (1,864)</u>	<u>\$ 2,256</u>	<u>\$ 40</u>	<u>\$ (56,775)</u>

The following table summarizes the amounts reclassified to net income from accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and the associated line item in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,			Statements of Operations Location
	2018	2017	2016	
Gain (loss) on cash flow hedging instruments: ⁽¹⁾				
Pre-tax amount	\$ (54)	\$ (2,537)	\$ (558)	Revenues
Tax (provision) benefit	48	93	31	Income taxes
Reclassification to net income	(6)	(2,444)	(527)	
Actuarial gain (loss) related to pension liability: ⁽²⁾				
Pre-tax amount	58	43	40	Other income (expense), net
Tax (provision) benefit	8	10	12	Income taxes
Reclassification to net income	66	53	52	
Gain (loss) on postretirement obligation: ^{(2),(3)}				
Reclassification to net income	80	50	58	Other income (expense), net
	<u>\$ 140</u>	<u>\$ (2,341)</u>	<u>\$ (417)</u>	

(1) See Note 11, Financial Derivatives, for further information.

(2) See Note 23, Defined Benefit Pension Plan and Postretirement Benefits, for further information.

(3) No related tax (provision) benefit.

As discussed in Note 20, Income Taxes, for periods prior to December 31, 2017, any remaining outside basis differences associated with the Company's investments in its foreign subsidiaries are considered to be indefinitely reinvested and no provision for income taxes on those earnings or translation adjustments has been provided.

Note 20. Income Taxes

The income before income taxes consists of the following (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Domestic (U.S., state and local)	\$ 6,971	\$ 9,662	\$ 34,761
Foreign	49,946	71,645	54,123
	<u>\$ 56,917</u>	<u>\$ 81,307</u>	<u>\$ 88,884</u>

Significant components of the income tax provision are as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Current:			
U.S. federal	\$ (492)	\$ 29,986	\$ 9,514
State and local	54	855	1,958
Foreign	9,938	10,342	12,683
Total current provision for income taxes	<u>9,500</u>	<u>41,183</u>	<u>24,155</u>
Deferred:			
U.S. federal	(498)	7,919	2,007
State and local	(85)	922	(526)
Foreign	(926)	(933)	858
Total deferred provision (benefit) for income taxes	<u>(1,509)</u>	<u>7,908</u>	<u>2,339</u>
	<u>\$ 7,991</u>	<u>\$ 49,091</u>	<u>\$ 26,494</u>

The temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred income tax provision (benefit) are as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards	\$ (613)	\$ 1,231	\$ 285
Accrued expenses/liabilities	(2,512)	16,470	1,173
Depreciation and amortization	101	(10,571)	1,286
Valuation allowance	1,558	(1,441)	901
Deferred statutory income	6	2,479	(1,394)
Other	(49)	(260)	88
	<u>\$ (1,509)</u>	<u>\$ 7,908</u>	<u>\$ 2,339</u>

The reconciliation of the income tax provision computed at the U.S. federal statutory tax rate to the Company's effective income tax provision is as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Tax at U.S. federal statutory tax rate	\$ 11,953	\$ 28,457	\$ 31,109
State income taxes, net of federal tax benefit	(31)	594	1,432
Foreign rate differential	(4,620)	(14,736)	(15,837)
Tax holidays	(4,050)	(2,951)	(3,314)
Permanent differences	12,150	8,749	12,768
Tax credits	(8,979)	(5,102)	(4,396)
Foreign withholding and other taxes	(840)	2,661	2,667
Valuation allowance	1,549	(1,689)	994
Uncertain tax positions	771	(1,812)	398
Statutory tax rate changes	96	2,536	242
2017 Tax Reform Act	(217)	32,705	—
Other	209	(321)	431
Total provision for income taxes	<u>\$ 7,991</u>	<u>\$ 49,091</u>	<u>\$ 26,494</u>

Withholding taxes on offshore cash movements assessed by certain foreign governments of \$2.0 million, \$1.7 million and \$2.0 million were included in the provision for income taxes in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

On December 22, 2017, the 2017 Tax Reform Act was signed into law making significant changes to the Internal Revenue Code. Changes included, but are not limited to, a federal corporate tax rate decrease from 35% to 21% for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017, the transition of U.S. international taxation from a worldwide tax system to a participation exemption regime, and a one-time transition tax on the mandatory deemed repatriation of foreign earnings. We estimated our provision for income taxes in accordance with the 2017 Tax Reform Act and guidance available upon enactment and as a result recorded \$32.7 million as additional income tax expense in the fourth quarter of 2017, the period in which the legislation was enacted. The \$32.7 million estimate included the provisional amount related to the one-time transition tax on the mandatory deemed repatriation of foreign earnings of \$32.7 million based on cumulative foreign earnings of \$531.8 million and \$1.0 million of foreign withholding taxes on certain anticipated distributions. The provisional tax expense was partially offset by a provisional benefit of \$1.0 million related to the remeasurement of certain deferred tax assets and liabilities, based on the rates at which they are expected to reverse in the future. The Company recorded a \$0.2 million decrease to the provisional amounts during the year ended December 31, 2018 upon finalizing the impact of the 2017 Tax Reform Act.

The Company provides U.S. income taxes on the earnings of foreign subsidiaries unless they are exempted from taxation as a result of the new territorial tax system. No additional income taxes have been provided for any remaining outside basis difference inherent in these entities as these amounts continue to be indefinitely reinvested in foreign operations. Determining the amount of unrecognized deferred tax liability related to any remaining outside basis difference in these entities is not practicable due to the inherent complexity of the multi-national tax environment in which the Company operates.

On December 22, 2017, the SEC issued SAB 118 to address the application of U.S. GAAP in situations when a registrant 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 2017 Tax Reform Act. In accordance with SAB 118, we have determined that the deferred tax benefit recorded in connection with the remeasurement of certain deferred tax assets and liabilities and the current tax expense recorded in connection with the transition tax on the mandatory deemed repatriation of foreign earnings was a provisional amount and a reasonable estimate at December 31, 2017. Final computations were completed during the fourth quarter of 2018, resulting in the \$0.2 million decrease to the provisional amount discussed above.

The 2017 Tax Reform Act instituted a number of new provisions effective January 1, 2018, including GILTI, Foreign Derived Intangible Income ("FDII") and Base Erosion and Anti-Abuse Tax ("BEAT"). Based on the guidance, interpretations, and data available as of December 31, 2018, the Company has determined the impact of these measures is immaterial to its tax provision in 2018.

