

WALT DISNEY CO/

Form 10-K

November 23, 2016

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 October 1, 2016 Commission File Number 1-11605

Incorporated in Delaware

500 South Buena Vista Street, Burbank, California 91521

(818) 560-1000

I.R.S. Employer Identification No.

95-4545390

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
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Common Stock, \$.01 par value	New York Stock Exchange
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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 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 and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Rule 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, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer", "accelerated filer", and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act (Check one).

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

Non-accelerated filer (do not check if smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company

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

The aggregate market value of common stock held by non-affiliates (based on the closing price on the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter as reported on the New York Stock Exchange-Composite Transactions) was \$160.9 billion. All executive officers and directors of the registrant and all persons filing a Schedule 13D with the Securities and Exchange Commission in respect to registrant's common stock have been deemed, solely for the purpose of the foregoing calculation, to be "affiliates" of the registrant.

There were 1,591,460,982 shares of common stock outstanding as of November 16, 2016.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Certain information required for Part III of this report is incorporated herein by reference to the proxy statement for the 2017 annual meeting of the Company's shareholders.

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PART I

ITEM 1. Business

The Walt Disney Company, together with its subsidiaries, is a diversified worldwide entertainment company with operations in four business segments: Media Networks, Parks and Resorts, Studio Entertainment, and Consumer Products & Interactive Media. For convenience, the terms “Company” and “we” are used to refer collectively to the parent company and the subsidiaries through which our various businesses are actually conducted.

Information on the Company’s revenues, segment operating income and identifiable assets appears in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8 hereof. The Company employed approximately 195,000 people as of October 1, 2016.

MEDIA NETWORKS

The Media Networks segment includes cable and broadcast television networks, television production and distribution operations, domestic television stations and radio networks and stations. The Company also has investments in entities that operate programming, distribution and content management services, including television networks, which are accounted for under the equity method of accounting.

The businesses in the Media Networks segment principally generate revenue from the following:

fees charged to cable, satellite, and telecommunications service providers (Multi-channel Video Programming Distributors “MVPD”), broadband service providers (digital MVPDs) and television stations affiliated with our domestic broadcast television network for the right to deliver our programs to their customers/subscribers (“affiliate fees”);

the sale to advertisers of time in programs for commercial announcements (“ad sales”); and

the sale to television networks and distributors for the right to use our television programming (“program sales”).

Operating expenses primarily consist of programming and production costs, participations and residuals expense, technical support costs, operating labor and distribution costs.

Cable Networks

Our primary cable networks consist of ESPN, the Disney Channels and Freeform, which produce their own programs or acquire rights from third parties to air their programs on our networks.

Cable networks derive the majority of their revenues from affiliate fees and, for certain networks (primarily ESPN and Freeform), ad sales. Generally, the Company’s cable networks provide programming services under multi-year agreements with MVPDs that include contractually determined rates on a per subscriber basis. The amounts that we can charge to MVPDs for our cable network services are largely dependent on the quality and quantity of programming that we can provide and the competitive market. The ability to sell time for commercial announcements and the rates received are primarily dependent on the size and nature of the audience that the network can deliver to the advertiser as well as overall advertiser demand. We also sell programming developed by our cable networks worldwide to television broadcasters, to subscription video-on-demand (SVOD) services, such as Netflix, Hulu and Amazon, and in home entertainment formats such as DVD, Blu-ray and iTunes.

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The Company's significant cable networks and the number of subscribers as estimated by Nielsen Media Research⁽¹⁾ (except where noted) are as follows:

	Estimated Subscribers (in millions)
ESPN - Domestic	
ESPN	90
ESPN2	89
ESPNU	71
ESPNEWS ⁽²⁾	70
SEC Network ⁽²⁾	62
Disney Channels - Domestic	
Disney Channel	93
Disney Junior	74
Disney XD	78
Freeform	91
International Channels ⁽³⁾	
ESPN channels	141
Disney Channel	205
Disney Junior	140
Disney XD	127

(1) Nielsen Media Research estimates are as of September 2016 and only capture traditional MVPD subscriber counts and do not include digital MVPD subscribers.

(2) Because Nielsen Media Research does not measure these networks, estimated subscriber counts are according to SNL Kagan as of December 2015.

(3) Because Nielsen Media Research and SNL Kagan do not measure these networks, estimated subscriber counts are based on internal management reports as of September 2016.

ESPN

ESPN is a multimedia sports entertainment company owned 80% by the Company and 20% by Hearst Corporation. ESPN operates eight 24-hour domestic television sports networks: ESPN, ESPN2, ESPNU (a network devoted to college sports), ESPNEWS, SEC Network (a sports programming network dedicated to Southeastern Conference college athletics), ESPN Classic, the regionally focused Longhorn Network (a network dedicated to The University of Texas athletics) and ESPN Deportes (a Spanish language network), which are all simulcast in high definition except ESPN Classic. ESPN programs the sports schedule on the ABC Television Network, which is branded ESPN on ABC. ESPN owns 19 television networks outside of the United States (primarily in Latin America) that allow ESPN to reach sports fans in over 60 countries and territories in four languages.

ESPN holds rights for various professional and college sports programming including college football (including bowl games and the College Football Playoff) and basketball, the National Basketball Association (NBA), the National Football League (NFL), Major League Baseball (MLB), US Open Tennis, various soccer rights, the Wimbledon Championships and the Masters golf tournament.

ESPN also operates:

• ESPN.com – which delivers comprehensive sports news, information and video on internet-connected devices

• WatchESPN – which delivers live streams of most of ESPN's domestic networks on internet-connected devices to authenticated MVPD subscribers. Non-subscribers have limited access to certain content on select Watch platforms

• ESPN3, SEC Network + and ACC Network Extra – which are ESPN's live multi-screen sports networks that deliver exclusive sports events and are accessible on WatchESPN

• ESPN Events – which owns and operates a portfolio of collegiate sporting events including bowl games, basketball games and post-season award shows

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ESPN Radio – which distributes talk and play by play programming and is one of the largest sports radio networks in the U.S. ESPN Radio network programming is carried on more than 500 terrestrial stations including four ESPN owned stations in New York, Los Angeles, Chicago and Dallas and on satellite and internet radio

ESPN The Magazine – which is a bi-weekly sports magazine

Disney Channels

The Company operates over 100 Disney branded television channels, which are broadcast in 34 languages and 163 countries/territories. Branded channels include Disney Channel, Disney Junior, Disney XD, Disney Cinemagic, Disney Cinema and DLife. Disney Channel content is also available through subscription and video-on-demand services and online through our websites: DisneyChannel.com, DisneyXD.com and DisneyJunior.com. Programming for these networks includes internally developed and acquired programming. The Disney Channels also include Radio Disney and RadioDisney.com.

Disney Channel, Disney Junior and Disney XD are available digitally through products that deliver live or on-demand channel programming on internet-connected devices to authenticated MVPD subscribers. Non-subscribers have limited access to select content on these platforms.

Disney Channel - Disney Channel is a cable network airing original series and movie programming targeted to kids ages 2 to 14. In the U.S., Disney Channel airs 24 hours a day. Disney Channel develops and produces shows for exhibition on its network, including live-action comedy series, animated programming and preschool series as well as original movies. Disney Channel also airs programming and content from Disney's theatrical film and television programming library.

Disney Junior - Disney Junior is a cable network that airs programming targeted to kids ages 2 to 7 and their parents and caregivers, featuring animated and live-action programming that blends Disney's storytelling and characters with learning. In the U.S., Disney Junior airs 24 hours a day. Disney Junior also airs as a programming block on the Disney Channel.

Disney XD - Disney XD is a cable channel airing a mix of live-action and animated original programming targeted to kids ages 6 to 14. In the U.S., Disney XD airs 24 hours a day.

Disney Cinemagic and Disney Cinema - Disney Cinemagic and Disney Cinema are premium subscription services available in certain countries in Europe airing a selection of Disney movies, Disney cartoons and shorts as well as animated television series.

Radio Disney - Radio Disney is a 24-hour radio network targeted to kids, tweens and families reaching listeners through a national broadcast on various distribution platforms. Radio Disney operates from an owned terrestrial radio station in Los Angeles. Radio Disney is also available throughout Latin America on two owned terrestrial stations and through agreements with third-party radio stations.

Freeform

Freeform (formerly ABC Family) is a domestic cable network targeted to viewers ages 14 to 34. Freeform produces original live-action programming, acquires programming from third parties, airs content from our owned theatrical film library and features branded holiday programming events such as "13 Nights of Halloween" and "25 Days of Christmas".

Freeform is available digitally through products that deliver either live or on-demand channel programming on internet-connected devices to authenticated MVPD subscribers. Non-subscribers have limited access to select Freeform programming.

Hungama

Hungama is a kids general entertainment cable network in India, which features a mix of animation, Hindi-language series and game shows.

UTV/Bindass Networks

We operate UTV and Bindass branded cable television networks in India. The networks include UTV Action and UTV Movies, which offer Bollywood movies as well as Hindi dubbed Hollywood movies. The networks also include Bindass, a youth entertainment channel, and Bindass Play, a music channel.

Broadcasting

Our broadcasting business includes a domestic broadcast network, television production and distribution operations, and eight owned domestic television stations.

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Domestic Broadcast Television Network

The Company operates the ABC Television Network (ABC), which as of October 1, 2016, had affiliation agreements with 242 local television stations reaching almost 100% of all U.S. television households. ABC broadcasts programs in the following “dayparts”: primetime, daytime, late night, news and sports.

ABC produces its own programs and also acquires programming rights from third parties as well as entities that are owned by or affiliated with the Company. ABC derives the majority of its revenues from ad sales. The ability to sell time for commercial announcements and the rates received are primarily dependent on the size and nature of the audience that the network can deliver to the advertiser as well as overall advertiser demand for time on network broadcasts. ABC also receives fees from affiliated television stations for the right to broadcast ABC programming. ABC network programming is available digitally on internet-connected devices to authenticated MVPD subscribers. Non-subscribers have a more limited access to on-demand episodes.

The ABC app and ABC.com provide online extensions to ABC programming including episodes and selected clips. ABCNews.com provides in-depth worldwide news coverage online and video-on-demand news reports from ABC News broadcasts. ABC News also has an agreement to provide news content to Yahoo! News.

Television Production

The Company produces the majority of its scripted television programs under the ABC Studios banner. Program development is carried out in collaboration with independent writers, producers and creative teams, with a focus on one-hour dramas and half-hour comedies, primarily for primetime broadcasts. Primetime programming produced either for our networks or for third parties for the 2016/2017 television season includes thirteen returning and five new one-hour dramas and four new and three returning half-hour comedies. Additionally, the Company is producing five drama series for Netflix. The Company also produces Jimmy Kimmel Live for late night and a variety of primetime specials, as well as syndicated, news and daytime programming.

Television Distribution

We distribute the Company’s productions worldwide to television broadcasters, to SVOD services such as Netflix, Hulu and Amazon, and in home entertainment formats.

Domestic Television Stations

The Company owns eight television stations, six of which are located in the top-ten markets in the U.S. in terms of television households. The television stations derive the majority of their revenues from ad sales. The stations also receive affiliate fees from MVPDs. All of our television stations are affiliated with ABC and collectively reach 23% of the nation’s television households. Each owned station broadcasts three digital channels: the first consists of local, ABC and syndicated programming; the second is the Live Well Network; and the third is the LAFF Network.

The stations we own are as follows:

TV Station	Market	Television Market Ranking ⁽¹⁾
WABC	New York, NY	1
KABC	Los Angeles, CA	2
WLS	Chicago, IL	3
WPVI	Philadelphia, PA	4
KGO	San Francisco, CA	6
KTRK	Houston, TX	10
WTVD	Raleigh-Durham, NC	25
KFSN	Fresno, CA	54

⁽¹⁾ Based on Nielsen Media Research, U.S. Television Household Estimates, January 1, 2016

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Equity Investments

The Company has investments in media businesses that are accounted for under the equity method, and the Company's share of the financial results for these equity investments are reported as "Equity in the income of investees" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Income. The Company's significant media equity investments are as follows:

A+E and Vice

A+E Television Networks (A+E) is a joint venture owned 50% by the Company and 50% by the Hearst Corporation.

A+E operates a variety of cable networks including:

- A&E – which offers entertainment programming including original reality and scripted series

• HISTORY – which offers original series and event-driven specials

• Lifetime – which is devoted to female-focused programming

• Lifetime Movie Network (LMN) – which is a 24-hour movie channel

• FYI – which offers contemporary lifestyle programming

• Lifetime Real Women – which is a 24-hour cable network with programming focusing on women

Internationally, A+E programming is available in over 150 countries.

During fiscal 2016, A+E acquired an 8% interest in Vice Group Holdings, Inc. (Vice) in exchange for a 49.9% interest in A+E's H2 channel, which has been rebranded as Viceland and programmed with Vice content. A+E has a 20% interest in Vice. In addition, the Company has an 11% direct ownership interest in Vice.

A+E and Vice's significant cable networks and the number of domestic subscribers by channel as estimated by Nielsen Media Research⁽¹⁾ are as follows:

	Estimated Subscribers (in millions) ⁽¹⁾
A+E	
A&E	92
HISTORY	93
Lifetime	92
LMN	79
FYI	68
Vice	
Viceland	68

⁽¹⁾ Nielsen Media Research estimates are as of September 2016 and only capture traditional MVPD subscriber counts and do not include digital MVPD subscribers.

BAMTech

In fiscal 2016, the Company acquired a 15% interest in BAMTech, LLC (BAMTech), an entity which holds Major League Baseball's streaming technology and content delivery businesses, for \$450 million. BAMTech is a content management and distribution business and also has a direct-to-consumer business in which it acquires rights and distributes sports programming.

The Company is committed to acquire an additional 18% interest for \$557 million in January 2017. In addition, the Company has an option to increase its ownership to 66% by acquiring additional shares at fair market value from Major League Baseball between August 2020 and August 2023.

CTV

ESPN holds a 30% equity interest in CTV Specialty Television, Inc., which owns television networks in Canada, including The Sports Networks (TSN) 1-5, Le Réseau des Sports (RDS), RDS2, RDS Info, ESPN Classic Canada, Discovery Canada and Animal Planet Canada.

Hulu

Hulu aggregates acquired television and film entertainment content and original content produced by Hulu and distributes it digitally to internet-connected devices. Hulu offers a subscription-based service with limited commercials and a subscription-based service with no commercials.

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The Company licenses television and film programming to Hulu in the ordinary course of business. The Company defers a portion of its profits from these transactions until Hulu recognizes third-party revenue from the exploitation of the rights. The portion that is deferred reflects our ownership interest in Hulu.

Hulu is owned 30% each by the Company, Twenty-First Century Fox, Inc. and Comcast Corporation. Time Warner, Inc. (TW) holds the remaining 10% interest in the venture, which was acquired from Hulu for \$583 million in August 2016. For not more than 36 months from August 2016, TW may put its shares to Hulu or Hulu may call the shares from TW under certain limited circumstances arising from regulatory review. The Company and Twenty-First Century Fox, Inc. have agreed to make a capital contribution for up to approximately \$300 million each if required to fund the repurchase of shares from TW.

Seven TV

Seven TV operates an advertising-supported, free-to-air Disney Channel in Russia. During fiscal 2016, the Company reduced its common share ownership in Seven TV from 49% to 20% to comply with Russian regulations that limit foreign ownership of media companies, while maintaining our 49% economic interest in the business.

Competition and Seasonality

The Company's Media Networks businesses compete for viewers primarily with other television and cable networks, independent television stations and other media, such as online video services and video games. With respect to the sale of advertising time, we compete with other television networks and radio stations, independent television stations, MVPDs and other advertising media such as online and electronic delivery of content, newspapers, magazines and billboards. Our television and radio stations primarily compete for audiences and advertisers in individual market areas.

The growth in the number of networks distributed by MVPDs and growth in number of online services has resulted in increased competitive pressures for advertising revenues for our broadcast and cable networks. The Company's cable networks also face competition from other cable networks for carriage by MVPDs and face competition from online services. The Company's contractual agreements with MVPDs are renewed or renegotiated from time to time in the ordinary course of business. Consolidation and other market conditions in the cable and satellite distribution industry and other factors may adversely affect the Company's ability to obtain and maintain contractual terms for the distribution of its various cable programming services that are as favorable as those currently in place.

The Company's Media Networks businesses also compete for the acquisition of sports and other programming. The market for programming is very competitive, particularly for live sports programming.

The Company's internet websites and digital products compete with other websites and entertainment products. Advertising revenues at Media Networks are subject to seasonal advertising patterns and changes in viewership levels. Revenues are typically somewhat higher during the fall and somewhat lower during the summer months. Affiliate fees are generally collected ratably throughout the year.

Federal Regulation

Television and radio broadcasting are subject to extensive regulation by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) under federal laws and regulations, including the Communications Act of 1934, as amended. Violation of FCC regulations can result in substantial monetary forfeitures, limited renewals of licenses and, in egregious cases, denial of license renewal or revocation of a license. FCC regulations that affect our Media Networks segment include the following:

Licensing of television and radio stations. Each of the television and radio stations we own must be licensed by the FCC. These licenses are granted for periods of up to eight years, and we must obtain renewal of licenses as they expire in order to continue operating the stations. We (and the acquiring entity in the case of a divestiture) must also obtain FCC approval whenever we seek to have a license transferred in connection with the acquisition or divestiture of a station. The FCC may decline to renew or approve the transfer of a license in certain circumstances and may delay renewals while permitting a licensee to continue operating. Although we have received such renewals and approvals in the past or have been permitted to continue operations when renewal is delayed, there can be no assurance that this will be the case in the future.

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Television and radio station ownership limits. The FCC imposes limitations on the number of television stations and radio stations we can own in a specific market, on the combined number of television and radio stations we can own in a single market and on the aggregate percentage of the national audience that can be reached by television stations we own. Currently:

FCC regulations may restrict our ability to own more than one television station in a market, depending on the size and nature of the market. We do not own more than one television station in any market.

Federal statutes permit our television stations in the aggregate to reach a maximum of 39% of the national audience. The FCC recently changed how it treats UHF television stations for purposes of determining compliance with the 39% cap and pursuant to the FCC's revised rules, our eight stations reach approximately 23% of the national audience. FCC regulations in some cases impose restrictions on our ability to acquire additional radio or television stations in the markets in which we own radio stations, but we do not believe any such limitations are material to our current operating plans.

Dual networks. FCC rules currently prohibit any of the four major broadcast television networks — ABC, CBS, Fox and NBC — from being under common ownership or control.

Regulation of programming. The FCC regulates broadcast programming by, among other things, banning “indecent” programming, regulating political advertising and imposing commercial time limits during children’s programming. Penalties for broadcasting indecent programming can range up to \$350,000 per indecent utterance or image per station.

Federal legislation and FCC rules also limit the amount of commercial matter that may be shown on broadcast or cable channels during programming designed for children 12 years of age and younger. In addition, broadcast channels are generally required to provide a minimum of three hours per week of programming that has as a “significant purpose” meeting the educational and informational needs of children 16 years of age and younger. FCC rules also give television station owners the right to reject or refuse network programming in certain circumstances or to substitute programming that the licensee reasonably believes to be of greater local or national importance.

Cable and satellite carriage of broadcast television stations. With respect to cable systems operating within a television station’s Designated Market Area, FCC rules require that every three years each television station elect either “must carry” status, pursuant to which cable operators generally must carry a local television station in the station’s market, or “retransmission consent” status, pursuant to which the cable operator must negotiate with the television station to obtain the consent of the television station prior to carrying its signal. Under the Satellite Home Viewer Improvement Act and its successors, including most recently the STELA Reauthorization Act (STELAR), which also requires the “must carry” or “retransmission consent” election, satellite carriers are permitted to retransmit a local television station’s signal into its local market with the consent of the local television station. The ABC owned television stations have historically elected retransmission consent. Portions of these satellite laws are set to expire on December 31, 2019.