The Company has been granted tax holidays in the Philippines, Colombia, Costa Rica and El Salvador. The tax holidays have various expiration dates ranging from 2019 through 2028. In some cases, the tax holidays expire without possibility of renewal. In other cases, the Company expects to renew these tax holidays, but there are no assurances from the respective foreign governments that they will renew them. This could potentially result in future adverse tax consequences in the local jurisdiction, the impact of which is not practicable to estimate due to the inherent complexity of estimating critical variables such as long-term future profitability, tax regulations and rates in the multi-national tax environment in which the Company operates. The Company's tax holidays decreased the provision for income taxes by \$4.1 million (\$0.10 per diluted share), \$3.0 million (\$0.07 per diluted share) and \$3.3 million (\$0.08 per diluted share) for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income taxes. The temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and liabilities are presented below (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards	\$ 34,565	\$ 33,803
Valuation allowance	(32,299)	(32,443)
Accrued expenses	9,500	9,938
Deferred revenue and customer liabilities	4,138	4,544
Depreciation and amortization	1,693	1,628
Other	413	229
	<u>18,010</u>	<u>17,699</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation and amortization	(13,199)	(12,999)
Deferred statutory income	(838)	(938)
Accrued liabilities	(1,779)	(2,849)
Other	(253)	(258)
	<u>(16,069)</u>	<u>(17,044)</u>
Net deferred tax assets	<u>\$ 1,941</u>	<u>\$ 655</u>
	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Classified as follows:		
Deferred charges and other assets (Note 14)	\$ 5,797	\$ 6,657
Other long-term liabilities	(3,856)	(6,002)
Net deferred tax assets	<u>\$ 1,941</u>	<u>\$ 655</u>

There are approximately \$154.2 million of income tax loss carryforwards as of December 31, 2018, with varying expiration dates, approximately \$123.8 million relating to foreign operations and \$30.4 million relating to U.S. state operations. With respect to foreign operations, \$93.9 million of the net operating loss carryforwards have an indefinite expiration date and the remaining \$22.7 million net operating loss carryforwards have varying expiration dates through December 2039. Regarding the foreign and U.S. state aforementioned tax loss carryforwards, no benefit has been recognized for \$116.6 million and \$24.0 million, respectively, as the Company does not anticipate that the losses will more likely than not be fully utilized.

The Company has accrued \$2.7 million and \$1.3 million as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, excluding penalties and interest, for the liability for unrecognized tax benefits. The \$2.7 million and \$1.3 million of the unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, were recorded in "Long-term income tax liabilities" in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. Had the Company recognized these tax benefits, approximately \$2.7 million and \$1.3 million, and the related interest and penalties, would have favorably impacted the effective tax rate in 2018 and 2017, respectively. The Company does not anticipate that any of the unrecognized tax benefits will be recognized in the next twelve months.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits in the provision for income taxes. The Company had \$0.6 million and \$1.3 million accrued for interest and penalties as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Of the accrued interest and penalties at December 31, 2018 and 2017, \$0.4 million and \$0.8 million, respectively, relate to statutory penalties. The amount of interest and penalties, net, included in the provision for income taxes in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 was \$0.7 million, \$(9.5) million and \$0.4 million, respectively.

The tabular reconciliation of the amounts of unrecognized net tax benefits is presented below (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Balance at the beginning of the period	\$ 1,342	\$ 8,531	\$ 8,116
Current period tax position increases	2,950	—	—
Decreases from settlements with tax authorities	(191)	(10,865)	—
Decreases due to lapse in applicable statute of limitations	(1,310)	(466)	—
Foreign currency translation increases (decreases)	(71)	4,142	415
Balance at the end of the period	<u>\$ 2,720</u>	<u>\$ 1,342</u>	<u>\$ 8,531</u>

The Company received assessments for the Canadian 2003-2009 audit. Requests for Competent Authority Assistance were filed with both the Canadian Revenue Agency and the U.S. Internal Revenue Service and the Company paid mandatory security deposits to Canada as part of this process. As of June 30, 2017, the Company determined that all material aspects of the Canadian audit were effectively settled pursuant to ASC 740. As a result, the Company recognized an income tax benefit of \$1.2 million, net of the U.S. tax impact, at that time and the deposits were applied against the anticipated liability. During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company finalized procedures ancillary to the Canadian audit and recognized an additional \$2.8 million income tax benefit due to the elimination of certain assessed penalties, interest and withholding taxes.

With the effective settlement of the Canadian audit, the Company has no significant tax jurisdictions under audit; however, the Company is currently under audit in several tax jurisdictions. The Company believes it is adequately reserved for the remaining audits and their resolution is not expected to have a material impact on its financial conditions and results of operations.

The Company and its subsidiaries file federal, state and local income tax returns as required in the U.S. and in various foreign tax jurisdictions. The major tax jurisdictions and tax years that are open and subject to examination by the respective tax authorities as of December 31, 2018 are tax years 2015 through 2018 for the U.S.

Note 21. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share are based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the periods. Diluted earnings per share includes the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the respective periods and the further dilutive effect, if any, from stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units and shares held in rabbi trust using the treasury stock method.

The numbers of shares used in the earnings per share computation are as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Basic:			
Weighted average common shares outstanding	42,090	41,822	41,847
Diluted:			
Dilutive effect of stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units and shares held in rabbi trust	156	319	392
Total weighted average diluted shares outstanding	<u>42,246</u>	<u>42,141</u>	<u>42,239</u>
Anti-dilutive shares excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation	<u>44</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>20</u>

On August 18, 2011, the Company's Board of Directors (the "Board") authorized the Company to purchase up to 5.0 million shares of its outstanding common stock (the "2011 Share Repurchase Program"). On March 16, 2016, the Board authorized an increase of 5.0 million shares to the 2011 Share Repurchase Program for a total of 10.0 million shares. A total of 5.3 million shares have been repurchased under the 2011 Share Repurchase Program since inception. The shares are purchased, from time to time, through open market purchases or in negotiated private transactions, and the purchases are based on factors, including but not limited to, the stock price, management discretion and general market conditions. The 2011 Share Repurchase Program has no expiration date.

The shares repurchased under the Company's share repurchase programs were as follows (none in 2018 and 2017) (in thousands, except per share amounts):

For the Year Ended	Total Number of Shares Repurchased	Range of Prices Paid Per Share		Total Cost of Shares Repurchased
		Low	High	
December 31, 2016	390	\$ 27.81	\$ 30.00	\$ 11,144

Note 22. Commitments and Loss Contingency

Lease and Purchase Commitments

The Company leases certain equipment and buildings under operating leases, which expire at various dates through 2035, many with options to cancel at varying points during the lease. Fair value renewal and escalation clauses exist for many of the operating leases. Rental expense, primarily included in "General and administrative" in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations, under operating leases was as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Rental expense	<u>\$ 67,980</u>	<u>\$ 59,906</u>	<u>\$ 55,584</u>

The following is a schedule of future minimum rental payments required under operating leases that have noncancelable lease terms as of December 31, 2018 (in thousands):

	Amount
2019	\$ 53,071
2020	48,770
2021	43,324
2022	34,063
2023	22,583
2024 and thereafter	51,456
	<u>\$ 253,267</u>

The Company enters into agreements with third-party vendors in the ordinary course of business whereby the Company commits to purchase goods and services used in its normal operations. These agreements generally are not cancelable, range from one to five-year periods and may contain fixed or minimum annual commitments. Certain of these agreements allow for renegotiation of the minimum annual commitments based on certain conditions.

The following is a schedule of future minimum purchases remaining under the agreements as of December 31, 2018 (in thousands):

	Amount
2019	\$ 61,281
2020	16,308
2021	2,216
2022	1,021
2023	525
2024 and thereafter	—
	<u>\$ 81,351</u>

Indemnities, Commitments and Guarantees

From time to time, during the normal course of business, the Company may make certain indemnities, commitments and guarantees under which it may be required to make payments in relation to certain transactions. These include but are not limited to: (i) indemnities to clients, vendors and service providers pertaining to claims based on negligence or willful misconduct of the Company and (ii) indemnities involving breach of contract, the accuracy of representations and warranties of the Company, or other liabilities assumed by the Company in certain contracts. In addition, the Company has agreements whereby it will indemnify certain officers and directors for certain events or occurrences while the officer or director is, or was, serving at the Company's request in such capacity. The indemnification period covers all pertinent events and occurrences during the officer's or director's lifetime. The maximum potential amount of future payments the Company could be required to make under these indemnification agreements is unlimited; however, the Company has director and officer insurance coverage that limits its exposure and enables it to recover a portion of any future amounts paid. The Company believes the applicable insurance coverage is generally adequate to cover any estimated potential liability under these indemnification agreements. The majority of these indemnities, commitments and guarantees do not provide for any limitation of the maximum potential for future payments the Company could be obligated to make. The Company has not recorded any liability for these indemnities, commitments and guarantees in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. In addition, the Company has some client contracts that do not contain contractual provisions for the limitation of liability, and other client contracts that contain agreed upon exceptions to limitation of liability. The Company has not recorded any liability in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets with respect to any client contracts under which the Company has or may have unlimited liability.

Loss Contingency

Contingencies are recorded in the consolidated financial statements when it is probable that a liability will be incurred, and the amount of the loss is reasonably estimable, or otherwise disclosed, in accordance with ASC 450, *Contingencies* (“ASC 450”). Significant judgment is required in both the determination of probability and the determination as to whether a loss is reasonably estimable. In the event the Company determines that a loss is not probable, but is reasonably possible, and it becomes possible to develop what the Company believes to be a reasonable range of possible loss, then the Company will include disclosures related to such matter as appropriate and in compliance with ASC 450.

The Company received a state audit assessment and is currently rebutting the position. The Company has determined that the likelihood of a liability is reasonably possible and developed a range of possible loss up to \$1.2 million, net of federal benefit.

The Company, from time to time, is involved in legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business.

On August 24, 2017, a collective action lawsuit was filed against the Company in the United States District Court for the District of Colorado (the “Court”), *Slaughter v. Sykes Enterprises, Inc.*, Case No. 17 Civ. 2038. The lawsuit claimed that the Company failed to pay certain employees overtime compensation for the hours they worked over forty in a workweek, as required by the Fair Labor Standards Act. On October 17, 2018, the parties entered into a verbal agreement to fully resolve all claims and the fees for the plaintiffs’ attorneys for a total payment of \$1.2 million. The settlement agreement was approved by the Court and a charge of \$1.2 million was included in “General and administrative” in the accompanying Consolidated Statement of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2018. The settlement of \$1.2 million was paid on December 31, 2018.

With respect to any such other currently pending matters, management believes that the Company has adequate legal defenses and/or, when possible and appropriate, has provided adequate accruals related to those matters such that the ultimate outcome will not have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Note 23. Defined Benefit Pension Plan and Postretirement Benefits

Defined Benefit Pension Plans

The Company sponsors non-contributory defined benefit pension plans (the “Pension Plans”) for its covered employees in the Philippines. The Pension Plans provide defined benefits based on years of service and final salary. All permanent employees meeting the minimum service requirement are eligible to participate in the Pension Plans. As of December 31, 2018, the Pension Plans were unfunded. The Company expects to make no cash contributions to its Pension Plans during 2019.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the change in the benefit obligation for the Pension Plans and the net amount recognized, included in “Other long-term liabilities,” in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Balance at the beginning of the period	\$ 3,642	\$ 3,551
Service cost	448	443
Interest cost	196	194
Actuarial (gains) losses	(783)	(521)
Benefits paid	(32)	(3)
Effect of foreign currency translation	(189)	(22)
Balance at the end of the period	<u>\$ 3,282</u>	<u>\$ 3,642</u>
Unfunded status	(3,282)	(3,642)
Net amount recognized	<u>\$ (3,282)</u>	<u>\$ (3,642)</u>

The actuarial assumptions used to determine the benefit obligations and net periodic benefit cost for the Pension Plans were as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Discount rate	7.4-7.5%	5.5-5.6%	5.5-5.6%
Rate of compensation increase	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%

The Company evaluates these assumptions on a periodic basis taking into consideration current market conditions and historical market data. The discount rate is used to calculate expected future cash flows at a present value on the measurement date, which is December 31. This rate represents the market rate for high-quality fixed income investments. A lower discount rate would increase the present value of benefit obligations. Other assumptions include demographic factors such as retirement, mortality and turnover.

The following table provides information about the net periodic benefit cost and other accumulated comprehensive income for the Pension Plans (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Service cost	\$ 448	\$ 443	\$ 443
Interest cost	196	194	165
Recognized actuarial (gains)	(58)	(43)	(40)
Net periodic benefit cost	586	594	568
Unrealized net actuarial (gains), net of tax	(2,256)	(1,574)	(1,126)
Total amount recognized in net periodic benefit cost and accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (1,670)	\$ (980)	\$ (558)

The Company's service cost for its qualified pension plans was included in "Direct salaries and related costs" and "General and administrative" costs in its Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016. The remaining components of net periodic benefit cost were included in "Other income (expense), net" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016. See Note 1, Overview and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, for further information related to the adoption of ASU 2016-18.

The estimated future benefit payments, which reflect expected future service, as appropriate, are as follows (in thousands):

Years Ending December 31,	Amount
2019	\$ 331
2020	109
2021	108
2022	94
2023	130
2024 - 2028	1,035

The Company expects to recognize \$0.1 million of net actuarial gains as a component of net periodic benefit cost in 2019.