Cable and satellite carriage of programming. The Communications Act and FCC rules regulate some aspects of negotiations regarding cable and satellite retransmission consent, and some cable and satellite companies have sought regulation of additional aspects of the carriage of programming on cable and satellite systems. New legislation, court action or regulation in this area could have an impact on the Company’s operations.

The foregoing is a brief summary of certain provisions of the Communications Act, other legislation and specific FCC rules and policies. Reference should be made to the Communications Act, other legislation, FCC rules and public notices and rulings of the FCC for further information concerning the nature and extent of the FCC’s regulatory authority.

FCC laws and regulations are subject to change, and the Company generally cannot predict whether new legislation, court action or regulations, or a change in the extent of application or enforcement of current laws and regulations, would have an adverse impact on our operations.

PARKS AND RESORTS

The Company owns and operates the Walt Disney World Resort in Florida; the Disneyland Resort in California; Aulani, a Disney Resort & Spa in Hawaii; the Disney Vacation Club; the Disney Cruise Line; and Adventures by Disney. The Company manages and has effective ownership interests of 81% in Disneyland Paris, 47% in Hong Kong

Disneyland Resort and 43% in Shanghai Disney Resort, each of which is consolidated in our financial statements. The Company also licenses our intellectual property to a third party to operate the Tokyo Disney Resort in Japan. The Company's Walt Disney Imagineering unit designs and develops new theme park concepts and attractions as well as resort properties.

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The businesses in the Parks and Resorts segment generate revenues from the sale of admissions to theme parks, sales of food, beverage and merchandise, charges for room nights at hotels, sales of cruise and other vacation packages and sales, as well as rentals of vacation club properties. Revenues are also generated from sponsorships and co-branding opportunities, real estate rent and sales, and royalties from Tokyo Disney Resort. Significant costs include labor, infrastructure costs, depreciation, costs of merchandise, food and beverage sold, marketing and sales expense and cost of vacation club units. Infrastructure costs include information systems expense, repairs and maintenance, utilities and fuel, property taxes, insurance and transportation.

Walt Disney World Resort

The Walt Disney World Resort is located 22 miles southwest of Orlando, Florida, on approximately 25,000 acres of land. The resort includes theme parks (the Magic Kingdom, Epcot, Disney's Hollywood Studios and Disney's Animal Kingdom); hotels; vacation club properties; a retail, dining and entertainment complex; a sports complex; conference centers; campgrounds; golf courses; water parks; and other recreational facilities designed to attract visitors for an extended stay.

The Walt Disney World Resort is marketed through a variety of international, national and local advertising and promotional activities. A number of attractions and restaurants in each of the theme parks are sponsored or operated by other corporations through multi-year agreements.

Magic Kingdom — The Magic Kingdom consists of six themed areas: Adventureland, Fantasyland, Frontierland, Liberty Square, Main Street USA and Tomorrowland. Each land provides a unique guest experience featuring themed attractions, live Disney character interactions, restaurants, refreshment areas and merchandise shops. Additionally, there are daily parades and a nighttime fireworks extravaganza, Wishes.

Epcot — Epcot consists of two major themed areas: Future World and World Showcase. Future World dramatizes certain historical developments and addresses the challenges facing the world today through pavilions devoted to showcasing science and technology innovations, communication, energy, transportation, use of imagination, nature and food production, the ocean environment and space. World Showcase presents a community of nations focusing on the culture, traditions and accomplishments of people around the world. Countries represented with pavilions include Canada, China, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States. Both areas feature themed attractions, restaurants and merchandise shops. Epcot also features Illuminations: Reflections of Earth, a nighttime entertainment spectacular.

Disney's Hollywood Studios — Disney's Hollywood Studios consists of seven themed areas: Animation Courtyard, Commissary Lane, Echo Lake, Hollywood Boulevard, Muppets Courtyard, Pixar Place and Sunset Boulevard. The areas provide behind-the-scenes glimpses of Hollywood-style action through various shows and attractions and offer themed food service and merchandise facilities. The park also features Fantasmic!, a nighttime entertainment spectacular, and Star Wars: A Galactic Spectacular. In 2016, the Company began construction on two new themed areas based on the Star Wars and Toy Story franchises.

Disney's Animal Kingdom — Disney's Animal Kingdom consists of a 145-foot tall Tree of Life centerpiece surrounded by six themed areas: Africa, Asia, Dinoland U.S.A., Discovery Island, Oasis and Rafiki's Planet Watch. Each themed area contains attractions, entertainment, restaurants and merchandise shops. The park features more than 300 species of mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians and 3,000 varieties of vegetation. The Company has a long-term agreement for the exclusive global theme park rights to build AVATAR-themed lands and plans to open Pandora - The World of AVATAR at Disney's Animal Kingdom in summer 2017.

Hotels and Other Resort Facilities — As of October 1, 2016, the Company owned and operated 18 resort hotels at the Walt Disney World Resort, with approximately 23,000 rooms and 3,000 vacation club units. Resort facilities include 468,000 square feet of conference meeting space and Disney's Fort Wilderness camping and recreational area, which offers approximately 800 campsites.

The Walt Disney World Resort also hosts Disney Springs, a 127-acre retail, dining and entertainment complex, consisting of four areas: Marketplace, The Landing, Town Center and West Side. The areas are home to more than 150 venues including the 51,000-square-foot World of Disney retail store. Most of the Disney Springs facilities are operated by third parties that pay rent to the Company.

Nine independently-operated hotels with approximately 6,000 rooms are situated on property leased from the Company.

ESPN Wide World of Sports Complex is a 230-acre center that hosts professional caliber training and competitions, festival and tournament events and interactive sports activities. The complex, which welcomes both amateur and professional athletes, accommodates multiple sporting events, including baseball, basketball, football, soccer, softball, tennis and track and

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field. It also includes a 9,500-seat stadium. The Company plans to build an 8,000-seat indoor sports venue that will host cheer, dance, basketball and volleyball competitions.

Other recreational amenities and activities available at the Walt Disney World Resort include three championship golf courses, miniature golf courses, full-service spas, tennis, sailing, water skiing, swimming, horseback riding and a number of other noncompetitive sports and leisure time activities. The resort also includes two water parks: Disney's Blizzard Beach and Disney's Typhoon Lagoon.

Disneyland Resort

The Company owns 486 acres and has the rights under long-term lease for use of an additional 55 acres of land in Anaheim, California. The Disneyland Resort includes two theme parks (Disneyland and Disney California Adventure), three resort hotels and Downtown Disney, a retail, dining and entertainment complex.

The Disneyland Resort is marketed through a variety of international, national and local advertising and promotional activities. A number of the attractions and restaurants in the theme parks are sponsored or operated by other corporations through multi-year agreements.

Disneyland — Disneyland consists of eight themed areas: Adventureland, Critter Country, Fantasyland, Frontierland, Main Street USA, Mickey's Toontown, New Orleans Square and Tomorrowland. These areas feature themed attractions, shows, restaurants, merchandise shops and refreshment stands. Additionally, Disneyland offers daily parades, a nighttime fireworks extravaganza and a nighttime entertainment spectacular, Fantasmic!. In 2016, the Company began construction on a new Star Wars-themed area at Disneyland.

Disney California Adventure — Disney California Adventure is adjacent to Disneyland and includes seven themed areas: Buena Vista Street, Cars Land, Grizzly Peak, Hollywood Land, Pacific Wharf, Paradise Pier and "a bug's land". These areas include attractions, shows, restaurants, merchandise shops and refreshment stands. Additionally, Disney California Adventure offers a nighttime water spectacular, World of Color.

Hotels and Other Resort Facilities — Disneyland Resort includes three Company-owned and operated hotels with approximately 2,400 rooms, 50 vacation club units and 180,000 square feet of conference meeting space. The Company plans to build a new 6,800-space parking garage scheduled to open in late 2018.

Downtown Disney, a themed 15-acre, retail, entertainment and dining outdoor complex with approximately 30 venues, is located adjacent to both Disneyland and Disney California Adventure. Most of the Downtown Disney facilities are operated by third parties that pay rent to the Company.

Aulani, a Disney Resort & Spa

Aulani, a Disney Resort & Spa, is a Company operated family resort on a 21-acre oceanfront property on Oahu, Hawaii featuring 351 hotel rooms, an 18,000-square-foot spa and 12,000 square feet of conference meeting space. The resort also has 481 Disney Vacation Club units.

Disneyland Paris

The Company has an 81% effective ownership interest in Disneyland Paris, which is located on a 5,510-acre development in Marne-la-Vallée, approximately 20 miles east of Paris, France. The land is being developed by Disneyland Paris pursuant to a master agreement with French governmental authorities. The Company manages and has a 77% equity interest in Euro Disney S.C.A., a publicly-traded French entity that is the holding company for Euro Disney Associés S.C.A., the primary operating company of Disneyland Paris. The Company also has a direct 18% ownership interest in Euro Disney Associés S.C.A. Disneyland Paris includes two theme parks (Disneyland Park and Walt Disney Studios Park); seven themed resort hotels; two convention centers; a shopping, dining and entertainment complex (Disney Village); and a 27-hole golf facility. Of the 5,510 acres comprising the site, approximately half have been developed to date, including, a planned community development, Val d'Europe. An indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company is responsible for managing Disneyland Paris and charges royalties and management fees based on the operating performance of the resort. The Company has waived payment of royalties and management fees for the fourth quarter of fiscal 2016 through the third quarter of fiscal 2018.

Disneyland Park — Disneyland Park consists of five themed areas: Adventureland, Discoveryland, Fantasyland, Frontierland and Main Street USA. These areas include themed attractions, shows, restaurants, merchandise shops and refreshment stands. Disneyland Park also features a daily parade and a nighttime entertainment spectacular, Disney Dreams!.

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Walt Disney Studios Park — Walt Disney Studios Park takes guests into the worlds of cinema, animation and television and includes four themed areas: Backlot, Front Lot, Production Courtyard and Toon Studio. These areas each include themed attractions, shows, restaurants, merchandise shops and refreshment stands.

Hotels and Other Facilities — Disneyland Paris operates seven resort hotels, with approximately 5,800 rooms and 210,000 square feet of conference meeting space. In addition, several on-site hotels that are owned and operated by third parties provide approximately 2,700 rooms.

Disney Village is a 500,000-square-foot retail, dining and entertainment complex located between the theme parks and the hotels. A number of the Disney Village facilities are operated by third parties and pay rent to Disneyland Paris.

Val d'Europe is a planned community near Disneyland Paris that is being developed in phases. Val d'Europe currently includes a regional train station, hotels and a town center consisting of a shopping center as well as office, commercial and residential space. Third parties operate these developments on land leased or purchased from Disneyland Paris.

Disneyland Paris along with 50% joint venture partner, Pierre & Vacances-Center Parcs, is developing Villages Nature, a European eco-tourism destination adjacent to the resort, which is targeted to open in 2017.

Disneyland Paris Recapitalization — During calendar 2015, Disneyland Paris completed a €1.0 billion recapitalization through a €0.4 billion equity rights offering and the conversion of €0.6 billion of loans from the Company into equity.

The recapitalization process was finalized in November 2015, and the Company's effective ownership interest increased from 51% to 81% (See Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

As of October 1, 2016, Disneyland Paris had €1.1 billion of loans payable to the Company.

Hong Kong Disneyland Resort

The Company owns a 47% interest in Hong Kong Disneyland Resort through Hongkong International Theme Parks Limited, an entity in which the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) owns a 53% majority interest. The resort is located on 310 acres on Lantau Island and is in close proximity to the Hong Kong International Airport. Hong Kong Disneyland Resort includes one theme park and two themed resort hotels. A separate Hong Kong subsidiary of the Company is responsible for managing Hong Kong Disneyland Resort. The Company is entitled to receive royalties and management fees based on the operating performance of Hong Kong Disneyland Resort.

Hong Kong Disneyland — Hong Kong Disneyland consists of seven themed areas: Adventureland, Fantasyland, Grizzly Gulch, Main Street USA, Mystic Point, Tomorrowland and Toy Story Land. These areas feature themed attractions, shows, restaurants, merchandise shops and refreshment stands. Additionally, there are daily parades and a nighttime fireworks extravaganza, Disney in the Stars. A new themed area based on Marvel's Iron Man franchise is expected to open in early calendar 2017.

Hotels — Hong Kong Disneyland Resort includes two themed hotels with a total of 1,000 rooms. A third hotel with 750 rooms is under construction and expected to open in 2017.

Shanghai Disney Resort

The Company owns a 43% interest in Shanghai Disney Resort, which opened in June 2016. Shanghai Shendi (Group) Co., Ltd (Shendi), owns a 57% interest. The resort is located in the Pudong district of Shanghai on approximately 1,000 acres of land, which includes the Shanghai Disneyland theme park; two themed resort hotels; a retail, dining and entertainment complex; and an outdoor recreation area. A management company, in which the Company has a 70% interest and Shendi has a 30% interest, is responsible for operating the resort and receives a management fee based on the operating performance of Shanghai Disney Resort. The Company is also entitled to royalties based on the resort's revenues.

The investment in the resort is funded in accordance with each shareholder's equity ownership percentage, with approximately 67% from equity contributions and 33% from shareholder loans. As of October 1, 2016, the Company and Shendi have provided loans to Shanghai Disney Resort of \$757 million and 6.4 billion yuan (\$964 million), respectively.

Shanghai Disneyland — Shanghai Disneyland consists of six themed areas: Adventure Isle, Fantasyland, Gardens of Imagination, Mickey Avenue, Tomorrowland and Treasure Cove. These areas feature themed attractions, shows, restaurants, merchandise shops and refreshment stands. Additionally, there are daily parades and a nighttime fireworks spectacular, Ignite the Dream. Construction has begun on a seventh themed area based on the Toy Story franchise, and

we expect this new area to open in 2018.

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Hotels and Other Facilities - Shanghai Disneyland Resort includes two themed hotels with a total of 1,220 rooms. Disneytown is an 11-acre outdoor complex of dining, shopping and entertainment venues and is located adjacent to Shanghai Disneyland. Most Disneytown facilities are operated by third parties that pay rent to Shanghai Disney Resort.

Tokyo Disney Resort

Tokyo Disney Resort is located on 494 acres of land, six miles east of downtown Tokyo, Japan. The resort includes two theme parks (Tokyo Disneyland and Tokyo DisneySea); four Disney-branded hotels; six independently operated hotels; Ikspiari, a retail, dining and entertainment complex; and Bon Voyage, a Disney-themed merchandise location. The Company earns royalties on revenues generated by the Tokyo Disney Resort, which is owned and operated by Oriental Land Co., Ltd. (OLC), a Japanese corporation in which the Company has no equity interest.

Tokyo Disneyland — Tokyo Disneyland consists of seven themed areas: Adventureland, Critter Country, Fantasyland, Tomorrowland, Toontown, Westernland and World Bazaar.

Tokyo DisneySea — Tokyo DisneySea, adjacent to Tokyo Disneyland, is divided into seven “ports of call,” including American Waterfront, Arabian Coast, Lost River Delta, Mediterranean Harbor, Mermaid Lagoon, Mysterious Island and Port Discovery.

Hotels and Other Resort Facilities — Tokyo Disney Resort includes four Disney-branded hotels with a total of more than 2,400 rooms and a monorail, which links the theme parks and resort hotels with Ikspiari.

OLC has announced multi-year development plans for Tokyo Disney Resort, which include the expansion of Fantasyland at Tokyo Disneyland.

Disney Vacation Club

Disney Vacation Club (DVC) offers ownership interests in 13 resort facilities located at the Walt Disney World Resort; Disneyland Resort; Aulani; Vero Beach, Florida; and Hilton Head Island, South Carolina. Available units at each facility are offered for sale under a vacation ownership plan and are operated as hotel rooms when not occupied by vacation club members. The Company’s vacation club units consist of a mix of units ranging from deluxe studios to three-bedroom grand villas. Unit counts in this document are presented in terms of two-bedroom equivalents. DVC had approximately 3,800 vacation club units as of October 1, 2016. The Company is currently constructing its 14th vacation club property, Copper Creek Villas & Cabins at Disney’s Wilderness Lodge at the Walt Disney World Resort.

Disney Cruise Line

Disney Cruise Line is a four-ship vacation cruise line, which operates out of ports in North America and Europe. The Disney Magic and the Disney Wonder are approximately 85,000-ton 877-stateroom ships, and the Disney Dream and the Disney Fantasy are 130,000-ton 1,250-stateroom ships. The ships cater to families, children, teenagers and adults, with distinctly-themed areas and activities for each group. Many cruise vacations include a visit to Disney’s Castaway Cay, a 1,000-acre private Bahamian island. The Company is expanding its cruise business by adding two new ships, one to be delivered in calendar 2021 and the other in 2023. The new ships will be 135,000 tons with 1,250 staterooms.

Adventures by Disney

Adventures by Disney offers all-inclusive guided vacation tour packages predominantly at non-Disney sites around the world. The Company offered 33 different tour packages during 2016.

Walt Disney Imagineering

Walt Disney Imagineering provides master planning, real estate development, attraction, entertainment and show design, engineering support, production support, project management and other development services, including research and development for the Company’s Parks and Resorts operations.

Competition and Seasonality

The Company’s theme parks and resorts as well as Disney Cruise Line and Disney Vacation Club compete with other forms of entertainment, lodging, tourism and recreational activities. The profitability of the leisure-time industry may be

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influenced by various factors that are not directly controllable, such as economic conditions including business cycle and exchange rate fluctuations, travel industry trends, amount of available leisure time, oil and transportation prices, weather patterns and natural disasters.

All of the theme parks and the associated resort facilities are operated on a year-round basis. Typically, theme park attendance and resort occupancy fluctuate based on the seasonal nature of vacation travel and leisure activities. Peak attendance and resort occupancy generally occur during the summer months when school vacations occur and during early-winter and spring-holiday periods.

STUDIO ENTERTAINMENT

The Studio Entertainment segment produces and acquires live-action and animated motion pictures, direct-to-video content, musical recordings and live stage plays.

The businesses in the Studio Entertainment segment generate revenue from distribution of films in the theatrical, home entertainment and television markets, stage play ticket sales, distribution of recorded music and licensing of Company intellectual property for use in live entertainment productions. Significant operating expenses include film cost amortization, which consists of production cost and participations and residuals expense amortization, distribution expenses and costs of sales.

The Company distributes films primarily under the Walt Disney Pictures, Pixar, Marvel, Lucasfilm and Touchstone banners.

In August 2009, the Company entered into an agreement with DreamWorks Studios (DreamWorks) to distribute live-action motion pictures produced by DreamWorks for seven years under the Touchstone Pictures banner for which the Company received a distribution fee. In fiscal 2016, the Company entered into an agreement to end the 2009 distribution agreement and acquired all rights, titles, and interests in thirteen previously released DreamWorks films.

In exchange, the Company forgave loans and terminated financing previously available to DreamWorks. The Company distributed three DreamWorks films in fiscal 2016.

Prior to the Company's acquisition of Marvel, Marvel had licensed the rights to third-party studios to produce and distribute feature films based on certain Marvel properties including Spider-Man, The Fantastic Four and X-Men. Under the licensing arrangements, the third-party studios incur the costs to produce and distribute the films and the Company retains the merchandise licensing rights. Under the licensing arrangement for Spider-Man, the Company pays the third-party studio a licensing fee based on each film's box office receipts, subject to specified limits. Under the licensing arrangements for The Fantastic Four and X-Men, the third-party studio pays the Company a licensing fee, and the third-party studio receives a share of the Company's merchandise revenue on these properties. The Company distributes all Marvel-produced films with the exception of The Incredible Hulk, which is distributed by a third-party studio.

Prior to the Company's acquisition of Lucasfilm, Lucasfilm produced six Star Wars films (Episodes 1 through 6). Lucasfilm retained the rights to consumer products related to all of those films and the rights related to television and electronic distribution formats for all of those films, with the exception of the rights for Episode 4, which are owned by a third-party studio. All of those films are distributed by a third-party studio in the theatrical and home entertainment markets. The theatrical and home entertainment distribution rights for these films revert back to Lucasfilm in May 2020 with the exception of Episode 4, for which these distribution rights are retained in perpetuity by the third-party studio.