Employee Retirement Savings Plans

The Company maintains a 401(k) plan covering defined employees who meet established eligibility requirements. Under the plan provisions, the Company matches 50% of participant contributions to a maximum matching amount of 2% of participant compensation. The Company's contributions included in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations were as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
401(k) plan contributions	\$ 1,612	\$ 1,502	\$ 969

Split-Dollar Life Insurance Arrangement

In 1996, the Company entered into a split-dollar life insurance arrangement to benefit the former Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of the Company. Under the terms of the arrangement, the Company retained a collateral interest in the policy to the extent of the premiums paid by the Company. The postretirement benefit obligation included in "Other long-term liabilities" and the unrealized gains (losses) included in "Accumulated other comprehensive income" in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets were as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Postretirement benefit obligation	\$ 12	\$ 15
Unrealized gains (losses) in AOCI ⁽¹⁾	40	120

⁽¹⁾ Unrealized gains (losses) are due to changes in discount rates related to the postretirement obligation.

Post-Retirement Defined Contribution Healthcare Plan

On January 1, 2005, the Company established a Post-Retirement Defined Contribution Healthcare Plan for eligible employees meeting certain service and age requirements. The plan is fully funded by the participants and accordingly, the Company does not recognize expense relating to the plan.

Note 24. Stock-Based Compensation

The Company's stock-based compensation plans include the 2011 Equity Incentive Plan, the Non-Employee Director Fee Plan and the Deferred Compensation Plan. The following table summarizes the stock-based compensation expense (primarily in the Americas), income tax benefits related to the stock-based compensation and excess tax benefits for all grants of stock-based compensation, both plan related and non-plan related (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Stock-based compensation (expense) ⁽¹⁾	\$ (7,543)	\$ (7,621)	\$ (10,779)
Income tax benefit ⁽²⁾	1,810	2,858	4,150
Excess tax benefit from stock-based compensation ⁽³⁾	—	—	2,098

(1) Included in "General and administrative" costs in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(2) Included in "Income taxes" in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations.

(3) Included in "Additional paid-in capital" in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity.

There were no capitalized stock-based compensation costs as of December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016.

Beginning January 1, 2017, as a result of the adoption of ASU 2016-09, *Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718) – Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting* ("ASU 2016-09"), the Company began accounting for forfeitures as they occur, rather than estimating expected forfeitures. The net cumulative effect of this change was recognized as a \$0.2 million reduction to retained earnings as of January 1, 2017. Additionally, excess tax benefits (deficiencies) from stock compensation are included in "Income taxes" in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Operations subsequent to the adoption of ASU 2016-09.

2011 Equity Incentive Plan — The Company’s Board adopted the Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated 2011 Equity Incentive Plan (the "2011 Plan") on March 23, 2011, as amended on May 11, 2011 to reduce the number of shares of common stock available to 4.0 million shares. The 2011 Plan was approved by the shareholders at the May 2011 annual shareholders meeting. The 2011 Plan replaced and superseded the Company’s 2001 Equity Incentive Plan (the “2001 Plan”), which expired on March 14, 2011. The outstanding awards granted under the 2001 Plan will remain in effect until their exercise, expiration or termination. The 2011 Plan permits the grant of restricted stock, stock appreciation rights, stock options and other stock-based awards to certain employees of the Company, members of the Company’s Board of Directors and certain non-employees who provide services to the Company in order to encourage them to remain in the employment of, or to faithfully provide services to, the Company and to increase their interest in the Company’s success.

Stock Appreciation Rights — The Board, at the recommendation of the Compensation and Human Resources Development Committee (the “Compensation Committee”), has approved in the past, and may approve in the future, awards of stock-settled stock appreciation rights (“SARs”) for eligible participants. SARs represent the right to receive, without payment to the Company, a certain number of shares of common stock, as determined by the Compensation Committee, equal to the amount by which the fair market value of a share of common stock at the time of exercise exceeds the grant price.

The SARs are granted at the fair market value of the Company’s common stock on the date of the grant and vest one-third on March 15th in each of the first three years following the date of grant, provided the participant is employed by the Company on such date. The SARs have a term of 10 years from the date of grant. In the event of a change in control, the SARs will vest on the date of the change in control, provided that the participant is employed by the Company on the date of the change in control.

All currently outstanding SARs are exercisable within three months after the death, disability, retirement or termination of the participant’s employment with the Company, if and to the extent the SARs were exercisable immediately prior to such termination. If the participant’s employment is terminated for cause, or the participant terminates his or her own employment with the Company, any portion of the SARs not yet exercised (whether or not vested) terminates immediately on the date of termination of employment.

The fair value of each SAR is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes valuation model that uses various assumptions. The fair value of the SARs is expensed on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. Expected volatility is based on the historical volatility of the Company’s stock. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the award is based on the yield curve of a zero-coupon U.S. Treasury bond on the date the award is granted with a maturity equal to the expected term of the award. Exercises and forfeitures are estimated within the valuation model using employee termination and other historical data. The expected term of the SARs granted represents the period of time the SARs are expected to be outstanding.

The following table summarizes the assumptions used to estimate the fair value of SARs granted:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Expected volatility	21.4%	19.3%	25.3%
Weighted-average volatility	21.4%	19.3%	25.3%
Expected dividend rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Expected term (in years)	5.0	5.0	5.0
Risk-free rate	2.5%	1.9%	1.5%

The following table summarizes SARs activity as of December 31, 2018 and for the year then ended:

Stock Appreciation Rights	Shares (000s)	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (000s)
Balance at the beginning of the period	734	\$ —		
Granted	333	\$ —		
Exercised	(62)	\$ —		
Forfeited or expired	(43)	\$ —		
Balance at the end of the period	<u>962</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>\$ 167</u>
Vested or expected to vest at the end of the period	<u>962</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>8.1</u>	<u>\$ 167</u>
Exercisable at the end of the period	<u>344</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>7.0</u>	<u>\$ 167</u>

The following table summarizes information regarding SARs granted and exercised (in thousands, except per SAR amounts):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Number of SARs granted	333	396	323
Weighted average grant-date fair value per SAR	\$ 6.84	\$ 6.24	\$ 7.68
Intrinsic value of SARs exercised	\$ 320	\$ 1,763	\$ 1,691
Fair value of SARs vested	\$ 1,950	\$ 1,846	\$ 1,520

The following table summarizes nonvested SARs activity as of December 31, 2018 and for the year then ended:

Nonvested Stock Appreciation Rights	Shares (000s)	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Balance at the beginning of the period	600	\$ 6.88
Granted	333	\$ 6.84
Vested	(272)	\$ 7.16
Forfeited or expired	(43)	\$ 6.75
Balance at the end of the period	<u>618</u>	<u>\$ 6.74</u>

As of December 31, 2018, there was \$2.6 million of total unrecognized compensation cost, net of actual forfeitures, related to nonvested SARs granted under the 2011 Plan. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.8 years.