Lucasfilm also includes Industrial Light & Magic and Skywalker Sound, which provide visual and audio effects and other post-production services to the Company and third-party producers.

Theatrical Market

We produce and distribute both live-action films and full-length animated films. In the domestic theatrical market, we generally distribute and market our filmed products directly. In most major international markets, we distribute our filmed products directly while in other markets our films are distributed by independent distribution companies or joint ventures. During fiscal 2017, we expect to release eight of our own produced feature films. Cumulatively through October 1, 2016 the Company has released domestically approximately 1,000 full-length live-action features and 100 full-length animated features.

The Company incurs significant marketing and advertising costs before and throughout the theatrical release of a film in an effort to generate public awareness of the film, to increase the public's intent to view the film and to help generate consumer interest in the subsequent home entertainment and other ancillary markets. These costs are expensed as incurred. Therefore, we may incur a loss on a film in the theatrical markets, including in periods prior to the theatrical release of the film.

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In the domestic market, we distribute home entertainment releases directly under each of our motion picture banners. In international markets, we distribute home entertainment releases under our motion picture banners both directly and through independent distribution companies. We also produce original content domestically and acquire content internationally for direct-to-video release.

Domestic and international home entertainment distribution typically starts three to six months after the theatrical release in each market. Home entertainment releases are distributed in physical (DVD and Blu-ray) and electronic formats. Electronic formats may be released up to four weeks ahead of the physical release. Physical formats are generally sold to retailers, such as Wal-Mart and Target and electronic formats are sold through e-tailers, such as Apple and Amazon. Titles are also sold to physical rental services, such as Netflix. However, distribution by physical rental services may be delayed up to 28 days after the start of home entertainment distribution.

As of October 1, 2016, we had approximately 1,400 active produced and acquired titles, including 1,000 live-action titles and 400 animated titles, in the domestic home entertainment marketplace and approximately 2,200 active produced and acquired titles, including 1,600 live-action titles and 600 animated titles, in the international marketplace.

Television Market

In the television market, we license our films to cable and broadcast networks, television stations and other service providers, which may provide the content to viewers on televisions or a variety of internet-connected devices.

Video-on-Demand (VOD) — Concurrently with physical home entertainment distribution, we license titles to VOD service providers for electronic delivery to consumers for a specified rental period.

Pay Television (Pay 1) — In the U.S., there are two or three pay television windows. The first window is generally eighteen months in duration and follows the VOD window. The Company has licensed exclusive domestic pay television rights to Netflix, which operates a subscription video on demand (SVOD) service, for all films released theatrically during calendar years 2016 through 2018, with the exception of DreamWorks films. Most films released theatrically prior to calendar year 2016 have been licensed to the Starz pay television service. DreamWorks titles that are distributed by the Company are licensed to Showtime under a separate agreement.

Free Television (Free 1) — The Pay 1 window is followed by a television window that may last up to 84 months. Motion pictures are usually sold in the Free 1 window to basic cable networks.

Pay Television 2 (Pay 2) and Free Television 2 (Free 2) — In the U.S., Free 1 is generally followed by a twelve-month to nineteen-month Pay 2 window under our license arrangements with Netflix, Starz and Showtime. The Pay 2 window is followed by a Free 2 window, whereby films are licensed to basic cable networks, SVOD services and to television station groups.

Pay Television 3 (Pay 3) and Free Television 3 (Free 3) — In the U.S., Free 2 is sometimes followed by a seven-month Pay 3 window, and then by a Free 3 window. In the Free 3 window, films are licensed to basic cable networks, SVOD services and to television station groups.

International Television — The Company also licenses its films outside of the U.S. The typical windowing sequence is consistent with the domestic cycle such that titles premiere on VOD services and then on pay TV or SVOD services before airing in free TV. Windowing strategies are developed in response to local market practices and conditions, and the exact sequence and length of each window can vary country by country.

Disney Music Group

The Disney Music Group (DMG) commissions new music for the Company's motion pictures and television programs and develops, produces, markets and distributes recorded music worldwide either directly or through license agreements. DMG also licenses the songs and recording copyrights to others for printed music, records, audio-visual devices, public performances and digital distribution and produces live musical concerts. DMG includes Walt Disney Records, Hollywood Records, Disney Music Publishing and Buena Vista Concerts.

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Disney Theatrical Group

Disney Theatrical Group develops, produces and licenses live entertainment events on Broadway and around the world, including *The Lion King*, *Aladdin*, *Newsies*, *Mary Poppins* (a co-production with Cameron Mackintosh Ltd), *Beauty and the Beast*, Elton John & Tim Rice's *Aida*, *TARZAN*® and *The Little Mermaid*.

Disney Theatrical Group also licenses the Company's intellectual property to Feld Entertainment, the producer of *Disney On Ice* and *Marvel Universe Live!*.

Competition and Seasonality

The Studio Entertainment businesses compete with all forms of entertainment. A significant number of companies produce and/or distribute theatrical and television films, exploit products in the home entertainment market, provide pay television and SVOD programming services, produce music and sponsor live theater. We also compete to obtain creative and performing talents, story properties, advertiser support and broadcast rights that are essential to the success of our Studio Entertainment businesses.

The success of Studio Entertainment operations is heavily dependent upon public taste and preferences. In addition, Studio Entertainment operating results fluctuate due to the timing and performance of releases in the theatrical, home entertainment and television markets. Release dates are determined by several factors, including competition and the timing of vacation and holiday periods.

CONSUMER PRODUCTS & INTERACTIVE MEDIA

The Consumer Products & Interactive Media segment licenses the Company's trade names, characters and visual and literary properties to various manufacturers, game developers, publishers and retailers throughout the world. We also develop and publish games, primarily for mobile platforms, and books, magazines and comic books. The segment also distributes branded merchandise directly through retail, online and wholesale businesses. These activities are performed through our Merchandise Licensing, Retail, Games and Publishing businesses. In addition, the segment's operations include website management and design, primarily for other Company businesses, and the development and distribution of online video content.

The Consumer Products & Interactive Media segment generates revenue primarily from:

- licensing characters and content from our film, television and other properties to third parties for use on consumer merchandise, published materials and in multi-platform games;
- selling merchandise through our retail stores, internet shopping sites and wholesale business;
- sales of games through app distributors and online and through consumers' in-game purchases;
- wholesale sales of self-published children's books and magazines and comic books;
- charging tuition at English language learning centers in China; and
- advertising through the distribution of online video content.

Significant costs include costs of goods sold and distribution expenses, operating labor and retail occupancy costs, product development and marketing.

Merchandise Licensing

The Company's merchandise licensing operations cover a diverse range of product categories, the most significant of which are: toys, apparel, home décor and furnishings, accessories, stationery, food, health and beauty, footwear and consumer electronics. The Company licenses characters from its film, television and other properties for use on third-party products in these categories and earns royalties, which are usually based on a fixed percentage of the wholesale or retail selling price of the products. Some of the major properties licensed by the Company include: *Star Wars*, *Mickey and Minnie*, *Frozen*, *Avengers*, *Disney Princess*, *Disney Channel* characters, *Spider-Man*, *Cars*, *Finding Dory/Finding Nemo*, *Winnie the Pooh* and *Disney Classics*.

Retail

The Company markets Disney-, Marvel- and Lucasfilm-themed products through retail stores operated under the *Disney Store* name and through internet sites in North America (*DisneyStore.com* and *MarvelStore.com*), Western Europe, Japan and

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China. The stores are generally located in leading shopping malls and other retail complexes. The Company currently owns and operates 223 stores in North America, 78 stores in Europe, 48 stores in Japan and one store in China. The Company also offers retailers merchandise under wholesale arrangements.

Games

The Company licenses properties to third-party game developers. We also develop and publish games, primarily for play on internet-connected devices, and which are available to consumers to download from third-party distributors or play online.

Publishing

The Company creates, distributes, licenses and publishes children's books, comic books and graphic novel collections of comic books, magazine and learning products in print and digital formats, and storytelling apps in multiple countries and languages based on the Company's branded franchises. Disney English develops and delivers an English language learning curriculum for Chinese children using Disney content in 27 learning centers in eight cities across China.

Other Content

The Company's operations include Maker Studios, a leading network and developer of online video content distributed primarily on YouTube and other digital platforms. Revenues and costs generated by Maker Studios have been allocated primarily to the Media Networks and Studio Entertainment segments. The Company also licenses Disney properties and content to mobile phone carriers in Japan. In addition, the Company develops, publishes and distributes interactive family content through Disney.com, Disney on YouTube, Babble.com and various Disney-branded apps.

Competition and Seasonality

The Consumer Products & Interactive Media businesses compete with other licensors, retailers and publishers of character, brand and celebrity names, as well as other licensors, publishers and developers of game software, online video content, internet websites, other types of home entertainment and retailers of toys and kids merchandise. Operating results are influenced by seasonal consumer purchasing behavior, consumer preferences, levels of marketing and promotion and by the timing and performance of theatrical and game releases and cable programming broadcasts.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROTECTION

The Company's businesses throughout the world are affected by its ability to exploit and protect against infringement of its intellectual property, including trademarks, trade names, copyrights, patents and trade secrets. Important intellectual property includes rights in the content of motion pictures, television programs, electronic games, sound recordings, character likenesses, theme park attractions, books and magazines. Risks related to the protection and exploitation of intellectual property rights are set forth in Item 1A – Risk Factors.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

Our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports are available without charge on our website, www.disney.com/investors, as soon as reasonably practicable after they are filed electronically with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). We are providing the address to our internet site solely for the information of investors. We do not intend the address to be an active link or to otherwise incorporate the contents of the website into this report.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

For an enterprise as large and complex as the Company, a wide range of factors could materially affect future developments and performance. In addition to the factors affecting specific business operations identified in connection with the description of these operations and the financial results of these operations elsewhere in this report, the most significant factors affecting our operations include the following:

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Changes in U.S., global, or regional economic conditions could have an adverse effect on the profitability of some or all of our businesses.

A decline in economic activity in the U.S. and other regions of the world in which we do business can adversely affect demand for any of our businesses, thus reducing our revenue and earnings. Past declines in economic conditions reduced spending at our parks and resorts, purchase of and prices for advertising on our broadcast and cable networks and owned stations, performance of our home entertainment releases, and purchases of Company-branded consumer products, and similar impacts can be expected should such conditions recur. A decline in economic conditions could also reduce attendance at our parks and resorts, prices that MVPDs pay for our cable programming or subscription levels for our cable programming. Recent instability in non-U.S. economies has had some of these and similar impacts on some of our domestic and overseas operations. Economic conditions can also impair the ability of those with whom we do business to satisfy their obligations to us. In addition, an increase in price levels generally, or in price levels in a particular sector such as the energy sector, could result in a shift in consumer demand away from the entertainment and consumer products we offer, which could also adversely affect our revenues and, at the same time, increase our costs. Changes in exchange rates for foreign currencies may reduce international demand for our products or increase our labor or supply costs in non-U.S. markets, and recent changes have reduced the U.S. dollar value of revenue we receive and expect to receive from other markets. Economic or political conditions in a country could also reduce our ability to hedge exposure to currency fluctuations in the country or our ability to repatriate revenue from the country. Changes in public and consumer tastes and preferences for entertainment and consumer products could reduce demand for our entertainment offerings and products and adversely affect the profitability of any of our businesses. Our businesses create entertainment, travel and consumer products whose success depends substantially on consumer tastes and preferences that change in often unpredictable ways. The success of our businesses depends on our ability to consistently create and distribute filmed entertainment, broadcast and cable programming, online material, electronic games, theme park attractions, hotels and other resort facilities and travel experiences and consumer products that meet the changing preferences of the broad consumer market and respond to competition from an expanding array of choices facilitated by technological developments in the delivery of content. Many of our businesses increasingly depend on acceptance of our offerings and products by consumers outside the U.S., and their success therefore depends on our ability to successfully predict and adapt to changing consumer tastes and preferences outside as well as inside the U.S. Moreover, we must often invest substantial amounts in film production, broadcast and cable programming, electronic games, theme park attractions, cruise ships or hotels and other resort facilities before we learn the extent to which these products will earn consumer acceptance. If our entertainment offerings and products do not achieve sufficient consumer acceptance, our revenue from advertising sales (which are based in part on ratings for the programs in which advertisements air) or subscription fees for broadcast and cable programming and online services, from theatrical film receipts or home entertainment or electronic game sales, from theme park admissions, hotel room charges and merchandise, food and beverage sales, from sales of licensed consumer products or from sales of our other consumer products and services may decline or fail to grow to the extent we anticipate when making investment decisions and thereby adversely affect the profitability of one or more of our businesses. Changes in technology and in consumer consumption patterns may affect demand for our entertainment products, the revenue we can generate from these products or the cost of producing or distributing products. The media entertainment and internet businesses in which we participate increasingly depend on our ability to successfully adapt to shifting patterns of content consumption through the adoption and exploitation of new technologies. New technologies affect the demand for our products, the manner in which our products are distributed to consumers, the sources and nature of competing content offerings, the time and manner in which consumers acquire and view some of our entertainment products and the options available to advertisers for reaching their desired audiences. This trend has impacted the business model for certain traditional forms of distribution, as evidenced by the industry-wide decline in ratings for broadcast television, the reduction in demand for home entertainment sales of theatrical content, the development of alternative distribution channels for broadcast and cable programming and declines in subscriber levels across the industry, including for a number of our networks. In order to respond to these developments, we regularly consider and from time to time implement changes to our business models and there can be no assurance that we will successfully respond to these changes, that we will not experience disruption as we

respond to the changes, or that the business models we develop will be as profitable as our current business models. As a result, the income from our entertainment offerings may decline or increase at slower rates than our historical experience or our expectations when we make investments in products.

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The success of our businesses is highly dependent on the existence and maintenance of intellectual property rights in the entertainment products and services we create.

The value to us of our intellectual property rights is dependent on the scope and duration of our rights as defined by applicable laws in the U.S. and abroad and the manner in which those laws are construed. If those laws are drafted or interpreted in ways that limit the extent or duration of our rights, or if existing laws are changed, our ability to generate revenue from our intellectual property may decrease, or the cost of obtaining and maintaining rights may increase.

The unauthorized use of our intellectual property may increase the cost of protecting rights in our intellectual property or reduce our revenues. New technologies such as the convergence of computing, communication, and entertainment devices, the falling prices of devices incorporating such technologies, increased broadband internet speed and penetration and increased availability and speed of mobile data transmission have made the unauthorized digital copying and distribution of our films, television productions and other creative works easier and faster and enforcement of intellectual property rights more challenging. The unauthorized use of intellectual property in the entertainment industry generally continues to be a significant challenge for intellectual property rights holders. Inadequate laws or weak enforcement mechanisms to protect intellectual property in one country can adversely affect the results of the Company's operations worldwide, despite the Company's efforts to protect its intellectual property rights. These developments require us to devote substantial resources to protecting our intellectual property against unlicensed use and present the risk of increased losses of revenue as a result of unlicensed distribution of our content. With respect to intellectual property developed by the Company and rights acquired by the Company from others, the Company is subject to the risk of challenges to our copyright, trademark and patent rights by third parties. Successful challenges to our rights in intellectual property may result in increased costs for obtaining rights or the loss of the opportunity to earn revenue from the intellectual property that is the subject of challenged rights.

Protection of electronically stored data is costly and if our data is compromised in spite of this protection, we may incur additional costs, lost opportunities and damage to our reputation.

We maintain information necessary to conduct our business, including confidential and proprietary information as well as personal information regarding our customers and employees, in digital form. Data maintained in digital form is subject to the risk of intrusion, tampering and theft. We develop and maintain systems in an effort to prevent intrusion, tampering and theft, but the development and maintenance of these systems is costly and requires ongoing monitoring and updating as technologies change and efforts to overcome security measures become more sophisticated. Accordingly, despite our efforts, the possibility of intrusion, tampering and theft cannot be eliminated entirely, and risks associated with each of these remain. In addition, we provide confidential, proprietary and personal information to third parties when it is necessary to pursue business objectives. While we obtain assurances that these third parties will protect this information and, where we believe appropriate, monitor the protections employed by these third parties, there is a risk the confidentiality of data held by third parties may be compromised. If our data systems are compromised, our ability to conduct our business may be impaired, we may lose profitable opportunities or the value of those opportunities may be diminished and, as described above, we may lose revenue as a result of unlicensed use of our intellectual property. If personal information of our customers or employees is misappropriated, our reputation with our customers and employees may be injured resulting in loss of business or morale, and we may incur costs to remediate possible injury to our customers and employees or to pay fines or take other action with respect to judicial or regulatory actions arising out of the incident.

A variety of uncontrollable events may reduce demand for our products and services, impair our ability to provide our products and services or increase the cost of providing our products and services.

Demand for our products and services, particularly our theme parks and resorts, is highly dependent on the general environment for travel and tourism. The environment for travel and tourism, as well as demand for other entertainment products, can be significantly adversely affected in the U.S., globally or in specific regions as a result of a variety of factors beyond our control, including: adverse weather conditions arising from short-term weather patterns or long-term change, catastrophic events or natural disasters (such as excessive heat or rain, hurricanes, typhoons, floods, tsunamis and earthquakes); health concerns; international, political or military developments; and terrorist attacks. These events and others, such as fluctuations in travel and energy costs and computer virus attacks, intrusions

or other widespread computing or telecommunications failures, may also damage our ability to provide our products and services or to obtain insurance coverage with respect to these events. In addition, we derive royalties from the sales of our licensed goods and services by third parties and the management of businesses operated under brands licensed from the Company, and we are therefore dependent on the successes of those third parties for that portion of our revenue. A wide variety of factors could influence the success of those third parties and if negative factors significantly impacted a sufficient number of our licensees, the profitability of one or more of our businesses could be adversely affected. We obtain insurance against the risk of losses relating to some of these events,

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generally including physical damage to our property and resulting business interruption, certain injuries occurring on our property and some liabilities for alleged breach of legal responsibilities. When insurance is obtained it is subject to deductibles, exclusions, terms, conditions and limits of liability. The types and levels of coverage we obtain vary from time to time depending on our view of the likelihood of specific types and levels of loss in relation to the cost of obtaining coverage for such types and levels of loss.

Changes in our business strategy or restructuring of our businesses may increase our costs or otherwise affect the profitability of our businesses.

As changes in our business environment occur we may adjust our business strategies to meet these changes or we may otherwise decide to restructure our operations or particular businesses or assets. In addition, external events including changing technology, changing consumer patterns, acceptance of our theatrical offerings and changes in macroeconomic conditions may impair the value of our assets. When these changes or events occur, we may incur costs to change our business strategy and may need to write down the value of assets. We also make investments in existing or new businesses, including investments in international expansion of our business and in new business lines. In recent years, such investments have included expansion and renovation of certain of our theme park attractions and investment in Shanghai Disney Resort. Some of these investments may have short-term returns that are negative or low and the ultimate business prospects of the businesses may be uncertain. In any of these events, our costs may increase, we may have significant charges associated with the write-down of assets or returns on new investments may be lower than prior to the change in strategy or restructuring.

Turmoil in the financial markets could increase our cost of borrowing and impede access to or increase the cost of financing our operations and investments.

Past disruptions in the U.S. and global credit and equity markets made it difficult for many businesses to obtain financing on acceptable terms. These conditions tended to increase the cost of borrowing and if they recur, our cost of borrowing could increase and it may be more difficult to obtain financing for our operations or investments. In addition, our borrowing costs can be affected by short- and long-term debt ratings assigned by independent rating agencies that are based, in part, on the Company's performance as measured by credit metrics such as interest coverage and leverage ratios. A decrease in these ratings would likely increase our cost of borrowing and/or make it more difficult for us to obtain financing. Past disruptions in the global financial markets also impacted some of the financial institutions with which we do business. A similar decline in the financial stability of financial institutions could affect our ability to secure credit-worthy counterparties for our interest rate and foreign currency hedging programs, could affect our ability to settle existing contracts and could also affect the ability of our business customers to obtain financing and thereby to satisfy their obligations to us.

Increased competitive pressures may reduce our revenues or increase our costs.

We face substantial competition in each of our businesses from alternative providers of the products and services we offer and from other forms of entertainment, lodging, tourism and recreational activities. We also must compete to obtain human resources, programming and other resources we require in operating our business. For example:

Our broadcast and cable networks, stations and online offerings compete for viewers with other broadcast, cable and satellite services as well as with home entertainment products, new sources of broadband and mobile delivered content and internet usage.

Our broadcast and cable networks and stations compete for the sale of advertising time with other broadcast, cable and satellite services, and internet and mobile delivered content, as well as with newspapers, magazines, billboards and radio stations.

Our cable networks compete for carriage of their programming with other programming providers.

Our studio operations, broadcast and cable networks compete to obtain creative and performing talent, sports and other programming, story properties, advertiser support and market share with other studio operations, broadcast and cable networks and new sources of broadband delivered content.

Our theme parks and resorts compete for guests with all other forms of entertainment, lodging, tourism and recreation activities.

Our studio operations compete for customers with all other forms of entertainment.

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Our Consumer Products & Interactive Media segment competes with other licensors, publishers and retailers of character, brand and celebrity names.

• Our interactive media operations compete with other licensors and publishers of console, online and mobile games and other types of home entertainment.

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Competition in each of these areas may increase as a result of technological developments and changes in market structure, including consolidation of suppliers of resources and distribution channels. Increased competition may divert consumers from our creative or other products, or to other products or other forms of entertainment, which could reduce our revenue or increase our marketing costs. Such competition may also reduce, or limit growth in, prices for our products and services, including advertising rates and subscription fees at our media networks, parks and resorts admissions and room rates, and prices for consumer products from which we derive license revenues. Competition for the acquisition of resources can increase the cost of producing our products and services. Sustained increases in costs of pension and postretirement medical and other employee health and welfare benefits may reduce our profitability.

With approximately 195,000 employees, our profitability is substantially affected by costs of pension benefits and current and postretirement medical benefits. We may experience significant increases in these costs as a result of macro-economic factors, which are beyond our control, including increases in the cost of health care. In addition, changes in investment returns and discount rates used to calculate pension expense and related assets and liabilities can be volatile and may have an unfavorable impact on our costs in some years. These macroeconomic factors as well as a decline in the fair value of pension and postretirement medical plan assets may put upward pressure on the cost of providing pension and postretirement medical benefits and may increase future funding requirements. Although we have actively sought to control increases in these costs, there can be no assurance that we will succeed in limiting cost increases, and continued upward pressure could reduce the profitability of our businesses.

Our results may be adversely affected if long-term programming or carriage contracts are not renewed on sufficiently favorable terms.

We enter into long-term contracts for both the acquisition and the distribution of media programming and products, including contracts for the acquisition of programming rights for sporting events and other programs, and contracts for the distribution of our programming to content distributors. As these contracts expire, we must renew or renegotiate the contracts, and if we are unable to renew them on acceptable terms, we may lose programming rights or distribution rights. Even if these contracts are renewed, the cost of obtaining programming rights may increase (or increase at faster rates than our historical experience) or programming distributors, facing pressures resulting from increased subscription fees and alternative distribution challenges, may demand terms (including pricing and the breadth of distribution) that reduce our revenue from distribution of programs (or increase revenue at slower rates than our historical experience). Moreover, our ability to renew these contracts on favorable terms may be affected by recent consolidation in the market for program distribution. With respect to the acquisition of programming rights, particularly sports programming rights, the impact of these long-term contracts on our results over the term of the contracts depends on a number of factors, including the strength of advertising markets, subscription levels and rates for programming, effectiveness of marketing efforts and the size of viewer audiences. There can be no assurance that revenues from programming based on these rights will exceed the cost of the rights plus the other costs of producing and distributing the programming.

Changes in regulations applicable to our businesses may impair the profitability of our businesses.

Our broadcast networks and television stations are highly regulated, and each of our other businesses is subject to a variety of U.S. and overseas regulations. These regulations include:

• U.S. FCC regulation of our television and radio networks, our national programming networks, and our owned television stations. See Item 1 — Business — Media Networks, Federal Regulation.

• Federal, state and foreign privacy and data protection laws and regulations.

• Regulation of the safety of consumer products and theme park operations.

• Environmental protection regulations.

• Imposition by foreign countries of trade restrictions, restrictions on the manner in which content is currently licensed and distributed, ownership restrictions, currency exchange controls or motion picture or television content requirements or quotas.

• Domestic and international wage laws, tax laws or currency controls.

Changes in any of these regulations or regulatory activities in any of these areas may require us to spend additional amounts to comply with the regulations, or may restrict our ability to offer products and services in ways that are

profitable.

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Our operations outside the United States may be adversely affected by the operation of laws in those jurisdictions. Our operations in non-U.S. jurisdictions are in many cases subject to the laws of the jurisdictions in which they operate rather than U.S. law. Laws in some jurisdictions differ in significant respects from those in the U.S. These differences can affect our ability to react to changes in our business, and our rights or ability to enforce rights may be different than would be expected under U.S. law. Moreover, enforcement of laws in some overseas jurisdictions can be inconsistent and unpredictable, which can affect both our ability to enforce our rights and to undertake activities that we believe are beneficial to our business. In addition, the business and political climate in some jurisdictions may encourage corruption, which could reduce our ability to compete successfully in those jurisdictions while remaining in compliance with local laws or United States anti-corruption laws applicable to our businesses. As a result, our ability to generate revenue and our expenses in non-U.S. jurisdictions may differ from what would be expected if U.S. law governed these operations.

Labor disputes may disrupt our operations and adversely affect the profitability of any of our businesses.

A significant number of employees in various of our businesses are covered by collective bargaining agreements, including employees of our theme parks and resorts as well as writers, directors, actors, production personnel and others employed in our media networks and studio operations. In addition, the employees of licensees who manufacture and retailers who sell our consumer products, and employees of providers of programming content (such as sports leagues) may be covered by labor agreements with their employers. In general, a labor dispute involving our employees or the employees of our licensees or retailers who sell our consumer products or providers of programming content may disrupt our operations and reduce our revenues, and resolution of disputes may increase our costs.

The seasonality of certain of our businesses could exacerbate negative impacts on our operations.

Each of our businesses is normally subject to seasonal variations, as follows:

Revenues in our Media Networks segment are subject to seasonal advertising patterns and changes in viewership levels. In general, advertising revenues are somewhat higher during the fall and somewhat lower during the summer months. Affiliate fees are typically collected ratably throughout the year.

Revenues in our Parks and Resorts segment fluctuate with changes in theme park attendance and resort occupancy resulting from the seasonal nature of vacation travel and leisure activities. Peak attendance and resort occupancy generally occur during the summer months when school vacations occur and during early-winter and spring-holiday periods.

Revenues in our Studio Entertainment segment fluctuate due to the timing and performance of releases in the theatrical, home entertainment and television markets. Release dates are determined by several factors, including competition and the timing of vacation and holiday periods.

Revenues in our Consumer Products & Interactive Media segments are influenced by seasonal consumer purchasing behavior, which generally results in higher revenues during the Company's first fiscal quarter, and by the timing and performance of theatrical and game releases and cable programming broadcasts.

Accordingly, if a short-term negative impact on our business occurs during a time of high seasonal demand (such as hurricane damage to our parks during the summer travel season), the effect could have a disproportionate effect on the results of that business for the year.

ITEM 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

The Company has received no written comments regarding its periodic or current reports from the staff of the SEC that were issued 180 days or more preceding the end of its 2016 fiscal year and that remain unresolved.

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ITEM 2. Properties

The Walt Disney World Resort, Disneyland Resort and other properties of the Company and its subsidiaries are described in Item 1 under the caption Parks and Resorts. Film library properties are described in Item 1 under the caption Studio Entertainment. Television stations owned by the Company are described in Item 1 under the caption Media Networks. Retail store locations leased by the Company are described in Item 1 under the caption Consumer Products & Interactive Media.

The Company and its subsidiaries own and lease properties throughout the world. In addition to the properties noted above, the table below provides a brief description of other significant properties and the related business segment.

Location	Property / Approximate Size	Use	Business Segment ⁽¹⁾
Burbank, CA & surrounding cities ⁽²⁾	Land (201 acres) & Buildings (4,725,000 ft ²)	Owned Office/Production/Warehouse (includes 255,000 ft ² sublet to third-party tenants)	Corp/Studio/Media/CPIM/P&R
Burbank, CA & surrounding cities ⁽²⁾	Buildings (1,556,000 ft ²)	Leased Office/Warehouse	Corp/Studio/Media/CPIM/P&R
Los Angeles, CA	Land (22 acres) & Buildings (600,000 ft ²)	Owned Office/Production/Technical	Media/Studio
Los Angeles, CA	Buildings (519,000 ft ²)	Leased Office/Production/Technical/Theater	Media/Studio
New York, NY	Land (5 acres) & Buildings (1,418,000 ft ²)	Owned Office/Production/Technical	Media/Corp
New York, NY	Buildings (250,000 ft ²)	Leased Office/Production/Theater/Warehouse (includes 14,000 ft ² sublet to third-party tenants)	Corp/Studio/Media/CPIM
Bristol, CT	Land (117 acres) & Buildings (1,174,000 ft ²)	Owned Office/Production/Technical	Media
Bristol, CT	Buildings (512,000 ft ²)	Leased Office/Warehouse/Technical	Media
Emeryville, CA	Land (20 acres) & Buildings (430,000 ft ²)	Owned Office/Production/Technical	Studio
Emeryville, CA	Buildings (88,000 ft ²)	Leased Office/Storage	Studio

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San Francisco, CA	Buildings (741,000 ft ²)	Leased Office/Production/Technical/Theater (includes 64,000 ft ² sublet to third-party tenants)	Corp/Studio/Media/ CPIM/P&R
USA & Canada	Land and Buildings (Multiple sites and sizes)	Owned and Leased Office/ Production/Transmitter/Theaters/Warehouse	Corp/Studio/Media/ CPIM/P&R
Hammersmith, England	Building (279,500 ft ²)	Leased Office	Corp/Studio/Media/ CPIM/P&R
Europe, Asia, Australia & Latin America	Buildings (Multiple sites and sizes)	Leased Office/Warehouse/Retail	Corp/Studio/Media/ CPIM/P&R

(1) Corp – Corporate, CPIM – Consumer Products & Interactive Media, P&R – Parks and Resorts

(2) Surrounding cities include Glendale, CA, North Hollywood, CA and Sun Valley, CA

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ITEM 3. Legal Proceedings

As disclosed in Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company is engaged in certain legal matters, and the disclosure set forth in Note 14 relating to certain legal matters is incorporated herein by reference.

The Company, together with, in some instances, certain of its directors and officers, is a defendant or codefendant in various other legal actions involving copyright, breach of contract and various other claims incident to the conduct of its businesses. Management does not expect the Company to suffer any material liability by reason of these actions.

ITEM 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

Executive Officers of the Company

The executive officers of the Company are elected each year at the organizational meeting of the Board of Directors, which follows the annual meeting of the shareholders, and at other Board of Directors meetings, as appropriate. Each of the executive officers has been employed by the Company in the position or positions indicated in the list and pertinent notes below. Each of the executive officers has been employed by the Company for more than five years.

At October 1, 2016, the executive officers of the Company were as follows:

Name	Age	Title	Executive Officer Since
Robert A. Iger	65	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer ⁽¹⁾	2000
Alan N. Braverman	68	Senior Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary	2003
Kevin A. Mayer	54	Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Strategy Officer ⁽²⁾	2005
Christine M. McCarthy	61	Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer ⁽³⁾	2005
M. Jayne Parker	55	Executive Vice President and Chief Human Resources Officer	2009

⁽¹⁾ Mr. Iger was appointed Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer effective March 13, 2012. He was President and Chief Executive Officer from October 2, 2005 through that date.

⁽²⁾ Mr. Mayer was appointed Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Strategy Officer effective June 30, 2015. He was previously Executive Vice President, Corporate Strategy and Business Development of the Company from 2005 to 2015.

⁽³⁾ Ms. McCarthy was appointed Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer effective June 30, 2015.

⁽³⁾ She was previously Executive Vice President, Corporate Real Estate, Alliances and Treasurer of the Company from 2000 to 2015.

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PART II

ITEM 5. Market for the Company's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The Company's common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol "DIS". The following table shows, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales prices per share of common stock as reported in the Bloomberg Financial markets services.

	Sales Price	
	High	Low
2016		
4th Quarter	\$100.80	\$91.19
3rd Quarter	106.75	94.00
2nd Quarter	103.43	86.25
1st Quarter	120.65	102.61
2015		
4th Quarter	\$122.08	\$90.00
3rd Quarter	115.28	104.25
2nd Quarter	108.94	90.06
1st Quarter	95.31	78.54

On June 24, 2015, the Company declared a \$0.66 per share dividend (\$1.1 billion) for the first half of fiscal 2015 for shareholders of record on July 6, 2015, which was paid on July 29, 2015. On December 2, 2015, the Company declared a \$0.71 per share dividend (\$1.2 billion) for the second half of fiscal 2015 for shareholders of record on December 14, 2015, which was paid on January 11, 2016.

On June 29, 2016, the Company declared a \$0.71 per share dividend (\$1.1 billion) for the first half of fiscal 2016 for shareholders of record on July 11, 2016, which was paid on July 28, 2016. The Board of Directors has not declared a dividend related to the second half of fiscal 2016 as of the date of this report.

As of October 1, 2016, the approximate number of common shareholders of record was 890,200.

The following table provides information about Company purchases of equity securities that are registered by the Company pursuant to Section 12 of the Exchange Act during the quarter ended October 1, 2016:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased ⁽¹⁾	Weighted 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 the Plans or Programs ⁽²⁾
July 3, 2016 – July 31, 2016	4,864,650	\$ 98.59	4,840,000	293 million
August 1, 2016 – August 31, 2016	6,654,889	96.24	6,423,739	287 million
September 1, 2016 – October 1, 2016	5,336,204	93.44	5,305,000	282 million
Total	16,855,743	96.03	16,568,739	282 million

⁽¹⁾ 287,004 shares were purchased on the open market to provide shares to participants in the Walt Disney Investment Plan (WDIP). These purchases were not made pursuant to a publicly announced repurchase plan or program.

⁽²⁾ Under a share repurchase program implemented effective June 10, 1998, the Company is authorized to repurchase shares of its common stock. On January 30, 2015, the Company's Board of Directors increased the repurchase authorization to a total of 400 million shares as of that date. The repurchase program does not have an expiration date.

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(in millions, except per share data)

	2016 ⁽¹⁾	2015 ⁽²⁾	2014 ⁽³⁾	2013 ⁽⁴⁾	2012 ⁽⁵⁾
Statements of income					
Revenues	\$55,632	\$52,465	\$48,813	\$45,041	\$42,278
Net income	9,790	8,852	8,004	6,636	6,173
Net income attributable to Disney	9,391	8,382	7,501	6,136	5,682
Per common share					
Earnings attributable to Disney					
Diluted	\$5.73	\$4.90	\$4.26	\$3.38	\$3.13
Basic	5.76	4.95	4.31	3.42	3.17
Dividends ⁽⁶⁾	1.42	1.81	0.86	0.75	0.60
Balance sheets					
Total assets	\$92,033	\$88,182	\$84,141	\$81,197	\$74,863
Long-term obligations	24,189	19,142	18,573	17,293	17,841
Disney shareholders' equity	43,265	44,525	44,958	45,429	39,759
Statements of cash flows					
Cash provided (used) by:					
Operating activities	\$13,213	\$10,909	\$9,780	\$9,452	\$7,966
Investing activities	(5,758)	(4,245)	(3,345)	(4,676)	(4,759)
Financing activities	(6,991)	(5,514)	(6,710)	(4,214)	(2,985)

The fiscal 2016 results include the Company's share of a net gain recognized by A+E in connection with an acquisition of an interest in Vice (\$0.13 per diluted share) (see Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements),
⁽¹⁾ restructuring and impairment charges (\$0.07 per diluted share) and a charge in connection with the discontinuation of our Infinity console game business (\$0.05 per diluted share). These items collectively resulted in a net benefit of \$0.01 per diluted share.

The fiscal 2015 results include the write-off of a deferred tax asset as a result of the Disneyland Paris
⁽²⁾ recapitalization (\$0.23 per diluted share) (see Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements) and restructuring and impairment charges (\$0.02 per diluted share), which collectively resulted in a net adverse impact of \$0.25 per diluted share.

The fiscal 2014 results include a loss resulting from the foreign currency translation of net monetary assets
⁽³⁾ denominated in Venezuelan currency (\$0.05 per diluted share) (see Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements), restructuring and impairment charges (\$0.05 per diluted share), a gain on the sale of property (\$0.03 per diluted share) and a portion of a settlement of an affiliate contract dispute (\$0.01 per diluted share). These items collectively resulted in a net adverse impact of \$0.06 per diluted share.

During fiscal 2013, the Company completed a \$4.1 billion cash and stock acquisition of Lucasfilm Ltd. LLC. In
⁽⁴⁾ addition, results for the year include a charge related to the Celador litigation (\$0.11 per diluted share), restructuring and impairment charges (\$0.07 per diluted share), a charge related to an equity redemption by Hulu (\$0.02 per diluted share), favorable tax adjustments related to an increase in the amount of prior-year foreign earnings considered to be indefinitely reinvested outside of the United States and favorable tax adjustments related to pre-tax earnings of prior years (\$0.12 per diluted share) and gains in connection with the sale of our equity interest in ESPN STAR Sports and certain businesses (\$0.08 per diluted share). These items collectively resulted in a net adverse impact of \$0.01 per diluted share.

The fiscal 2012 results include a non-cash gain in connection with the acquisition of a controlling interest in UTV
⁽⁵⁾ (\$0.06 per diluted share), a recovery of a previously written-off receivable from Lehman Brothers (\$0.03 per diluted share), restructuring and impairment charges (\$0.03 per diluted share) and costs related to refinancing Disneyland Paris debt (rounded to \$0.00 per diluted share). These items collectively resulted in a net benefit of \$0.06 per diluted share.

In fiscal 2015, the Company began paying dividends on a semiannual basis. Accordingly, fiscal 2015 includes⁽⁶⁾ dividend payments related to fiscal 2014 and the first half of fiscal 2015 (see Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements).