Restricted Shares – The Board, at the recommendation of the Compensation Committee, has approved in the past, and may approve in the future, awards of performance and employment-based restricted shares (“restricted shares”) for eligible participants. In some instances, where the issuance of restricted shares has adverse tax consequences to the recipient, the Board may instead issue RSUs. The restricted shares are shares of the Company’s common stock (or in the case of RSUs, represent an equivalent number of shares of the Company’s common stock) which are issued to the participant subject to (a) restrictions on transfer for a period of time and (b) forfeiture under certain conditions. The performance goals, including revenue growth and income from operations targets, provide a range of vesting possibilities from 0% to 100% and will be measured at the end of the performance period. If the performance conditions are met for the performance period, the shares will vest and all restrictions on the transfer of the restricted shares will lapse (or in the case of RSUs, an equivalent number of shares of the Company’s common stock will be issued to the recipient). The Company recognizes compensation cost, net of actual forfeitures, based on the fair value (which approximates the current market price) of the restricted shares (and RSUs) on the date of grant ratably over the requisite service period based on the probability of achieving the performance goals.

Changes in the probability of achieving the performance goals from period to period will result in corresponding changes in compensation expense. The employment-based restricted shares currently outstanding vest one-third on March 15th in each of the first three years following the date of grant, provided the participant is employed by the Company on such date. In the event of a change in control prior to the date the restricted shares vest, all of the restricted shares will vest and the restrictions on transfer will lapse with respect to such vested shares on the date of the change in control, provided that participant is employed by the Company on the date of the change in control.

If the participant's employment with the Company is terminated for any reason, either by the Company or participant, prior to the date on which the restricted shares have vested and the restrictions have lapsed with respect to such vested shares, any restricted shares remaining subject to the restrictions (together with any dividends paid thereon) will be forfeited, unless there has been a change in control prior to such date.

The following table summarizes nonvested restricted shares/RSTUs activity as of December 31, 2018 and for the year then ended:

Nonvested Restricted Shares and RSUs	Shares (000s)	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Balance at the beginning of the period	1,109	\$ 28.50
Granted	492	\$ 28.16
Vested	(323)	\$ 25.78
Forfeited or expired	(134)	\$ 28.23
Balance at the end of the period	<u>1,144</u>	<u>\$ 29.15</u>

The following table summarizes information regarding restricted shares/RSTUs granted and vested (in thousands, except per restricted share/RSTU amounts):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Number of restricted shares/RSTUs granted	492	480	451
Weighted average grant-date fair value per restricted share/RSTU	\$ 28.16	\$ 29.42	\$ 30.32
Fair value of restricted shares/RSTUs vested	\$ 8,342	\$ 6,868	\$ 6,785

As of December 31, 2018, based on the probability of achieving the performance goals, there was \$6.8 million of total unrecognized compensation cost, net of actual forfeitures, related to nonvested restricted shares/RSTUs granted under the 2011 Plan. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 1.4 years.

Non-Employee Director Fee Plan — The Company's 2004 Non-Employee Director Fee Plan (the "2004 Fee Plan"), as amended on May 17, 2012, expired in May 2014, prior to the 2014 annual shareholders' meeting. In March 2014, upon the recommendation of the Compensation Committee, the Board determined that, following the expiration of the 2004 Fee Plan, the compensation of non-employee directors should continue on the same terms as provided in the May 2012 amendment, except the amounts of cash and equity grants would be determined annually by the Board, and that the stock portion of such compensation would be issued under the 2011 Plan.

All new non-employee directors joining the Board receive an initial grant of shares of common stock on the date the new director is elected or appointed, the number of which is determined by dividing \$60,000 by the closing price of the Company's common stock on the trading day immediately preceding the date a new director is elected or appointed, rounded to the nearest whole number of shares. The initial grant of shares vests in twelve equal quarterly installments, one-twelfth on the date of grant and an additional one-twelfth on each successive third monthly anniversary of the date of grant. The award lapses with respect to all unvested shares in the event the non-employee director ceases to be a director of the Company, and any unvested shares are forfeited.

Each non-employee director receives, on the day after the annual shareholders meeting, an annual retainer for service as a non-employee director (the "Annual Retainer"). Beginning in 2015, the total value of the Annual Retainer was \$155,000, of which \$55,000 was payable in cash, and the remainder paid in stock, the amount of which was determined by dividing \$100,000 by the closing price of the Company's common stock on the date of the

annual shareholders' meeting. At the Board's regularly scheduled meeting on December 6, 2016, upon the recommendation of the Compensation Committee, the Board determined that the amount of the cash compensation payable to non-employee directors beginning on the date of the 2017 annual shareholders' meeting would be increased by \$15,000 per year to a total of \$70,000. Accordingly, the annual cash and equity compensation for non-employee directors is currently \$170,000, of which \$70,000 is payable in cash, and the remainder is paid in stock. The annual grant of cash vests in four equal quarterly installments, one-fourth on the day following the annual meeting of shareholders, and an additional one-fourth on each successive third monthly anniversary of the date of grant. The annual grant of shares paid to non-employee directors vests in four equal quarterly installments, one-fourth on the date of grant and an additional one-fourth on each successive third monthly anniversary of the date of grant). The award lapses with respect to all unpaid cash and unvested shares in the event the non-employee director ceases to be a director of the Company, and any unvested shares and unpaid cash are forfeited.

In addition to the Annual Retainer, any non-employee Chairman of the Board receives an additional annual cash award of \$100,000, and each non-employee director serving on a committee of the Board receives an additional annual cash award. The additional annual cash award for the Chairperson of the Audit Committee is \$20,000 and Audit Committee members are entitled to an annual cash award of \$10,000. The annual cash awards for the Chairpersons of the Compensation Committee, Finance Committee and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee are \$15,000, \$12,500 and \$12,500, respectively, and all other members of such committees are entitled to an annual cash award of \$7,500.

The Board may pay additional cash compensation to any non-employee director for services on behalf of the Board over and above those typically expected of directors, including but not limited to service on a special committee of the Board.