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ITEM 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

(in millions, except per share data)

	2016	2015	2014	% Change Better/(Worse)	
				2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014
Revenues:					
Services	\$47,130	\$43,894	\$40,246	7 %	9 %
Products	8,502	8,571	8,567	(1)%	— %
Total revenues	55,632	52,465	48,813	6 %	7 %
Costs and expenses:					
Cost of services (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	(24,653)	(23,191)	(21,356)	(6)%	(9)%
Cost of products (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	(5,340)	(5,173)	(5,064)	(3)%	(2)%
Selling, general, administrative and other	(8,754)	(8,523)	(8,565)	(3)%	— %
Depreciation and amortization	(2,527)	(2,354)	(2,288)	(7)%	(3)%
Total costs and expenses	(41,274)	(39,241)	(37,273)	(5)%	(5)%
Restructuring and impairment charges	(156)	(53)	(140)	>(100)%	62 %
Other expense, net	—	—	(31)	nm	100 %
Interest income/(expense), net	(260)	(117)	23	>(100)%	nm
Equity in the income of investees	926	814	854	14 %	(5)%
Income before income taxes	14,868	13,868	12,246	7 %	13 %
Income taxes	(5,078)	(5,016)	(4,242)	(1)%	(18)%
Net income	9,790	8,852	8,004	11 %	11 %
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(399)	(470)	(503)	15 %	7 %
Net income attributable to The Walt Disney Company (Disney)	\$9,391	\$8,382	\$7,501	12 %	12 %
Earnings per share attributable to Disney:					
Diluted	\$5.73	\$4.90	\$4.26	17 %	15 %
Basic	\$5.76	\$4.95	\$4.31	16 %	15 %
Weighted average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding:					
Diluted	1,639	1,709	1,759		
Basic	1,629	1,694	1,740		

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Organization of Information

Management's Discussion and Analysis provides a narrative on the Company's financial performance and condition that should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements. It includes the following sections:

- Consolidated Results and Non-Segment Items
- Business Segment Results — 2016 vs. 2015
- Business Segment Results — 2015 vs. 2014
- Corporate and Unallocated Shared Expenses
- Pension and Postretirement Medical Benefit Costs
- Liquidity and Capital Resources
- Contractual Obligations, Commitments and Off Balance Sheet Arrangements
- Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates
- Forward-Looking Statements

CONSOLIDATED RESULTS AND NON-SEGMENT ITEMS

2016 vs. 2015

Revenues for fiscal 2016 increased 6%, or \$3.2 billion, to \$55.6 billion; net income attributable to Disney increased 12%, or \$1.0 billion, to \$9.4 billion; and diluted earnings per share attributable to Disney (EPS) for the year increased 17%, or \$0.83 to \$5.73. The EPS increase in fiscal 2016 was due to segment operating income growth driven by Studio Entertainment, Parks and Resorts and Consumer Products & Interactive Media, a decrease in weighted average shares outstanding as a result of our share repurchase program, a decrease in our effective income tax rate, which reflected a deferred tax asset write-off in the prior year, and the benefit of the Vice Gain (See Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements). These increases were partially offset by higher net interest expense, the Infinity Charge (see Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements) and higher restructuring and impairment charges in the current year. Segment operating results benefited from growth in services, partially offset by the impact of foreign currency translation due to the movement of the U.S. dollar against major currencies including the impact of our hedging program (FX Impact).

Fiscal 2016 included fifty-two weeks of operations, while fiscal 2015 results included the benefit from a fifty-third week of operations (Fiscal Period Impact) due to the timing of our fiscal period end. The estimated EPS impact of the additional week of operations in the prior year was approximately \$0.13 and the majority of the impact was at our cable networks business, followed by our parks and resorts and, to a lesser extent, consumer products businesses.

Revenues

Service revenues for fiscal 2016 increased 7%, or \$3.2 billion, to \$47.1 billion, due to higher theatrical distribution revenues. The increase in service revenue was also driven by higher merchandise and game licensing revenue, average guest spending and attendance growth at our domestic parks and resorts, higher affiliate fees, growth in TV/subscription video on demand (SVOD), revenues from the opening of Shanghai Disney Resort, growth in digital distribution of film content and higher advertising revenue. These increases were partially offset by lower attendance at Disneyland Paris. Service revenue growth reflected an approximate 1 percentage point decrease due to an unfavorable FX Impact.

Product revenues for fiscal 2016 decreased 1%, or \$69 million, to \$8.5 billion, due to the discontinuation of the Infinity business and lower retail store volumes, partially offset by higher average guest spending at our domestic parks and resorts, higher net effective pricing at home entertainment and revenues from the opening of Shanghai Disney Resort. Lower product revenue reflected an approximate 1 percentage point decline due to an unfavorable FX Impact.

Costs and expenses

Cost of services for fiscal 2016 increased 6%, or \$1.5 billion, to \$24.7 billion, due to higher film cost amortization and distribution expense, increased media programming and production costs, the impact of the opening of Shanghai Disney Resort and cost inflation and higher infrastructure and labor costs at our domestic parks and resorts. These increases were partially offset by efficiency initiatives at our domestic parks and resorts. Cost of services reflected an approximate 1 percentage point benefit due to a favorable FX Impact.

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Cost of products for fiscal 2016 increased 3%, or \$167 million, to \$5.3 billion, due to the Infinity Charge, higher guest spending and cost inflation at our domestic parks and resorts and higher film cost amortization due to home entertainment revenue growth, partially offset by lower costs from the discontinuation of the Infinity business.

Selling, general, administrative and other costs for the fiscal year increased 3%, or \$231 million, to \$8.8 billion, driven by increased marketing costs at our Studio Entertainment segment, partially offset by lower marketing spend at our Media Networks segment. Selling, general, administrative and other costs reflected an approximate 1 percentage point benefit due to a favorable FX Impact.

Depreciation and amortization costs increased 7%, or \$173 million, to \$2.5 billion due to the opening of Shanghai Disney Resort and depreciation of new attractions at our domestic parks and resorts.

Restructuring and Impairment Charges

The Company recorded \$156 million and \$53 million of restructuring and impairment charges in fiscal years 2016 and 2015, respectively. Charges in fiscal 2016 were due to asset impairments and severance and contract termination costs. Charges in fiscal 2015 were primarily due to a contract termination and severance costs.

Interest Income/(Expense), net

Interest income/(expense), net is as follows:

(in millions)	2016	2015	% Change Better/(Worse)	
Interest expense	\$(354)	\$(265)	(34))%
Interest and investment income	94	148	(36))%
Interest income/(expense), net	\$(260)	\$(117)	>(100))%

The increase in interest expense was due to higher average debt balances and an increase in our effective interest rate, partially offset by higher capitalized interest.

The decrease in interest and investment income was due to lower gains on sales of publicly traded investments.

Equity in the Income of Investees

Equity in the income of investees increased 14% or \$112 million, to \$0.9 billion due to the \$332 million Vice Gain (See Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements). The benefit of the Vice Gain was partially offset by a higher loss at Hulu and lower operating results at A+E. The increased equity loss at Hulu was due to higher programming, marketing and labor costs, partially offset by growth in subscription and advertising revenues. The decrease at A+E was due to lower advertising revenue and the impact of the conversion of the H2 channel to Viceland.

Effective Income Tax Rate

	2016	2015	Change Better/(Worse)	
Effective income tax rate	34.2%	36.2%	2.0	ppt

The decrease in the effective income tax rate was primarily due to a write-off of a \$399 million deferred income tax asset in the prior year as a result of the increase in the Company's ownership of Euro Disney S.C.A. in connection with the Disneyland Paris recapitalization (Disneyland Paris Tax Asset Write-off) (See Notes 6 and 9 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion). This decrease was partially offset by an increase in foreign losses for which we are not recognizing a tax benefit.

Noncontrolling Interests

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests for the year decreased \$71 million to \$399 million due to higher pre-opening expenses at Shanghai Disney Resort and a decrease related to Disneyland Paris, partially offset by higher results at ESPN. The decrease related to Disneyland Paris was driven by lower results, partially offset by the impact of an increase in the Company's ownership interest.

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Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests is determined on income after royalties and management fees, financing costs and income taxes.

2015 vs. 2014

Revenues for fiscal 2015 increased 7%, or \$3.7 billion, to \$52.5 billion; net income attributable to Disney increased 12%, or \$881 million, to \$8.4 billion; and EPS for the year increased 15%, or \$0.64 to \$4.90. The EPS increase in fiscal 2015 reflected growth at all our operating segments and a decrease in the weighted average shares outstanding as a result of our share repurchase program, partially offset by the Disneyland Paris Tax Asset Write-off and lower investment gains. Results for fiscal 2015 also include the benefit of a favorable Fiscal Period Impact.

Revenues

Service revenues for fiscal 2015 increased 9%, or \$3.7 billion, to \$43.9 billion, primarily due to higher affiliate fees, volume growth and higher average guest spending at our domestic parks and resorts, higher SVOD sales of our television and film properties, an increase in merchandise licensing and advertising revenue growth. Service revenue growth reflected an approximate 2 percentage point decrease due to an unfavorable FX Impact.

Product revenues for fiscal 2015 were comparable to fiscal 2014 as higher food, beverage and merchandise volumes and average guest spending at our domestic parks and resorts and increased revenues at our retail business were offset by lower worldwide home entertainment and console game volumes. Product revenue growth reflected an approximate 2 percentage point decrease due to an unfavorable FX Impact.

Costs and expenses

Cost of services for fiscal 2015 increased 9%, or \$1.8 billion, to \$23.2 billion primarily due to higher sports programming costs and inflation and operations support cost growth at our domestic parks and resorts. Cost of services reflected an approximate 1 percentage point benefit due to a favorable FX Impact.

Cost of products for fiscal 2015 increased 2%, or \$109 million, to \$5.2 billion, driven by volume growth at domestic parks and resorts and our retail business and inflation at our domestic parks and resorts. These increases were partially offset by lower home entertainment and console game unit sales. Cost of products reflected an approximate 2 percentage point benefit due to a favorable FX Impact.

Selling, general, administrative and other costs in fiscal 2015 were comparable to fiscal 2014 as higher labor costs driven by the ABC Television Network, ESPN and Corporate and higher information technology costs at domestic parks and resorts were offset by lower marketing costs and a favorable FX Impact. The decrease in marketing costs was due to lower spending for theatrical and home entertainment marketing, partially offset by increases at ABC, ESPN and our merchandise licensing business.

Depreciation and amortization costs increased 3%, or \$66 million, to \$2.4 billion, driven by new theme park attractions and, to a lesser extent, new broadcast facilities and equipment. Depreciation and amortization costs reflected an approximate 2 percentage point benefit due to a favorable FX Impact.

Restructuring and Impairment Charges

The Company recorded \$53 million and \$140 million of restructuring and impairment charges in fiscal years 2015 and 2014, respectively. Charges in fiscal 2015 were primarily due to a contract termination and severance. Charges in fiscal 2014 were primarily due to severance costs across various of our segments and radio FCC license impairments, which were determined in connection with a plan to sell Radio Disney stations.

Other Expense, net

Other expense, net is as follows (see Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements):

(in millions)	2015	2014
Venezuelan foreign currency translation loss	\$ —	—\$(143)
Gain on sale of property and other	—	112
Other expense, net	\$ —	—\$(31)

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Interest Income/(Expense), net

Interest income/(expense), net is as follows:

(in millions)	2015	2014	% Change Better/(Worse)	
Interest expense	\$(265)	\$(294)	10	%
Interest and investment income	148	317	(53))%
Interest income/(expense), net	\$(117)	\$23	nm	

The decrease in interest expense was due to higher capitalized interest driven by the continued development of the Shanghai Disney Resort and lower average debt balances, partially offset by an unfavorable Fiscal Period Impact and higher effective interest rates.

The decrease in interest and investment income was due to lower gains on sales of investments and income on late payments recognized in fiscal 2014 in connection with the settlement of an affiliate contract dispute.

Equity in the Income of Investees

Equity in the income of investees decreased 5%, or \$40 million, to \$0.8 billion primarily due to a decrease at Hulu, partially offset by an increase at A+E.

Effective Income Tax Rate

	2015	2014	Change Better/(Worse)
Effective income tax rate	36.2%	34.6%	(1.6) ppt

The increase in the effective income tax rate was primarily due to the Disneyland Paris Tax Asset Write-off. This increase was partially offset by a benefit from an increase in earnings from foreign operations indefinitely reinvested outside the United States, which are subject to tax rates lower than the federal statutory income tax rate.

Noncontrolling Interests

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests for fiscal 2015 decreased \$33 million to \$470 million due to lower operating results at Hong Kong Disneyland Resort and higher pre-opening expenses at Shanghai Disney Resort, partially offset by an increase related to Disneyland Paris. The increase related to Disneyland Paris was driven by higher net income, partially offset by the impact of the Company's change in ownership interest.

Certain Items Impacting Comparability

Results for fiscal 2016 were impacted by the following:

- The \$332 million Vice Gain
- Restructuring and impairment charges totaling \$156 million
- The \$129 million Infinity Charge

Results for fiscal 2015 were impacted by the following:

- The \$399 million Disneyland Paris Tax Asset Write-off

• Restructuring and impairment charges totaling \$53 million

Results for fiscal 2014 were impacted by the following:

• A Venezuelan foreign currency translation loss of \$143 million

• Restructuring and impairment charges totaling \$140 million

• A \$77 million gain on the sale of a property

• Income of \$29 million representing a portion of a settlement of an affiliate contract dispute

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A summary of the impact of these items on EPS is as follows:

(in millions, except per share data)	Pre-Tax Income/(Loss)	Tax Benefit/(Expense) ⁽¹⁾	After-Tax Income/(Loss)	EPS Favorable/(Adverse) ⁽²⁾
Year Ended October 1, 2016:				
Vice Gain	\$ 332	\$ (122)	\$ 210	\$ 0.13
Restructuring and impairment charges	(156)	43	(113)	(0.07)
Infinity Charge ⁽³⁾	(129)	47	(82)	(0.05)
Total	\$ 47	\$ (32)	\$ 15	\$ 0.01
Year Ended October 3, 2015:				
Disneyland Paris Tax Asset Write-off	\$ —	\$ (399)	\$ (399)	\$ (0.23)
Restructuring and impairment charges	(53)	20	(33)	(0.02)
Total	\$ (53)	\$ (379)	\$ (432)	\$ (0.25)
Year Ended September 27, 2014:				
Venezuela foreign currency translation loss ⁽⁴⁾	\$ (143)	\$ 53	\$ (90)	\$ (0.05)
Restructuring and impairment charges	(140)	48	(92)	(0.05)
Gain on sale of property	77	(28)	49	0.03
Settlement income and other	35	(13)	22	0.01
Total	\$ (171)	\$ 60	\$ (111)	\$ (0.06)

(1) Tax benefit/expense adjustments are determined using the tax rate applicable to the individual item affecting comparability.

(2) EPS is net of noncontrolling interest share, where applicable. Total may not equal the sum of the column due to rounding.

(3) Recorded in "Cost of products" in the Consolidated Statements of Income. See Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(4) Recorded in "Other expense, net" in the Consolidated Statements of Income. See Note 4 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

BUSINESS SEGMENT RESULTS — 2016 vs. 2015

Below is a discussion of the major revenue and expense categories for our business segments. Costs and expenses for each segment consist of operating expenses, selling, general, administrative and other costs and depreciation and amortization. Selling, general, administrative and other costs include third-party and internal marketing expenses. Our Media Networks segment generates revenue from affiliate fees, ad sales and other revenues, which include the sale and distribution of television programming. Significant operating expenses include amortization of programming, production, participations and residuals costs, technical support costs, operating labor and distribution costs. Our Parks and Resorts segment generates revenue from the sale of admissions to theme parks, the sale of food, beverage and merchandise, charges for room nights at hotels, sales of cruise vacation packages and sales and rentals of vacation club properties. Revenues are also generated from sponsorships and co-branding opportunities, real estate rent and sales, and royalties from Tokyo Disney Resort. Significant operating expenses include operating labor, infrastructure costs, costs of sales and other operating expenses. Infrastructure costs include information systems expense, repairs and maintenance, utilities and fuel, property taxes, insurance and transportation and other operating expenses include costs for such items as supplies, commissions and entertainment offerings. Our Studio Entertainment segment generates revenue from the distribution of films in the theatrical, home entertainment and television and SVOD markets (TV/SVOD), ticket sales for live stage plays, music distribution and licensing of our intellectual property for use in live entertainment events. Significant operating expenses include amortization of production, participations and residuals costs, distribution expenses and costs of sales.

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Our Consumer Products & Interactive Media segment generates revenue from licensing characters from our film, television and other properties to third parties for use on consumer merchandise, published materials and in multi-platform games and from operating retail stores and internet shopping sites. We also generate revenue from the sales of games through app distributors and online, from consumers' in-game purchases, wholesale sales of self-published children's books and magazines and comic books, and from operating English language learning centers. Significant operating expenses include costs of goods sold and distribution expenses, operating labor and retail occupancy costs, product development and marketing.

The following is a summary of segment revenue and operating income:

(in millions)	2016	2015	2014	% Change	
				Better/(Worse)	
				2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014
Revenues:					
Media Networks	\$23,689	\$23,264	\$21,152	2 %	10 %
Parks and Resorts	16,974	16,162	15,099	5 %	7 %
Studio Entertainment	9,441	7,366	7,278	28 %	1 %
Consumer Products & Interactive Media	5,528	5,673	5,284	(3) %	7 %
	\$55,632	\$52,465	\$48,813	6 %	7 %
Segment operating income:					
Media Networks	\$7,755	\$7,793	\$7,321	— %	6 %
Parks and Resorts	3,298	3,031	2,663	9 %	14 %
Studio Entertainment	2,703	1,973	1,549	37 %	27 %
Consumer Products & Interactive Media	1,965	1,884	1,472	4 %	28 %
	\$15,721	\$14,681	\$13,005	7 %	13 %

The Company evaluates the performance of its operating segments based on segment operating income, and management uses aggregate segment operating income as a measure of the overall performance of the operating businesses. Aggregate segment operating income is not a financial measure defined by GAAP, should be reviewed in conjunction with the relevant GAAP financial measure and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures reported by other companies. The Company believes that information about aggregate segment operating income assists investors by allowing them to evaluate changes in the operating results of the Company's portfolio of businesses separate from factors other than business operations that affect net income. The following table reconciles segment operating income to income before income taxes.

(in millions)	2016	2015	2014	% Change	
				Better/(Worse)	
				2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014
Segment operating income	\$15,721	\$14,681	\$13,005	7 %	13 %
Corporate and unallocated shared expenses	(640)	(643)	(611)	— %	(5) %
Restructuring and impairment charges	(156)	(53)	(140)	>(100)%	62 %
Other expense, net	—	—	(31)	nm	100 %
Interest income/(expense), net	(260)	(117)	23	>(100)%	nm
Vice Gain ⁽¹⁾	332	—	—	nm	nm
Infinity Charge ⁽²⁾	(129)	—	—	nm	nm
Income before income taxes	\$14,868	\$13,868	\$12,246	7 %	13 %

⁽¹⁾ See Note 3 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the Vice Gain.

⁽²⁾ See Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a discussion of the Infinity Charge.

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Media Networks

Operating results for the Media Networks segment are as follows:

(in millions)	Year Ended		% Change	
	October 1, 2016	October 3, 2015	Better / (Worse)	
Revenues				
Affiliate fees	\$12,259	\$12,029	2	%
Advertising	8,509	8,361	2	%
TV/SVOD distribution and other	2,921	2,874	2	%
Total revenues	23,689	23,264	2	%
Operating expenses	(13,571)	(13,150)	(3)	%
Selling, general, administrative and other	(2,705)	(2,869)	6	%
Depreciation and amortization	(255)	(266)	4	%
Equity in the income of investees	597	814	(27)	%
Operating Income	\$7,755	\$7,793	—	%

Revenues

The increase in affiliate fees reflected an increase of 7% from higher contractual rates, partially offset by decreases of 2% from subscribers, 2% from an unfavorable Fiscal Period Impact and 1% from an unfavorable FX Impact.

The increase in advertising revenues was due to increases of \$117 million at Cable Networks, from \$4,334 million to \$4,451 million, and \$31 million at Broadcasting, from \$4,027 million to \$4,058 million. The increase at Cable Networks was due to a 3% increase from higher rates and a 1% increase from higher impressions, partially offset by a decrease of 1% from an unfavorable Fiscal Period Impact. The increase in impressions was due to an increase in units sold, partially offset by lower ratings. Growth at Broadcasting was due to increases of 6% from higher network rates and 1% from the addition of the Emmy Awards show, which were largely offset by decreases of 5% from lower impressions and 2% from an unfavorable Fiscal Period Impact. The decrease in impressions was due to lower network ratings, partially offset by higher digital impressions and an increase in network units sold. Impressions is a measure of the number of people an advertisement has reached.

TV/SVOD distribution and other revenue increased \$47 million from \$2,874 million to \$2,921 million due to an increase in program sales, partially offset by an unfavorable FX Impact. The increase in program sales was due to higher sales of ABC programs, partially offset by lower sales of cable programs.

Costs and Expenses

Operating expenses include programming and production costs, which increased \$386 million from \$11,977 million to \$12,363 million. At Broadcasting, programming and production costs increased \$306 million due to a higher average amortization rate, the impact of higher program sales, as well as an increase in cost write-downs for network programming. These increases were partially offset by a favorable Fiscal Period Impact. At Cable Networks, programming and production costs increased \$80 million due to rate increases and contract renewals for sports programming, partially offset by the absence of rights costs for NASCAR and British Open, a favorable Fiscal Period Impact and a favorable FX Impact.