The following table summarizes nonvested common stock share award activity as of December 31, 2018 and for the year then ended:

Nonvested Common Stock Share Awards	Shares (000s)	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Balance at the beginning of the period	8	\$ 32.21
Granted	34	\$ 27.68
Vested	(31)	\$ 28.80
Forfeited or expired	(2)	\$ 27.68
Balance at the end of the period	<u>9</u>	<u>\$ 27.72</u>

The following table summarizes information regarding common stock share awards granted and vested (in thousands, except per share award amounts):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Number of share awards granted	34	24	32
Weighted average grant-date fair value per share award	\$ 27.68	\$ 32.93	\$ 29.04
Fair value of share awards vested	\$ 880	\$ 850	\$ 850

As of December 31, 2018, there was \$0.2 million of total unrecognized compensation costs, net of actual forfeitures, related to nonvested common stock share awards granted. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 0.7 years.

Deferred Compensation Plan — The Company's non-qualified Deferred Compensation Plan (the "Deferred Compensation Plan"), which is not shareholder-approved, was adopted by the Board effective December 17, 1998. It was last amended and restated on August 15, 2017, effective January 1, 2018. Eligibility is limited to a select group of key management and employees who are expected to receive an annualized base salary (which will not take into account bonuses or commissions) that exceeds the amount taken into account for purposes of determining highly compensated employees under Section 414(q) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 based on the current year's base salary and applicable dollar amounts. The Deferred Compensation Plan provides participants with the

ability to defer between 1% and 80% of their compensation (between 1% and 100% prior to June 30, 2016, the effective date of the first amendment) until the participant's retirement, termination, disability or death, or a change in control of the Company. Using the Company's common stock, the Company matches 50% of the amounts deferred by participants on a quarterly basis up to a total of \$12,000 per year for the president, chief executive officer and executive vice presidents, \$7,500 per year for senior vice presidents, global vice presidents and vice presidents, and, effective January 1, 2017, \$5,000 per year for all other participants (there was no match for other participants prior to January 1, 2017, the effective date of the second amendment). Matching contributions and the associated earnings vest over a seven-year service period. Vesting will be accelerated in the event of the participant's death or disability, a change in control or retirement. In the event of a distribution of benefits resulting from a change in control of the Company, the Company will increase the benefit by an amount sufficient to offset the income tax obligations created by the distribution of benefits. Deferred compensation amounts used to pay benefits, which are held in a rabbi trust, include investments in various mutual funds and shares of the Company's common stock (see Note 11, Investments Held in Rabbi Trust).

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, liabilities of \$11.4 million and \$11.6 million, respectively, of the Deferred Compensation Plan were recorded in "Accrued employee compensation and benefits" in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. Additionally, the Company's common stock match associated with the Deferred Compensation Plan, with a carrying value of approximately \$2.4 million and \$2.1 million at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, is included in "Treasury stock" in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets.

The following table summarizes nonvested common stock activity as of December 31, 2018 and for the year then ended:

Nonvested Common Stock	Shares (000s)	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Balance at the beginning of the period	3	\$ 29.56
Granted	16	\$ 28.48
Vested	(11)	\$ 28.41
Forfeited or expired	—	\$ —
Balance at the end of the period	8	\$ 29.01

The following table summarizes information regarding shares of common stock granted and vested (in thousands, except per common stock amounts):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Number of shares of common stock granted	16	13	8
Weighted average grant-date fair value per common stock	\$ 28.48	\$ 30.49	\$ 29.36
Fair value of common stock vested	\$ 315	\$ 334	\$ 255
Cash used to settle the obligation	\$ 804	\$ 1,134	\$ 396

As of December 31, 2018, there was \$0.2 million of total unrecognized compensation cost, net of actual forfeitures, related to nonvested common stock granted under the Deferred Compensation Plan. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 4.5 years.

Acquisition-Related Restricted Shares – In conjunction with the Company's acquisition of Symphony on November 1, 2018, the Company granted RSUs to certain of Symphony's owners. These RSUs were issued from the Company's pool of authorized but unissued common stock. See Note 3, Acquisitions, for further information.

The Company recognizes compensation cost, net of actual forfeitures, based on the fair value (which approximates the current market price) of the RSUs on the date of grant ratably over the requisite service period. The RSUs vest one-half on and after each of May 1, 2020 and November 1, 2021, provided the participant is employed by the Company on such date. In the event of a change in control prior to the date the RSUs vest, all of the RSUs will vest and the restrictions on transfer will lapse with respect to such vested shares on the date of the change in control, provided that participant is employed by the Company on the date of the change in control.

If the participant's employment with the Company is terminated for any reason, either by the Company or participant, prior to the date on which the RSUs have vested and the restrictions have lapsed with respect to such vested shares, any RSUs remaining subject to the restrictions (together with any dividends paid thereon) will be forfeited, unless there has been a change in control prior to such date.

The following table summarizes nonvested acquisition-related RSUs activity as of December 31, 2018 and for the year then ended:

Nonvested Restricted Shares and RSUs	Shares (000s)	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Balance at the beginning of the period	—	\$ —
Granted	124	\$ 30.67
Vested	—	\$ —
Forfeited or expired	—	\$ —
Balance at the end of the period	<u>124</u>	<u>\$ 30.67</u>

The following table summarizes information regarding acquisition-related RSUs granted and vested (in thousands, except per restricted share/RSU amounts):

	Year Ended December 31, 2018
Number of restricted shares/RSUs granted	124
Weighted average grant-date fair value per restricted share/RSU	\$ 30.67
Fair value of restricted shares/RSUs vested	\$ —

As of December 31, 2018, there was \$3.6 million of total unrecognized compensation cost, net of actual forfeitures, related to nonvested acquisition-related RSUs. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.8 years.

Note 25. Segments and Geographic Information

The Company operates within two regions, the Americas and EMEA. Each region represents a reportable segment comprised of aggregated regional operating segments, which portray similar economic characteristics. The Company aligns its business into two segments to effectively manage the business and support the customer care needs of every client and to respond to the demands of the Company's global customers.

The reportable segments consist of (1) the Americas, which includes the United States, Canada, Latin America, Australia and the Asia Pacific Rim, and provides outsourced customer engagement solutions (with an emphasis on inbound multichannel demand generation, customer service and technical support) and technical staffing, and (2) EMEA, which includes Europe, the Middle East and Africa, and provides outsourced customer engagement solutions (with an emphasis on technical support and customer service) and fulfillment services. The Company also provides a suite of solutions such as RPA consulting, implementation, hosting and managed services that optimizes its differentiated full lifecycle management services platform. The sites within Latin America, Australia and the Asia Pacific Rim are included in the Americas segment given the nature of the business and client profile, which is primarily made up of U.S.-based companies that are using the Company's services in these locations to support their customer engagement needs.