Selling, general, administrative and other costs decreased \$164 million from \$2,869 million to \$2,705 million due to a favorable FX Impact and lower marketing and labor costs.

Equity in the Income of Investees

Income from equity investees decreased \$217 million from \$814 million to \$597 million due to a higher loss at Hulu and lower operating results at A+E. The increased equity loss at Hulu was due to higher programming, marketing and labor costs, partially offset by growth in subscription and advertising revenues. The decrease at A+E was due to lower advertising revenue and the impact of the conversion of the H2 channel to Viceland.

Segment Operating Income

Segment operating income decreased \$38 million, to \$7,755 million due to lower income from equity investees and an unfavorable FX Impact, partially offset by increases at ESPN and the ABC TV Network.

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The following table provides supplemental revenue and operating income detail for the Media Networks segment:

(in millions)	Year Ended		% Change	
	October 1, 2016	October 3, 2015	Better / (Worse)	
Revenues				
Cable Networks	\$16,632	\$16,581	—	%
Broadcasting	7,057	6,683	6	%
	\$23,689	\$23,264	2	%
Segment operating income				
Cable Networks	\$6,748	\$6,787	(1)	%
Broadcasting	1,007	1,006	—	%
	\$7,755	\$7,793	—	%

Starting in fiscal 2017, the Company will report Media Networks results with equity in the income of investees separate from Cable Networks and Broadcasting. The following table shows segment operating income on this basis:

(in millions)	Year Ended		% Change	
	October 1, 2016	October 3, 2015	Better / (Worse)	
Segment operating income				
Cable Networks	\$5,965	\$5,891	1	%
Broadcasting	1,193	1,088	10	%
Equity in the income of investees	597	814	(27)	%
	\$7,755	\$7,793	—	%

Restructuring and impairment charges

The Company recorded charges of \$87 million, \$62 million and \$78 million related to Media Networks for fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, that were reported in “Restructuring and impairment charges” in the Consolidated Statements of Income. The charges in fiscal 2016 were due to an investment impairment and contract termination and severance costs. The charges in fiscal 2015 were due to a contract termination and severance costs. The charges in fiscal 2014 were due to radio FCC license and investment impairments and severance costs.

Parks and Resorts

Operating results for the Parks and Resorts segment are as follows:

(in millions)	Year Ended		% Change	
	October 1, 2016	October 3, 2015	Better / (Worse)	
Revenues				
Domestic	\$14,242	\$13,611	5	%
International	2,732	2,551	7	%
Total revenues	16,974	16,162	5	%
Operating expenses	(10,039)	(9,730)	(3)	%
Selling, general, administrative and other	(1,913)	(1,884)	(2)	%
Depreciation and amortization	(1,721)	(1,517)	(13)	%
Equity in the loss of investees	(3)	—	nm	
Operating Income	\$3,298	\$3,031	9	%

Revenues

Parks and Resorts revenues increased 5%, or \$812 million, to \$17.0 billion due to increases of \$631 million at our domestic operations and \$181 million at our international operations.

Revenue growth of 5% at our domestic operations reflected an increase of 5% from higher average guest spending, partially offset by a decrease of 1% from lower volumes. The increase in average guest spending was due to higher

average

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ticket prices for admissions to our theme parks and for sailings at our cruise line, increased food, beverage and merchandise spending and higher average hotel room rates. Lower volumes reflected an unfavorable Fiscal Period Impact as well as lower unit sales at Disney Vacation Club, partially offset by an increase in volumes from higher attendance and occupied room nights on a comparable fiscal period basis. The decrease at Disney Vacation Club was due to sales in the prior year of units at The Villas at Disney's Grand Floridian Resort & Spa, which sold out in the prior year, and lower sales at Aulani, partially offset by higher sales at Disney's Polynesian Villas & Bungalows in the current year.

Revenues from our international operations reflected increases of 6% from higher volumes and 4% from other revenue, partially offset by a decrease of 4% from an unfavorable FX Impact. Higher volumes were due to the opening of Shanghai Disney Resort, partially offset by lower attendance at Disneyland Paris and Hong Kong Disneyland Resort. The increase from other revenue was driven by Shanghai Disney Resort, including revenues for periods prior to its grand opening.

The following table presents supplemental attendance, per capita theme park guest spending and hotel statistics:

	Domestic		International ⁽²⁾		Total	
	Fiscal Year 2016	Fiscal Year 2015	Fiscal Year 2016	Fiscal Year 2015	Fiscal Year 2016	Fiscal Year 2015
Parks						
Increase/ (decrease)						
Attendance	(1)	% 7	% 5	% —	% 1	% 5
Per Capita Guest Spending	7	% 4	% 5	% 5	% 7	% 4
Hotels ⁽¹⁾						
Occupancy	89	% 87	% 78	% 79	% 87	% 86
Available Room Nights (in thousands)	10,382	10,644	2,600	2,473	12,982	13,117
Per Room Guest Spending	\$305	\$295	\$285	\$295	\$302	\$295

(1) Per room guest spending consists of the average daily hotel room rate as well as guest spending on food, beverage and merchandise at the hotels. Hotel statistics include rentals of Disney Vacation Club units.

Per capita guest spending growth rate is stated on a constant currency basis. Per room guest spending is stated at the (2)fiscal 2015 average foreign exchange rate. The euro to U.S. dollar weighted average foreign currency exchange rate was \$1.11 and \$1.15 for fiscal years 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Costs and Expenses

Operating expenses include operating labor, which increased \$129 million from \$4,580 million to \$4,709 million, infrastructure costs, which increased \$53 million from \$1,881 million to \$1,934 million and cost of sales, which increased \$31 million from \$1,505 million to \$1,536 million. The increase in operating labor was driven by the opening of Shanghai Disney Resort, inflation and higher operations support costs, partially offset by the benefit of efficiency initiatives and lower pension and postretirement medical costs. The increase in infrastructure costs was primarily due to the opening of Shanghai Disney Resort. The increase in cost of sales was driven by higher spending on food, beverage and merchandise. Other operating expenses, which include costs for items such as supplies, commissions and entertainment, increased driven by the opening of Shanghai Disney Resort, inflation and higher volumes. Operating expenses reflected a 2% decrease as a result of the Fiscal Period Impact, which had similar impacts on operating labor, cost of sales and infrastructure costs.

Selling, general, administrative and other costs increased \$29 million from \$1,884 million to \$1,913 million due to higher marketing spend for Shanghai Disney Resort, partially offset by lower domestic marketing spending.

The increase in depreciation and amortization was primarily due to the impact of Shanghai Disney Resort and depreciation associated with new attractions at our domestic parks and resorts.

Segment Operating Income

Segment operating income increased 9%, or \$267 million, to \$3.3 billion due to growth at our domestic operations, partially offset by a decrease at our international operations.

Restructuring and Impairment Charges

The Company recorded \$17 million of severance costs related to Parks and Resorts for fiscal year 2016 that were reported in “Restructuring and impairment charges” in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

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Studio Entertainment

Operating results for the Studio Entertainment segment are as follows:

(in millions)	Year Ended		% Change	
	October 1, 2016	October 3, 2015	Better / (Worse)	
Revenues				
Theatrical distribution	\$3,672	\$2,321	58	%
Home entertainment	2,108	1,799	17	%
TV/SVOD distribution and other	3,661	3,246	13	%
Total revenues	9,441	7,366	28	%
Operating expenses	(3,991)	(3,050)	(31)	%
Selling, general, administrative and other	(2,622)	(2,204)	(19)	%
Depreciation and amortization	(125)	(139)	10	%
Operating Income	\$2,703	\$1,973	37	%

Revenues

The increase in theatrical distribution revenue was primarily due to the performance of Star Wars: The Force Awakens. Other significant titles in the current year included Captain America: Civil War, Finding Dory, Zootopia and The Jungle Book, whereas the prior year included Avengers: Age of Ultron, Inside Out, Big Hero 6 and Cinderella.

The increase in home entertainment revenue was due to increases of 14% from higher unit sales and 7% from higher average net effective pricing, partially offset by a decrease of 4% from an unfavorable FX Impact. The higher unit sales and net effective pricing were due to the strong performance of Star Wars: The Force Awakens. Other significant titles included Inside Out, Zootopia, Captain America: Civil War, The Good Dinosaur and Ant-Man in the current year compared to Guardians of the Galaxy, Big Hero 6, Frozen, Maleficent and Avengers: Age of Ultron in the prior year. The current year also reflected higher revenues from Star Wars Classic titles. Net effective pricing is the wholesale selling price adjusted for discounts, sales incentives and returns.

The increase in TV/SVOD distribution and other revenue was due to increases of 9% from TV/SVOD distribution and 7% from higher revenue share with the Consumer Products & Interactive Media segment, partially offset by a decrease of 3% from an unfavorable FX Impact. The increase in TV/SVOD distribution revenue was due to international growth, a sale of Star Wars Classic titles in the current year and two Pixar VOD availabilities in the current year compared to none in the prior year. Higher revenue share with the Consumer Products & Interactive Media segment was due to the success of merchandise based on Star Wars: The Force Awakens in the current year, partially offset by lower sales of Frozen merchandise.

Costs and Expenses

Operating expenses include an increase of \$833 million in film cost amortization, from \$1,790 million to \$2,623 million due to the impact of higher revenues and a higher average film cost amortization rate in the current year.

Operating expenses also include cost of goods sold and distribution costs, which increased \$108 million, from \$1,260 million to \$1,368 million due to higher theatrical distribution costs and an increase in home entertainment unit sales, partially offset by a favorable FX Impact. Higher theatrical distribution costs were primarily due to the release of Star Wars: The Force Awakens in the current year whereas the prior year had no comparable title.

Selling, general, administrative and other costs increased \$418 million from \$2,204 million to \$2,622 million primarily due to theatrical marketing expense for Star Wars: The Force Awakens as well as two Pixar titles and two DreamWorks titles in the current year compared to one Pixar title and no DreamWorks titles in the prior year. This was partially offset by higher theatrical marketing expense for two Marvel titles in the prior year compared to one Marvel title in the current year.

Segment Operating Income

Segment operating income increased 37%, or \$730 million to \$2,703 million due to growth from theatrical and home entertainment results, an increase in TV/SVOD distribution and higher revenue share with the Consumer Products &

Interactive Media segment.

Restructuring and impairment charges and Other expense, net

The Company recorded \$38 million of asset impairments related to Studio Entertainment for fiscal year 2016 that were reported in “Restructuring and impairment charges” in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

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Consumer Products & Interactive Media

Operating results for the Consumer Products & Interactive Media segment are as follows:

(in millions)	Year Ended		% Change Better / (Worse)
	October 1, 2016	October 3, 2015	
Revenues			
Licensing, publishing and games	\$3,819	\$3,850	(1)%
Retail and other	1,709	1,823	(6)%
Total revenues	5,528	5,673	(3)%
Operating expenses	(2,263)	(2,434)	7 %
Selling, general, administrative and other	(1,125)	(1,172)	4 %
Depreciation and amortization	(175)	(183)	4 %
Operating Income	\$1,965	\$1,884	4 %

Revenues

The decrease in licensing, publishing and games revenue was due to a 5% decrease from our games business, partially offset by a 4% increase from our merchandise licensing business. Lower games revenues were due to the discontinuation of the Infinity business, lower performance of our Frozen Free Fall mobile game and an unfavorable FX Impact, partially offset by revenues from Star Wars Battlefront, which was released by a licensee in the current year. Higher merchandise licensing revenues were primarily due to the performance of merchandise based on Star Wars and Finding Dory/Nemo, partially offset by higher revenue share with the Studio Entertainment segment, a decrease in revenues from Frozen merchandise and an unfavorable FX Impact.

The decrease in retail and other revenue was primarily due to a decrease of 4% from our retail business due to lower comparable store sales in Europe and North America, an unfavorable Fiscal Period Impact and an unfavorable FX Impact, partially offset by the benefit of new stores in North America.

Costs and Expenses

Operating expenses included a \$107 million decrease in cost of goods sold and distribution costs, from \$1,447 million to \$1,340 million, a \$5 million decrease in labor and occupancy costs, from \$544 million to \$539 million, and a \$49 million decrease in product development expense, from \$367 million to \$318 million. The decrease in cost of goods sold and distribution costs was due to the discontinuation of Infinity, lower Frozen Free Fall co-developer fees and a favorable Fiscal Period Impact, partially offset by higher average per unit costs at our retail business in North America and Europe and higher game inventory reserves. The decrease in product development expense was due to the discontinuation of Infinity.

Selling, general, administrative and other costs decreased \$47 million from \$1,172 million to \$1,125 million due to the discontinuation of Infinity, partially offset by higher marketing costs at our merchandise licensing business.

Segment Operating Income

Segment operating income increased 4% to \$2.0 billion due to higher results at our merchandise licensing and games businesses, partially offset by a decrease at our retail business.

Restructuring and impairment charges

The Company recorded charges of \$143 million, credits of \$4 million and charges of \$44 million for fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Charges in fiscal 2016 included the Infinity Charge of \$129 million, which was reported in "Cost of Products" in the Consolidated Statement of Income. The remaining charges of \$14 million in fiscal year 2016 and the charges in fiscal 2014 were primarily due to severance costs and were reported in "Restructuring and impairment charges" in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

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BUSINESS SEGMENT RESULTS – 2015 vs. 2014

Media Networks

Operating results for the Media Networks segment are as follows:

(in millions)	Year Ended		% Change	
	October 3, 2015	September 27, 2014	Better / (Worse)	
Revenues				
Affiliate fees	\$12,029	\$10,632	13	%
Advertising	8,361	8,031	4	%
TV/SVOD distribution and other	2,874	2,489	15	%
Total revenues	23,264	21,152	10	%
Operating expenses	(13,150)	(11,794)	(11)	%
Selling, general, administrative and other	(2,869)	(2,643)	(9)	%
Depreciation and amortization	(266)	(250)	(6)	%
Equity in the income of investees	814	856	(5)	%
Operating Income	\$7,793	\$7,321	6	%

Revenues

The 13% increase in affiliate fee revenue was due to an increase of 8% from higher contractual rates, 3% from an increase in subscribers, 2% from the benefit of a favorable Fiscal Period Impact and 1% from new contractual provisions. These increases were partially offset by a decrease of 2% due to an unfavorable FX Impact. The increase in subscribers was due to the launch of the SEC Network in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2014, partially offset by a decline in subscribers at certain of our cable networks.

The 4% increase in advertising revenues was due to an increase of \$206 million at Cable Networks, from \$4,128 million to \$4,334 million, and an increase of \$124 million at Broadcasting, from \$3,903 million to \$4,027 million. The increase at Cable Networks was due to a 3% increase from rates and 1% from the benefit of a favorable Fiscal Period Impact. Impressions were relatively flat as a decrease in ratings was offset by an increase in units sold. The increase at Broadcasting was due to a 2% increase from network rates and a 2% increase from a favorable Fiscal Period Impact. Impressions is a measure of the number of people an advertisement has reached.

TV/SVOD distribution and other revenue increased \$385 million from \$2,489 million to \$2,874 million due to higher SVOD sales in fiscal 2015.

Costs and Expenses

Operating expenses include programming and production costs, which increased \$1,367 million from \$10,610 million to \$11,977 million. At Cable Networks, programming and production costs increased \$1,056 million primarily due to higher rights costs for NFL programming (including a wild card playoff game) and college football, and the addition of the SEC Network, partially offset by the end of the NASCAR contract in the first quarter of fiscal 2015. At Broadcasting, programming and production costs increased \$311 million primarily due to higher program sales and an unfavorable Fiscal Period Impact.

Selling, general, administrative and other costs increased \$226 million from \$2,643 million to \$2,869 million driven by higher labor and marketing costs.

Equity in the Income of Investees

Income from equity investees decreased \$42 million from \$856 million to \$814 million primarily due to a decrease at Hulu driven by higher programming and marketing costs, partially offset by an increase at A+E. The increase at A+E was due to lower programming and marketing costs, partially offset by a decrease in advertising revenue.

Segment Operating Income

Segment operating income increased 6%, or \$472 million, to \$7,793 million due to increases at the Disney Channels, ESPN, the owned television stations and the ABC Television Network.

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The following table provides supplemental revenue and operating income detail for the Media Networks segment:

(in millions)	Year Ended		% Change	
	October 3, 2015	September 27, 2014	Better / (Worse)	
Revenues				
Cable Networks	\$16,581	\$ 15,110	10	%
Broadcasting	6,683	6,042	11	%
	\$23,264	\$ 21,152	10	%
Segment operating income				
Cable Networks	\$6,787	\$ 6,467	5	%
Broadcasting	1,006	854	18	%
	\$7,793	\$ 7,321	6	%

Other expense, net

The Company recorded a \$100 million loss related to Media Networks in fiscal 2014 resulting from the foreign currency translation of net monetary assets denominated in Venezuelan currency, which was reported in "Other expense, net" in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Parks and Resorts

Operating results for the Parks and Resorts segment are as follows:

(in millions)	Year Ended		% Change	
	October 3, 2015	September 27, 2014	Better / (Worse)	
Revenues				
Domestic	\$13,611	\$ 12,329	10	%
International	2,551	2,770	(8)	%
Total revenues	16,162	15,099	7	%
Operating expenses	(9,730)	(9,106)	(7)	%
Selling, general, administrative and other	(1,884)	(1,856)	(2)	%
Depreciation and amortization	(1,517)	(1,472)	(3)	%
Equity in the loss of investees	—	(2)	100	%
Operating Income	\$3,031	\$ 2,663	14	%

Revenues

Parks and Resorts revenues increased 7%, or \$1.1 billion, to \$16.2 billion due to an increase of \$1.3 billion at our domestic operations, partially offset by a decrease of \$219 million at our international operations.

Revenue growth of 10% at our domestic operations reflected increases of 5% from higher volumes and 5% from higher average guest spending. Higher volumes were due to attendance growth and higher occupied room nights. Increased guest spending was primarily due to higher average ticket prices for admissions at our theme parks and for sailings at our cruise line, increased food, beverage and merchandise spending and higher average hotel room rates. Revenues also benefited from a favorable Fiscal Period Impact.

Revenues at our international operations reflected an 11% decrease from foreign currency translation, partially offset by a 4% increase from higher average guest spending. Guest spending growth was due to higher food, beverage and merchandise spending, an increase in average ticket prices and higher average hotel room rates. Volumes at our international operations were essentially flat, as higher attendance and occupied room nights at Disneyland Paris were offset by lower attendance and occupied room nights at Hong Kong Disneyland Resort.

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The following table presents supplemental attendance, per capita theme park guest spending and hotel statistics:

	Domestic		International ⁽²⁾		Total	
	Fiscal	Fiscal	Fiscal	Fiscal	Fiscal	Fiscal
	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year	Year
	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014
Parks						
Increase/ (decrease)						
Attendance	7	% 3	% —	% (3)	% 5	% 1
Per Capita Guest Spending	4	% 7	% 5	% 7	% 4	% 7
Hotels ⁽¹⁾						
Occupancy	87	% 83	% 79	% 78	% 86	% 82
Available Room Nights (in thousands)	10,644	10,470	2,473	2,466	13,117	12,936
Per Room Guest Spending	\$295	\$280	\$335	\$328	\$302	\$289

(1) Per room guest spending consists of the average daily hotel room rate as well as guest spending on food, beverage and merchandise at the hotels. Hotel statistics include rentals of Disney Vacation Club units.

Per capita guest spending growth rate is stated on a constant currency basis. Per room guest spending is stated at (2) the fiscal 2014 average foreign currency exchange rate. The euro to U.S. dollar weighted average foreign currency exchange rate was \$1.15 and \$1.36 for fiscal years 2015 and 2014, respectively.

Costs and Expenses

Operating expenses include operating labor, which increased \$347 million from \$4,233 million to \$4,580 million, cost of sales, which increased \$80 million from \$1,425 million to \$1,505 million, and infrastructure costs, which increased \$27 million from \$1,854 million to \$1,881 million. The increase in operating labor was due to inflation, higher employee benefit costs and increased labor hours. The increase in employee benefit costs included higher pension and postretirement medical costs. The increase in labor hours was driven by higher volumes and new guest offerings, such as the 60th Anniversary Celebration at Disneyland Resort. Higher cost of sales was due to volume growth and inflation. Infrastructure cost increases were driven by higher information technology expense and operations support costs, partially offset by costs incurred in fiscal 2014 in connection with the launch of MyMagic+. Other operating expenses, which include costs for such items as supplies, commissions and entertainment offerings, increased primarily due to inflation, higher operations support costs and pre-opening costs for Shanghai Disney Resort. Operating expenses reflected a 2% decrease from a favorable FX Impact, partially offset by a 2% increase as a result of an unfavorable Fiscal Period Impact, both of which had similar impacts on operating labor, cost of sales and infrastructure costs.

Selling, general, administrative and other costs increased \$28 million from \$1,856 million to \$1,884 million primarily due to information technology initiatives, partially offset by a favorable FX Impact.

The increase in depreciation and amortization was driven by new attractions, partially offset by a favorable FX Impact.

Segment Operating Income

Segment operating income increased 14%, or \$368 million, to \$3.0 billion due to growth at our domestic operations, partially offset by a decrease at our international operations.

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Studio Entertainment

Operating results for the Studio Entertainment segment are as follows:

(in millions)	Year Ended		% Change Better / (Worse)
	October 3, 2015	September 27, 2014	
Revenues			
Theatrical distribution	\$2,321	\$ 2,431	(5)%
Home entertainment	1,799	2,094	(14)%
TV/SVOD distribution and other	3,246	2,753	18 %
Total revenues	7,366	7,278	1 %
Operating expenses	(3,050)	(3,137)	3 %
Selling, general, administrative and other	(2,204)	(2,456)	10 %
Depreciation and amortization	(139)	(136)	(2)%
Operating Income	\$1,973	\$ 1,549	27 %

Revenues

The 5% decrease in theatrical distribution revenue was due to an unfavorable FX Impact and the impact of having no DreamWorks titles in fiscal 2015 compared to four in fiscal 2014. These decreases were partially offset by the performance of Inside Out and Big Hero 6 in fiscal 2015 compared to Frozen and Planes: Fire and Rescue in fiscal 2014, as well as one additional Disney live-action release in fiscal 2015. Significant Disney live-action releases in fiscal 2015 included Cinderella and Into the Woods, whereas fiscal 2014 included Maleficent. The performance of Avengers: Age of Ultron and Ant-Man in fiscal 2015 was comparable to the fiscal 2014 performance of Guardians of the Galaxy, Captain America: The Winter Soldier and Thor: The Dark World.

The 14% decrease in home entertainment revenue was due to decreases of 9% from lower unit sales and 4% from lower average net effective pricing, both of which reflected the strong performance of Frozen in fiscal 2014. Net effective pricing is the wholesale selling price adjusted for discounts, sales incentives and returns.

The 18% increase in TV/SVOD distribution and other revenue was due to increases of 9% from higher revenue share with the Consumer Products & Interactive Media segment due to the success of merchandise based on Frozen and 7% from TV/SVOD distribution. TV/SVOD distribution revenue growth was primarily due to worldwide pay television, which included the benefit of more titles available domestically and sales of Star Wars titles internationally, along with growth from international SVOD sales.

Costs and Expenses

Operating expenses include a decrease of \$12 million in film cost amortization, from \$1,802 million to \$1,790 million, primarily due to decreased film cost impairments, partially offset by the impact of higher revenues and a higher average film cost amortization rate for theatrical releases in fiscal 2015 due to the success of Frozen in fiscal 2014.

Operating expenses also include cost of goods sold and distribution costs, which decreased \$75 million, from \$1,335 million to \$1,260 million due to lower home entertainment per unit costs and unit sales.

Selling, general, administrative and other costs decreased \$252 million from \$2,456 million to \$2,204 million due to lower theatrical and home entertainment marketing expense. Lower theatrical marketing expense was primarily due to four DreamWorks titles in release in fiscal 2014 compared to none in fiscal 2015 and a favorable FX Impact. The decrease in home entertainment marketing expense was driven by spending on Monsters University in fiscal 2014 compared to no Pixar title in fiscal 2015.

Segment Operating Income

Segment operating income increased \$424 million to \$2.0 billion due to higher revenue share with the Consumer Products & Interactive Media segment, increases in TV/SVOD and theatrical distribution and lower film cost impairments, partially offset by a decrease in home entertainment.

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Consumer Products & Interactive Media

Operating results for the Consumer Products & Interactive Media segment are as follows:

(in millions)	Year Ended		% Change	
	October 3, 2015	September 27, 2014	Better / (Worse)	
Revenues				
Licensing, publishing and games	\$3,850	\$ 3,594	7	%
Retail and other	1,823	1,690	8	%
Total revenues	5,673	5,284	7	%
Operating expenses	(2,434)	(2,383)	(2)	%
Selling, general, administrative and other	(1,172)	(1,238)	5	%
Depreciation and amortization	(183)	(191)	4	%
Operating Income	\$1,884	\$ 1,472	28	%

Revenues

The 7% increase in licensing, publishing and games revenues was due to a 9% increase from our merchandise licensing business, partially offset by a 2% decrease from our games business. Higher merchandise licensing revenues were primarily due to the performance of merchandise based on Frozen, Avengers and Star Wars, partially offset by an unfavorable FX Impact. The decrease in games revenue was due to lower sales of catalog titles, Avengers Alliance and Infinity and a decrease in Club Penguin subscribers. These decreases were partially offset by the success of Tsum Tsum and Star Wars Commander in fiscal 2015.

The 8% increase in retail and other revenue was driven by a 9% increase from our retail business due to comparable store and online sales growth, growth in our wholesale distribution business and a favorable Fiscal Period Impact, partially offset by an unfavorable FX Impact.

Costs and Expenses

Operating expenses include an increase of \$52 million in cost of goods sold and distribution costs, from \$1,395 million to \$1,447 million, a \$3 million increase in labor and occupancy costs, from \$541 million to \$544 million, and a \$16 million decrease in product development expense, from \$383 million to \$367 million. The increase in cost of goods sold and distribution costs was due to higher sales at our retail business and higher per unit costs and cost mix of Infinity products, partially offset by lower sales of catalog titles, a favorable FX Impact and lower third-party royalty expense at our merchandise licensing business. The higher per unit costs for Infinity included the impact of inventory obsolescence charges. Product development expense decreased due to fewer titles in development.

Selling, general, administrative and other costs decreased \$66 million from \$1,238 million to \$1,172 million driven by lower marketing costs and a favorable FX Impact. The decrease in marketing costs was primarily due to a decrease at our mobile phone business in Japan and fewer game titles in release, partially offset by an increase at our merchandise licensing business.

Segment Operating Income

Segment operating income increased 28% to \$1,884 million due to an increase at our merchandise licensing business and, to a lesser extent, at our games and retail businesses.

Other expense, net

The Company recorded a \$16 million loss related to Consumer Products & Interactive Media in fiscal 2014 resulting from the foreign currency translation of net monetary assets denominated in Venezuelan currency, which was reported in "Other expense, net" in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

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Corporate and unallocated shared expenses are as follows:

(in millions)	2016	2015	2014	% Change	
				2016 vs. 2015	2015 vs. 2014
Corporate and unallocated shared expenses	\$(640)	\$(643)	\$(611)	-%	(5)%

Corporate and unallocated shared expenses in fiscal 2015 increased \$32 million from fiscal 2014 due to higher labor costs.

PENSION AND POSTRETIREMENT MEDICAL BENEFIT COSTS

Pension and postretirement medical benefit plan costs affect results in all of our segments, with approximately 40% of these costs being borne by the Parks and Resorts segment. The Company recognized pension and postretirement medical benefit plan expenses of \$319 million, \$457 million and \$309 million for fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The decrease in fiscal 2016 was primarily due to a change in our approach to measuring service and interest costs (see Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of plan assumptions). This change does not affect the measurement of our plan obligations nor the funded status of our plans.

In fiscal 2017, we expect pension and postretirement medical costs to increase by \$68 million to \$387 million due to the impact of a lower assumed discount rate, partially offset by higher estimated investment income, which is driven by higher plan assets in fiscal 2017.

In fiscal 2016, the underfunded status of our plans increased from \$4.0 billion to \$5.2 billion and the unrecognized expense increased from \$3.9 billion (\$2.5 billion after tax) to \$5.8 billion (\$3.6 billion after tax) due to a lower assumed discount rate. If discount rates do not increase and/or our future investment returns do not exceed our long-term expected returns, a significant portion of the unrecognized expense will be recognized as a net actuarial loss in our income statement over approximately the next 9 years. See Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further details of the impacts of our pension and postretirement medical plans on our financial statements.

During fiscal 2016, the Company contributed \$900 million to its pension and postretirement medical plans. In the first quarter of fiscal 2017, we contributed \$1.3 billion and do not expect to make any additional material contributions for the remainder of fiscal 2017. However, final minimum funding requirements for fiscal 2017 will be determined based on our January 1, 2017 funding actuarial valuation, which will be available in late fiscal 2017. See "Item 1A – Risk Factors" for the impact of factors affecting pension and postretirement medical costs.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The change in cash and cash equivalents is as follows:

(in millions)	2016	2015	2014
Cash provided by operations	\$13,213	\$10,909	\$9,780
Cash used in investing activities	(5,758)	(4,245)	(3,345)
Cash used in financing activities	(6,991)	(5,514)	(6,710)
Impact of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(123)	(302)	(235)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	\$341	\$848	\$(510)

Operating Activities

Cash provided by operating activities for fiscal 2016 increased 21% or \$2.3 billion to \$13.2 billion compared to fiscal 2015. The increase in operating cash flow was due to higher operating cash receipts at Studio Entertainment, Media Networks and Parks and Resorts driven by revenue growth. These increases were partially offset by higher operating cash disbursements at Studio Entertainment and an increase in pension and postretirement medical plan contributions. Cash provided by operating activities for fiscal 2015 increased 12% or \$1.1 billion to \$10.9 billion compared to fiscal 2014 driven by higher operating cash flow at our Media Networks and Studio Entertainment segments, partially offset by an

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increase in income taxes paid. Higher operating cash flow at Media Networks was due to increased operating receipts driven by affiliate fee growth, partially offset by higher disbursements for operating expenses and sports programming costs. The increase in payments for sports programming costs was primarily due to college football, partially offset by the impact of a change in payment terms for certain sports rights in fiscal 2014. Studio Entertainment cash flow benefited from lower operating cash disbursements driven by lower theatrical and home entertainment marketing expense.

Depreciation expense is as follows:

(in millions)	2016	2015	2014
Media Networks			
Cable Networks	\$ 147	\$ 150	\$ 145
Broadcasting	90	95	93
Total Media Networks	237	245	238
Parks and Resorts			
Domestic	1,273	1,169	1,117
International	445	345	353
Total Parks and Resorts	1,718	1,514	1,470
Studio Entertainment	51	55	48
Consumer Products & Interactive Media	63	69	69
Corporate	251	249	239
Total depreciation expense	\$2,320	\$2,132	\$2,064

Amortization of intangible assets is as follows:

(in millions)	2016	2015	2014
Media Networks	\$ 18	\$ 21	\$ 12
Parks and Resorts	3	3	2
Studio Entertainment	74	84	88
Consumer Products & Interactive Media	112	114	122
Corporate	—	—	—
Total amortization of intangible assets	\$207	\$222	\$224

Film and Television Costs

The Company's Studio Entertainment and Media Networks segments incur costs to acquire and produce feature film and television programming. Film and television production costs include all internally produced content such as live-action and animated feature films, animated direct-to-video programming, television series, television specials, theatrical stage plays or other similar product. Programming costs include film or television product licensed for a specific period from third parties for airing on the Company's broadcast, cable networks and television stations. Programming assets are generally recorded when the programming becomes available to us with a corresponding increase in programming liabilities. Accordingly, we analyze our programming assets net of the related liability.

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The Company's film and television production and programming activity for fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

(in millions)	2016	2015	2014
Beginning balances:			
Production and programming assets	\$7,353	\$6,386	\$5,417
Programming liabilities	(989)	(875)	(928)
	6,364	5,511	4,489
Spending:			
Television program licenses and rights	6,585	6,335	6,241
Film and television production	4,632	4,701	4,221
	11,217	11,036	10,462
Amortization:			
Television program licenses and rights	(6,678)	(6,482)	(5,678)
Film and television production	(4,438)	(3,632)	(3,820)
	(11,116)	(10,114)	(9,498)
Change in film and television production and programming costs	101	922	964
Other non-cash activity	19	(69)	58
Ending balances:			
Production and programming assets	7,547	7,353	6,386
Programming liabilities	(1,063)	(989)	(875)
	\$6,484	\$6,364	\$5,511

Investing Activities

Investing activities consist principally of investments in parks, resorts and other property and acquisition and divestiture activity. The Company's investments in parks, resorts and other property for fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014 are as follows:

(in millions)	2016	2015	2014
Media Networks			
Cable Networks	\$86	\$127	\$172
Broadcasting	80	71	88
Parks and Resorts			
Domestic	2,180	1,457	1,184
International	2,035	2,147	1,504
Studio Entertainment	86	107	63
Consumer Products & Interactive Media	53	87	48
Corporate	253	269	252
	\$4,773	\$4,265	\$3,311

Capital expenditures for the Parks and Resorts segment are principally for theme park and resort expansion, new attractions, cruise ships, capital improvements and systems infrastructure. The increase at our domestic parks and resorts in fiscal 2016 compared to fiscal 2015 was due to spending on new attractions at Walt Disney World Resort and Disneyland Resort, while the increase in fiscal 2015 compared to fiscal 2014 was driven by spending on new attractions at Walt Disney World Resort. The decrease in capital expenditures at our international parks and resorts in fiscal 2016 compared to fiscal 2015 was due to lower spending at Shanghai Disney Resort, which opened in June 2016, partially offset by higher spending at Hong Kong Disneyland Resort, while the increase in fiscal 2015 compared to fiscal 2014 was due to higher spending for the Shanghai Disney Resort.

Capital expenditures at Media Networks primarily reflect investments in facilities and equipment for expanding and upgrading broadcast centers, production facilities and television station facilities.

Capital expenditures at Corporate primarily reflect investments in corporate facilities, information technology infrastructure and equipment.

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The Company currently expects its fiscal 2017 capital expenditures will be approximately \$0.5 billion higher than fiscal 2016 capital expenditures of \$4.8 billion due to increased investments at our domestic parks and resorts partially offset by decreased investments at our international parks and resorts.

Other Investing Activities

During fiscal 2016, acquisitions totaled \$850 million due to the acquisition of a 15% interest in BAMTech and an 11% interest in Vice. In addition, the Company made \$109 million of contributions to joint ventures and investment purchases and paid \$74 million in premiums for foreign currency option contracts in connection with our commitment to acquire two new cruise ships.

During fiscal 2015, contributions to joint ventures totaled \$151 million and proceeds from the sale of investments and dispositions totaled \$166 million.

During fiscal 2014, acquisitions totaled \$402 million due to the acquisition of Maker Studios, and proceeds from the sales of investments and dispositions of assets totaled \$395 million.

Financing Activities

Cash used in financing activities was \$7.0 billion in fiscal 2016 compared to \$5.5 billion in fiscal 2015. The net use of cash in the current year was due to \$7.5 billion of common stock repurchases and \$2.3 billion in dividends, partially offset by net borrowings of \$2.9 billion.

Cash used in financing activities of \$7.0 billion was \$1.5 billion more than the cash used in fiscal 2015. The increase in cash used in financing activities was driven by:

Increases due to:

• Higher common stock repurchases of \$1.4 billion (\$7.5 billion in the fiscal 2016 compared to \$6.1 billion in fiscal 2015)

• Lower contributions from non-controlling interest holders (zero in fiscal 2016 compared to \$1.0 billion in fiscal 2015)

Partially offset by decreases due to:

• Lower dividend payments of \$0.8 billion as a result of moving from an annual dividend to a semi-annual dividend. In fiscal 2015, we paid our full year fiscal year 2014 dividend and the first half of the fiscal 2015 dividend. In the current year, we paid the dividend for the second half of fiscal 2015 and the first half of fiscal 2016.

• Higher net borrowings of \$0.2 billion (\$2.9 billion in fiscal 2016 compared to \$2.7 billion in fiscal 2015)

Cash used in financing activities was \$5.5 billion in fiscal 2015 compared to \$6.7 billion in fiscal 2014. The net use of cash in fiscal 2015 was due to \$6.1 billion of common stock repurchases and \$3.1 billion in dividends, partially offset by net borrowings of \$2.7 billion and contributions from noncontrolling interest holders of \$1.0 billion.

Cash used in financing activities of \$5.5 billion in fiscal 2015 was \$1.2 billion lower than cash used in fiscal 2014.

The decrease in cash used in financing activities was driven by:

Decreases due to:

• Higher net borrowings of \$2.1 billion (\$2.7 billion in fiscal 2015 compared to \$0.6 billion in fiscal 2014)

• Higher contributions from non-controlling interest holders (\$1.0 billion in fiscal 2015 compared to \$0.6 billion in fiscal 2014)

Partially offset by an increase in dividend payments of \$1.6 billion as a result of moving from an annual dividend to a semi-annual dividend and an increase in the per share dividend related to fiscal 2014.

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During the year ended October 1, 2016, the Company's borrowing activity was as follows:

(in millions)	October 3, 2015	Borrowings	Payments	Other Activity	October 1, 2016
Commercial paper with original maturities less than three months, net ⁽¹⁾	\$2,330	\$ —	\$(1,559)	\$ 6	\$777
Commercial paper with original maturities greater than three months	100	4,794	(4,155)	5	744
U.S. medium-term notes	13,873	4,948	(2,000)	6	16,827
International Theme Parks borrowings ⁽²⁾	319	896	—	(128)	1,087
Foreign currency denominated debt and other obligations ⁽³⁾	714	221	(205)	5	735
Total	\$17,336	\$ 10,859	\$(7,919)	\$(106)	\$20,170

⁽¹⁾ Borrowings and reductions of borrowings are reported net.

The other activity is primarily the conversion of Hong Kong Disneyland Resort debt into equity and the impact of

⁽²⁾ changes in foreign currency exchange rates. See Note 6 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for further discussion of this transaction.

⁽³⁾ The other activity is primarily market value adjustments for debt with qualifying hedges.

See Note 8 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding the Company's bank facilities. The Company may use commercial paper borrowings up to the amount of its unused bank facilities, in conjunction with term debt issuance and operating cash flow, to retire or refinance other borrowings before or as they come due.

See Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a summary of the Company's dividends and share repurchases in fiscal 2016, 2015 and 2014.

We believe that the Company's financial condition is strong and that its cash balances, other liquid assets, operating cash flows, access to debt and equity capital markets and borrowing capacity, taken together, provide adequate resources to fund ongoing operating requirements and future capital expenditures related to the expansion of existing businesses and development of new projects. However, the Company's operating cash flow and access to the capital markets can be impacted by macroeconomic factors outside of its control. See "Item 1A – Risk Factors". In addition to macroeconomic factors, the Company's borrowing costs can be impacted by short- and long-term debt ratings assigned by independent rating agencies, which are based, in significant part, on the Company's performance as measured by certain credit metrics such as interest coverage and leverage ratios. As of October 1, 2016, Moody's Investors Service's long- and short-term debt ratings for the Company were A2 and P-1, respectively, with stable outlook; Standard & Poor's long- and short-term debt ratings for the Company were A and A-1, respectively, with stable outlook; and Fitch's long- and short-term debt ratings for the Company were A and F-1, respectively, with stable outlook. The Company's bank facilities contain only one financial covenant, relating to interest coverage, which the Company met on October 1, 2016, by a significant margin. The Company's bank facilities also specifically exclude certain entities, including the International Theme Parks, from any representations, covenants or events of default.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS, COMMITMENTS AND OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has various contractual obligations, which are recorded as liabilities in our consolidated financial statements. Other items, such as certain purchase commitments and other executory contracts are not recognized as liabilities in our consolidated financial statements but are required to be disclosed in the footnotes to the financial statements. For example, the Company is contractually committed to acquire broadcast programming and make certain minimum lease payments for the use of property under operating lease agreements.