Information about the Company's reportable segments is as follows (in thousands):

	Americas	EMEA	Other ⁽¹⁾	Consolidated
Year Ended December 31, 2018:				
Revenues	\$ 1,330,638	\$ 294,954	\$ 95	\$ 1,625,687
Percentage of revenues	81.9%	18.1%	0.0%	100.0%
Depreciation, net	\$ 48,378	\$ 5,952	\$ 3,020	\$ 57,350
Amortization of intangibles	\$ 14,287	\$ 1,255	\$ —	\$ 15,542
Income (loss) from operations	\$ 108,021	\$ 16,507	\$ (61,326)	\$ 63,202
Total other income (expense), net			(6,285)	(6,285)
Income taxes			(7,991)	(7,991)
Net income				<u>\$ 48,926</u>

Year Ended December 31, 2017:				
Revenues	\$ 1,325,643	\$ 260,283	\$ 82	\$ 1,586,008
Percentage of revenues	83.6%	16.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Depreciation, net	\$ 47,730	\$ 5,211	\$ 3,031	\$ 55,972
Amortization of intangibles	\$ 20,144	\$ 938	\$ —	\$ 21,082
Income (loss) from operations	\$ 136,386	\$ 16,067	\$ (65,411)	\$ 87,042
Total other income (expense), net			(5,735)	(5,735)
Income taxes			(49,091)	(49,091)
Net income				<u>\$ 32,216</u>

Year Ended December 31, 2016:				
Revenues	\$ 1,220,818	\$ 239,089	\$ 130	\$ 1,460,037
Percentage of revenues	83.6%	16.4%	0.0%	100.0%
Depreciation, net	\$ 42,436	\$ 4,532	\$ 2,045	\$ 49,013
Amortization of intangibles	\$ 18,329	\$ 1,048	\$ —	\$ 19,377
Income (loss) from operations	\$ 140,256	\$ 18,380	\$ (66,263)	\$ 92,373
Total other income (expense), net			(3,489)	(3,489)
Income taxes			(26,494)	(26,494)
Net income				<u>\$ 62,390</u>

(1) Other items (including corporate and other costs, other income and expense, and income taxes) are shown for purposes of reconciling to the Company's consolidated totals as shown in the tables above for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016. Inter-segment revenues are not material to the Americas and EMEA segment results.

The Company's reportable segments are evaluated regularly by its chief operating decision maker to decide how to allocate resources and assess performance. The chief operating decision maker evaluates performance based upon reportable segment revenue and income (loss) from operations. Because assets by segment are not reported to or used by the Company's chief operating decision maker to allocate resources, or to assess performance, total assets by segment are not disclosed.

Total revenues by segment from AT&T Corporation ("AT&T"), a major provider of communication services for which the Company provides various customer support services over several distinct lines of AT&T businesses, were as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2018		2017		2016	
	Amount	% of Revenues	Amount	% of Revenues	Amount	% of Revenues
Americas	\$164,793	12.4%	\$220,010	16.6%	\$239,033	19.6%
EMEA	179	0.1%	—	0.0%	—	0.0%
	<u>\$164,972</u>	10.1%	<u>\$220,010</u>	13.9%	<u>\$239,033</u>	16.4%

The Company has multiple distinct contracts with AT&T spread across multiple lines of businesses, which expire at varying dates between 2019 and 2021. The Company has historically renewed most of these contracts. However, there is no assurance that these contracts will be renewed, or if renewed, will be on terms as favorable as the existing contracts. Each line of business is governed by separate business terms, conditions and metrics. Each line of business also has a separate decision maker such that a loss of one line of business would not necessarily impact the Company's relationship with the client and decision makers on other lines of business. The loss of (or the failure to retain a significant amount of business with) any of the Company's key clients, including AT&T, could have a material adverse effect on its performance. Many of the Company's contracts contain penalty provisions for failure to meet minimum service levels and are cancelable by the client at any time or on short notice. Also, clients may unilaterally reduce their use of the Company's services under the contracts without penalty.

Total revenues by segment from the Company's next largest client, which was in the financial services vertical in each of the years, were as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2018		2017		2016	
	Amount	% of Revenues	Amount	% of Revenues	Amount	% of Revenues
Americas	\$105,852	8.0%	\$109,475	8.3%	\$ 90,508	7.4%
EMEA	—	0.0%	—	0.0%	—	0.0%
	<u>\$105,852</u>	6.5%	<u>\$109,475</u>	6.9%	<u>\$ 90,508</u>	6.2%

Other than AT&T, total revenues by segment of the Company's clients that each individually represents 10% or greater of that segment's revenues in each of the periods were as follows (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,					
	2018		2017		2016	
	Amount	% of Revenues	Amount	% of Revenues	Amount	% of Revenues
Americas	\$ —	0.0%	\$ —	0.0%	\$ —	0.0%
EMEA	104,856	35.5%	104,829	40.3%	96,115	40.2%
	<u>\$104,856</u>	6.4%	<u>\$104,829</u>	6.6%	<u>\$ 96,115</u>	6.6%

The Company's top ten clients accounted for approximately 44.2%, 46.9% and 49.2% of its consolidated revenues during the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

The following table represents a disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers by geographic location for the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, by the reportable segment for each category (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Americas:			
United States	\$ 668,580	\$ 644,870	\$ 578,753
The Philippines	231,966	241,211	235,333
Costa Rica	127,963	132,542	124,823
Canada	102,353	112,367	115,226
El Salvador	81,156	75,800	69,937
People's Republic of China	34,942	38,880	34,851
Australia	31,811	28,442	24,267
Mexico	24,998	25,496	18,167
Colombia	18,067	16,042	8,901
Other	8,802	9,993	10,560
Total Americas	<u>1,330,638</u>	<u>1,325,643</u>	<u>1,220,818</u>
EMEA:			
Germany	91,703	81,634	78,982
Sweden	55,491	56,843	59,313
United Kingdom	57,308	42,247	38,167
Romania	34,205	27,924	21,387
Other	56,247	51,635	41,240
Total EMEA	<u>294,954</u>	<u>260,283</u>	<u>239,089</u>
Total Other	<u>95</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>130</u>
	<u>\$ 1,625,687</u>	<u>\$ 1,586,008</u>	<u>\$ 1,460,037</u>

Revenues are attributed to countries based on location of customer, except for revenues for the Philippines, Costa Rica, the People's Republic of China and India which are primarily comprised of customers located in the U.S., but serviced by centers in those respective geographic locations.

The Company's long-lived assets, including property and equipment, net and intangibles, net, by geographic location were as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Americas:		
United States	\$ 197,167	\$ 219,476
The Philippines	9,840	15,199
Costa Rica	6,511	9,170
Canada	4,654	6,400
El Salvador	4,810	4,048
People's Republic of China	3,379	3,840
Australia	13,693	1,256
Mexico	4,077	2,812
Colombia	2,371	2,710
Other	2,882	1,772
Total Americas	<u>249,384</u>	<u>266,683</u>
EMEA:		
Germany	3,395	2,460
Sweden	1,222	1,171
United Kingdom	28,036	3,016
Romania	1,965	1,929
Other	8,468	7,241
Total EMEA	<u>43,086</u>	<u>15,817</u>
Total Other	<u>16,979</u>	<u>18,567</u>
	<u>\$ 309,449</u>	<u>\$ 301,067</u>

Goodwill by segment was as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Americas	\$ 255,436	\$ 258,496
EMEA	47,081	10,769
	<u>\$ 302,517</u>	<u>\$ 269,265</u>

Note 26. Other Income (Expense)

Other income (expense), net consists of the following (in thousands):

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Foreign currency transaction gains (losses)	\$ 2,029	\$ (548)	\$ 3,348
Gains (losses) on derivative instruments not designated as hedges	(1,751)	143	(2,270)
Gains (losses) on investments held in rabbi trust	(867)	1,619	582
Other miscellaneous income (expense)	(1,659)	44	(186)
	<u>\$ (2,248)</u>	<u>\$ 1,258</u>	<u>\$ 1,474</u>

Note 27. Related Party Transactions

In January 2008, the Company entered into a lease for a customer engagement center located in Kingstree, South Carolina. The landlord, Kingstree Office One, LLC, is an entity controlled by John H. Sykes, the founder, former Chairman and former Chief Executive Officer of the Company and the father of Charles Sykes, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company. The lease payments on the 20-year lease were negotiated at or below market rates, and the lease is cancellable at the option of the Company. The Company paid \$0.5 million, \$0.5 million and \$0.4 million to the landlord during the years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively, under the terms of the lease.

During the year ended December 31, 2018, the Company contracted to receive services from XSell, an equity method investee, for \$0.2 million. There were no such transactions in 2017 or 2016. These related party transactions occurred in the normal course of business on terms and conditions that are similar to those of transactions with unrelated parties and, therefore, were measured at the exchange amount.

Schedule II — Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

Years ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016:

(in thousands)	Balance at Beginning of Period	Charged (Credited) to Costs and Expenses	Additions (Deductions) (1)	Balance at End of Period
Allowance for doubtful accounts:				
Year ended December 31, 2018	\$ 2,958	323	\$ (185)	\$ 3,096
Year ended December 31, 2017	2,925	63	(30)	2,958
Year ended December 31, 2016	3,574	89	(738)	2,925
Valuation allowance for net deferred tax assets:				
Year ended December 31, 2018	\$ 32,443	\$ (144)	\$ —	\$ 32,299
Year ended December 31, 2017	30,221	2,222	—	32,443
Year ended December 31, 2016	30,065	156	—	30,221
Reserves for value added tax receivables:				
Year ended December 31, 2018	\$ 76	\$ —	\$ (4)	\$ 72
Year ended December 31, 2017	77	—	(1)	76
Year ended December 31, 2016	283	(148)	(58)	77

(1) Net write-offs and recoveries, including the effect of foreign currency translation.

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS

JAMES S. MACLEOD

Chairman of the Board
Non-Executive Chairman of the Board
of CoastalSouth Bancshares, Inc. and
CoastalStates Bank
Trustee, AllianzGI Funds
Director, MUSC Foundation
Vice Chairman of the Board of
The University of Tampa

VANESSA C.L. CHANG

Director
Director, Edison International
Director, Transocean Ltd.
Director, American Funds Family and
other funds advised by Capital Group

CARLOS E. EVANS

Director
Board Affiliations:
Queens University of Charlotte
National Coatings and Supplies Inc.
American Welding & Gas Inc.
Johnson Management
Highwoods Properties, Inc.
(NYSE: HIW)

LT. GEN. MICHAEL P. DELONG

(Deceased July 27, 2018)

LORRAINE LEIGH LUTTON

Director
Chief Executive Officer
Roper St. Francis Healthcare

WILLIAM J. MEURER

Director
Private Financial Consultant
Managing Partner (retired) for
Arthur Andersen's Central
Florida Operations

WILLIAM D. MUIR, JR.

Director
EFI CEO Since October 2018

CHARLES E. SYKES

Director
(Principal Executive Officer)
President and Chief Executive Officer
Sykes Enterprises, Incorporated

PAUL L. WHITING

Director
President
Seabreeze Holdings, Inc.
Chief Executive Officer (retired)
Spalding & Evenflo Companies, Inc.

W. MARK WATSON (CPA)

Director
Directors and Chairman of the
Audit Committee for
BioDelivery Sciences International, Inc.
Momentum Health Holdings, LLC and
HedgePath Pharmaceuticals, Inc.
President of WM Watson, LLC
Board of Trustees, Moffitt Medical Group
Lead Audit Partner (retired) for
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

CHARLES E. SYKES

President and Chief Executive Officer

JOHN CHAPMAN

Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

JAMES T. HOLDER

Executive Vice President,
General Counsel and Corporate Secretary

KELLY MORGAN

Chief Customer Officer and
General Manager

JENNA R. NELSON

Executive Vice President,
Human Resources

DAVID L. PEARSON

Executive Vice President and
Chief Information Officer

LAWRENCE R. ZINGALE

Chief Customer Officer and
General Manager, EMEA

CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS

400 North Ashley Drive, Suite 2800, Tampa, FL USA 33602 • phone: (813) 274-1000 • fax: (813) 273-0148 • www.sykes.com

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Deloitte & Touche LLP • 201 N. Franklin St., Suite 3600, Tampa, FL USA 33602

REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT

Computershare • P.O. Box 43078, Providence, RI 02940-3078 • (800) 962-4284
SYKES' shares trade on The NasdaqGS Stock Market under the symbol "SYKE"

ANNUAL MEETING

SYKES' annual meeting of shareholders will be held at 8:00 a.m. (EDT) • Monday, May 20, 2019

The meeting will be held at: Rivergate Tower, 400 North Ashley Drive, Suite 320, 3rd Floor, Conference Room A, Tampa, FL 33602

INVESTOR INFORMATION

Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and the Form 10-K Annual Report filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission are available on the Company's website at: <http://investor.sykes.com> or upon written request to SYKES' Investor Relations department in Tampa, Florida, or by contacting:

Subhaash Kumar • Global Vice President, Finance and Investor Relations • phone: (813) 274-1000



OUR MISSION

To significantly improve the business of our clients and help consumers find and use the products and services they need by combining the power of machine intelligence with human ingenuity to modernize, optimize and integrate customer touchpoints across the commerce value chain.

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