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The following table summarizes our significant contractual obligations and commitments on an undiscounted basis at October 1, 2016 and the future periods in which such obligations are expected to be settled in cash. In addition, the table reflects the timing of principal and interest payments on outstanding borrowings based on their contractual maturities. Additional details regarding these obligations are provided in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, as referenced in the table:

(in millions)	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	4-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Borrowings (Note 8) ⁽¹⁾	\$26,985	\$ 4,176	\$5,484	\$3,781	\$ 13,544
Operating lease commitments (Note 14)	3,106	477	705	505	1,419
Capital lease obligations (Note 14)	601	35	41	30	495
Sports programming commitments (Note 14)	48,693	5,761	11,697	12,296	18,939
Broadcast programming commitments (Note 14)	2,317	358	539	434	986
Total sports and other broadcast programming commitments	51,010	6,119	12,236	12,730	19,925
Other ⁽²⁾	6,647	1,880	1,508	692	2,567
Total contractual obligations ⁽³⁾	\$88,349	\$ 12,687	\$19,974	\$17,738	\$ 37,950

Amounts exclude market value adjustments totaling \$146 million, which are recorded in the balance sheet.

⁽¹⁾ Amounts include interest payments based on contractual terms for fixed rate debt and on current interest rates for variable rate debt. In 2023, the Company has the ability to call a debt instrument prior to its scheduled maturity, which if exercised by the Company would reduce future interest payments by \$1.1 billion.

Other commitments primarily comprise contractual commitments for the construction of two new cruise ships, ⁽²⁾creative talent and employment agreements and unrecognized tax benefits. Creative talent and employment agreements include obligations to actors, producers, sports, television and radio personalities and executives.

⁽³⁾ Contractual commitments include the following:

Liabilities recorded on the balance sheet	\$20,807
Commitments not recorded on the balance sheet	67,542
	\$88,349

The Company also has obligations with respect to its pension and postretirement medical benefit plans. See Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Contingent Commitments and Contractual Guarantees

See Notes 3, 6 and 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding the Company's contingent commitments and contractual guarantees.

Legal and Tax Matters

As disclosed in Notes 9 and 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company has exposure for certain tax and legal matters.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

We believe that the application of the following accounting policies, which are important to our financial position and results of operations require significant judgments and estimates on the part of management. For a summary of our significant accounting policies, including the accounting policies discussed below, see Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Film and Television Revenues and Costs

We expense film and television production, participation and residual costs over the applicable product life cycle based upon the ratio of the current period's revenues to the estimated remaining total revenues (Ultimate Revenues) for each production. If our estimate of Ultimate Revenues decreases, amortization of film and television costs may be accelerated. Conversely, if our estimate of Ultimate Revenues increases, film and television cost amortization may be slowed. For film productions, Ultimate Revenues include revenues from all sources that will be earned within ten years from the date of the initial theatrical release.

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For television series, Ultimate Revenues include revenues that will be earned within ten years from delivery of the first episode, or if still in production, five years from delivery of the most recent episode, if later.

With respect to films intended for theatrical release, the most sensitive factor affecting our estimate of Ultimate Revenues (and therefore affecting future film cost amortization and/or impairment) is theatrical performance. Revenues derived from other markets subsequent to the theatrical release (e.g., the home entertainment or television markets) have historically been highly correlated with the theatrical performance. Theatrical performance varies primarily based upon the public interest and demand for a particular film, the popularity of competing films at the time of release and the level of marketing effort. Upon a film's release and determination of the theatrical performance, the Company's estimates of revenues from succeeding windows and markets are revised based on historical relationships and an analysis of current market trends. The most sensitive factor affecting our estimate of Ultimate Revenues for released films is the level of expected home entertainment sales. Home entertainment sales vary based on the number and quality of competing home entertainment products, as well as the manner in which retailers market and price our products.

With respect to television series or other television productions intended for broadcast, the most sensitive factors affecting estimates of Ultimate Revenues are program ratings and the strength of the advertising market. Program ratings, which are an indication of market acceptance, directly affect the Company's ability to generate advertising revenues during the airing of the program. In addition, television series with greater market acceptance are more likely to generate incremental revenues through the licensing of program rights worldwide to television distributors, SVOD services and in home entertainment formats. Alternatively, poor ratings may result in cancellation of the program, which would require an immediate write-down of any unamortized production costs. A significant decline in the advertising market would also negatively impact our estimates.

We expense the cost of television broadcast rights for acquired series, movies and other programs based on the number of times the program is expected to be aired or on a straight-line basis over the useful life, as appropriate. Amortization of those television programming assets being amortized on a number of airings basis may be accelerated if we reduce the estimated future airings and slowed if we increase the estimated future airings. The number of future airings of a particular program is impacted primarily by the program's ratings in previous airings, expected advertising rates and availability and quality of alternative programming. Accordingly, planned usage is reviewed periodically and revised if necessary. We amortize rights costs for multi-year sports programming arrangements during the applicable seasons based on the estimated relative value of each year in the arrangement. The estimated value of each year is based on our projections of revenues over the contract period, which include advertising revenue and an allocation of affiliate revenue. If the annual contractual payments related to each season approximate each season's estimated relative value, we expense the related contractual payments during the applicable season. If planned usage patterns or estimated relative values by year were to change significantly, amortization of our sports rights costs may be accelerated or slowed.

Costs of film and television productions are subject to regular recoverability assessments, which compare the estimated fair values with the unamortized costs. The net realizable values of television broadcast program licenses and rights are reviewed using a daypart methodology. A daypart is defined as an aggregation of programs broadcast during a particular time of day or programs of a similar type. The Company's dayparts are: primetime, daytime, late night, news and sports (includes broadcast and cable networks). The net realizable values of other cable programming assets are reviewed on an aggregated basis for each cable network. Individual programs are written off when there are no plans to air or sublicense the program. Estimated values are based upon assumptions about future demand and market conditions. If actual demand or market conditions are less favorable than our projections, film, television and programming cost write-downs may be required.

Revenue Recognition

The Company has revenue recognition policies for its various operating segments that are appropriate to the circumstances of each business. See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a summary of these revenue recognition policies.

We reduce home entertainment and game revenues for estimated future returns of merchandise and for customer programs and sales incentives. These estimates are based upon historical return experience, current economic trends

and projections of customer demand for and acceptance of our products. If we underestimate the level of returns or sales incentives in a particular period, we may record less revenue in later periods when returns or sales incentives exceed the estimated amount. Conversely, if we overestimate the level of returns or sales incentives for a period, we may have additional revenue in later periods when returns or sales incentives are less than estimated.

We recognize revenues from advance theme park ticket sales when the tickets are used. We recognize revenues from expiring multi-use tickets ratably over the estimated usage period. The estimated usage periods are derived from historical

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usage patterns. If actual usage is different than our estimated usage, revenues may not be recognized in the periods the related services are rendered. In addition, a change in usage patterns would impact the timing of revenue recognition.

Pension and Postretirement Medical Plan Actuarial Assumptions

The Company's pension and postretirement medical benefit obligations and related costs are calculated using a number of actuarial assumptions. Two critical assumptions, the discount rate and the expected return on plan assets, are important elements of expense and/or liability measurement, which we evaluate annually. Other assumptions include the healthcare cost trend rate and employee demographic factors such as retirement patterns, mortality, turnover and rate of compensation increase.

The discount rate enables us to state expected future cash payments for benefits as a present value on the measurement date. A lower discount rate increases the present value of benefit obligations and increases pension expense. The guideline for setting this rate is a high-quality long-term corporate bond rate. We decreased our discount rate to 3.73% at the end of fiscal 2016 from 4.47% at the end of fiscal 2015 to reflect market interest rate conditions at our fiscal 2016 year end measurement date. The Company's discount rate was determined by considering yield curves constructed of a large population of high-quality corporate bonds and reflects the matching of plans' liability cash flows to the yield curves. A one percentage point decrease in the assumed discount rate would increase total benefit expense for fiscal 2017 by approximately \$271 million and would increase the projected benefit obligation at October 1, 2016 by approximately \$2.9 billion. A one percentage point increase in the assumed discount rate would decrease total benefit expense and the projected benefit obligation by approximately \$235 million and \$2.4 billion, respectively.

To determine the expected long-term rate of return on the plan assets, we consider the current and expected asset allocation as well as historical and expected returns on each plan asset class. Our expected return on plan assets is 7.50%. A lower expected rate of return on pension plan assets will increase pension expense. A one percentage point change in the long-term asset return assumption would impact fiscal 2017 annual benefit expense by approximately \$123 million.

For fiscal 2016, we changed the approach we used to determine the service and interest cost components of pension and other postretirement benefit expense. See Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more information on our pension and postretirement medical plans.

Goodwill, Other Intangible Assets, Long-Lived Assets and Investments

The Company is required to test goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment on an annual basis and if current events or circumstances require, on an interim basis. Goodwill is allocated to various reporting units, which are generally an operating segment or one level below the operating segment. The Company compares the fair value of each reporting unit to its carrying amount to determine if there is a potential goodwill impairment. If the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value, an impairment loss is recorded to the extent that the fair value of the goodwill within the reporting unit is less than the carrying value of the goodwill.

To determine the fair value of our reporting units, we generally use a present value technique (discounted cash flows) corroborated by market multiples when available and as appropriate. We apply what we believe to be the most appropriate valuation methodology for each of our reporting units. The discounted cash flow analyses are sensitive to our estimates of future revenue growth and margins for these businesses. We include in the projected cash flows an estimate of the revenue we believe the reporting unit would receive if the intellectual property developed by the reporting unit that is being used by other reporting units was licensed to an unrelated third party at its fair market value. These amounts are not necessarily the same as those included in segment operating results. We believe our estimates of fair value are consistent with how a marketplace participant would value our reporting units.

In times of adverse economic conditions in the global economy, the Company's long-term cash flow projections are subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than usual. If we had established different reporting units or utilized different valuation methodologies or assumptions, the impairment test results could differ, and we could be required to record impairment charges.

The Company is required to compare the fair values of other indefinite-lived intangible assets to their carrying amounts. If the carrying amount of an indefinite-lived intangible asset exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss is recognized for the excess. Fair values of other indefinite-lived intangible assets are determined based on discounted

cash flows or appraised values, as appropriate.

The Company tests long-lived assets, including amortizable intangible assets, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances (triggering events) indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Once a triggering event has occurred, the impairment test employed is based on whether the intent is to hold the asset for continued use or to hold the asset for sale. The impairment test for assets held for use requires a comparison of cash flows expected to be generated over the useful life of an asset group to the carrying value of the asset group. An asset group is established by identifying the lowest

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level of cash flows generated by a group of assets that are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and could include assets used across multiple businesses or segments. If the carrying value of an asset group exceeds the estimated undiscounted future cash flows, an impairment would be measured as the difference between the fair value of the group's long-lived assets and the carrying value of the group's long-lived assets. The impairment is allocated to the long-lived assets of the group on a pro rata basis using the relative carrying amounts, but only to the extent the carrying value of each asset is above its fair value. For assets held for sale, to the extent the carrying value is greater than the asset's fair value less costs to sell, an impairment loss is recognized for the difference. Determining whether a long-lived asset is impaired requires various estimates and assumptions, including whether a triggering event has occurred, the identification of the asset groups, estimates of future cash flows and the discount rate used to determine fair values. If we had established different asset groups or utilized different valuation methodologies or assumptions, the impairment test results could differ, and we could be required to record impairment charges.

The Company has cost and equity investments. The fair value of these investments is dependent on the performance of the investee companies as well as volatility inherent in the external markets for these investments. In assessing the potential impairment of these investments, we consider these factors as well as the forecasted financial performance of the investees and market values, where available. If these forecasts are not met or market values indicate an other-than-temporary decline in value, impairment charges may be required.

The Company tested its goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets, investments and long-lived assets for impairment and recorded non-cash impairment charges of \$7 million, \$10 million and \$46 million in fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The fiscal 2014 impairment charges related to radio FCC licenses held by businesses in the Media Networks segment. The fair values of the radio FCC licenses were derived from market transactions. These impairment charges were recorded in "Restructuring and impairment charges" in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We evaluate our allowance for doubtful accounts and estimate collectability of accounts receivable based on our analysis of historical bad debt experience in conjunction with our assessment of the financial condition of individual companies with which we do business. In times of domestic or global economic turmoil, our estimates and judgments with respect to the collectability of our receivables are subject to greater uncertainty than in more stable periods. If our estimate of uncollectible accounts is too low, costs and expenses may increase in future periods, and if it is too high, costs and expenses may decrease in future periods.

Contingencies and Litigation

We are currently involved in certain legal proceedings and, as required, have accrued estimates of the probable and estimable losses for the resolution of these proceedings. These estimates are based upon an analysis of potential results, assuming a combination of litigation and settlement strategies and have been developed in consultation with outside counsel as appropriate. From time to time, we may also be involved in other contingent matters for which we have accrued estimates for a probable and estimable loss. It is possible, however, that future results of operations for any particular quarterly or annual period could be materially affected by changes in our assumptions or the effectiveness of our strategies related to legal proceedings or our assumptions regarding other contingent matters. See Note 14 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for more detailed information on litigation exposure.

Income Tax Audits

As a matter of course, the Company is regularly audited by federal, state and foreign tax authorities. From time to time, these audits result in proposed assessments. Our determinations regarding the recognition of income tax benefits are made in consultation with outside tax and legal counsel, where appropriate, and are based upon the technical merits of our tax positions in consideration of applicable tax statutes and related interpretations and precedents and upon the expected outcome of proceedings (or negotiations) with taxing and legal authorities. The tax benefits ultimately realized by the Company may differ from those recognized in our future financial statements based on a number of factors, including the Company's decision to settle rather than litigate a matter, relevant legal precedent related to similar matters and the Company's success in supporting its filing positions with taxing authorities.

New Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 18 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for information regarding new accounting pronouncements.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a safe harbor for forward-looking statements made by or on behalf of the Company. We may from time to time make written or oral statements that are “forward-looking,” including statements contained in this report and other filings with the SEC and in reports to our shareholders. Such statements may, for

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example, express expectations or projections about future actions that we may take, including restructuring or strategic initiatives, or about developments beyond our control including changes in domestic or global economic conditions. These statements are made on the basis of management's views and assumptions as of the time the statements are made and we undertake no obligation to update these statements. There can be no assurance, however, that our expectations will necessarily come to pass. Significant factors affecting these expectations are set forth under Item 1A – Risk Factors of this Report on Form 10-K.

ITEM 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

The Company is exposed to the impact of interest rate changes, foreign currency fluctuations, commodity fluctuations and changes in the market values of its investments.

Policies and Procedures

In the normal course of business, we employ established policies and procedures to manage the Company's exposure to changes in interest rates, foreign currencies and commodities using a variety of financial instruments.

Our objectives in managing exposure to interest rate changes are to limit the impact of interest rate volatility on earnings and cash flows and to lower overall borrowing costs. To achieve these objectives, we primarily use interest rate swaps to manage net exposure to interest rate changes related to the Company's portfolio of borrowings. By policy, the Company targets fixed-rate debt as a percentage of its net debt between minimum and maximum percentages.

Our objective in managing exposure to foreign currency fluctuations is to reduce volatility of earnings and cash flow in order to allow management to focus on core business issues and challenges. Accordingly, the Company enters into various contracts that change in value as foreign exchange rates change to protect the U.S. dollar equivalent value of its existing foreign currency assets, liabilities, commitments and forecasted foreign currency revenues and expenses.

The Company utilizes option strategies and forward contracts that provide for the purchase or sale of foreign currencies to hedge probable, but not firmly committed, transactions. The Company also uses forward and option contracts to hedge foreign currency assets and liabilities. The principal foreign currencies hedged are the euro, British pound, Japanese yen and Canadian dollar. Cross-currency swaps are used to effectively convert foreign currency denominated borrowings to U.S. dollar denominated borrowings. By policy, the Company maintains hedge coverage between minimum and maximum percentages of its forecasted foreign exchange exposures generally for periods not to exceed four years. The gains and losses on these contracts offset changes in the U.S. dollar equivalent value of the related exposures. The economic or political conditions in a country could reduce our ability to hedge exposure to currency fluctuations in the country or our ability to repatriate revenue from the country.

Our objectives in managing exposure to commodity fluctuations are to use commodity derivatives to reduce volatility of earnings and cash flows arising from commodity price changes. The amounts hedged using commodity swap contracts are based on forecasted levels of consumption of certain commodities, such as fuel oil and gasoline.

It is the Company's policy to enter into foreign currency and interest rate derivative transactions and other financial instruments only to the extent considered necessary to meet its objectives as stated above. The Company does not enter into these transactions or any other hedging transactions for speculative purposes.

Value at Risk (VAR)

The Company utilizes a VAR model to estimate the maximum potential one-day loss in the fair value of its interest rate, foreign exchange, commodities and market sensitive equity financial instruments. The VAR model estimates were made assuming normal market conditions and a 95% confidence level. Various modeling techniques can be used in a VAR computation. The Company's computations are based on the interrelationships between movements in various interest rates, currencies, commodities and equity prices (a variance/co-variance technique). These interrelationships were determined by observing interest rate, foreign currency, commodity and equity market changes over the preceding quarter for the calculation of VAR amounts at each fiscal quarter end. The model includes all of the Company's debt as well as all interest rate and foreign exchange derivative contracts, commodities and market sensitive equity investments. Forecasted transactions, firm commitments, and accounts receivable and payable denominated in foreign currencies, which certain of these instruments are intended to hedge, were excluded from the model.

The VAR model is a risk analysis tool and does not purport to represent actual losses in fair value that will be incurred by the Company, nor does it consider the potential effect of favorable changes in market factors.

VAR on a combined basis increased to \$113 million at October 1, 2016 from \$109 million at October 3, 2015.

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The estimated maximum potential one-day loss in fair value, calculated using the VAR model, is as follows (unaudited, in millions):

Fiscal Year 2016	Interest Rate Sensitive Financial Instruments	Currency Sensitive Financial Instruments	Equity Sensitive Financial Instruments	Commodity Sensitive Financial Instruments	Combined Portfolio
Year end fiscal 2016 VAR	\$ 74	\$ 60	\$ 3	\$ 2	\$ 113
Average VAR	\$ 69	\$ 65	\$ 1	\$ 3	\$ 99
Highest VAR	\$ 76	\$ 73	\$ 3	\$ 5	\$ 113
Lowest VAR	\$ 52	\$ 60	\$ 1	\$ 2	\$ 88
Year end fiscal 2015 VAR	\$ 65	\$ 64	\$ 2	\$ 3	\$ 109

The VAR for Disneyland Paris, Hong Kong Disneyland Resort and Shanghai Disney Resort is immaterial as of October 1, 2016 and accordingly has been excluded from the above table.

ITEM 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

See Index to Financial Statements and Supplemental Data on page 58.

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

None.

ITEM 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We have established disclosure controls and procedures to ensure that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in SEC rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and made known to the officers who certify the Company's financial reports and to other members of senior management and the Board of Directors as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Based on their evaluation as of October 1, 2016, the principal executive officer and principal financial officer of the Company have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) are effective.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management's report set forth on page 59 is incorporated herein by reference.

Changes in Internal Controls

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year ended October 1, 2016, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. Other Information

None.

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PART III

ITEM 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Information regarding Section 16(a) compliance, the Audit Committee, the Company's code of ethics, background of the directors and director nominations appearing under the captions "Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance," "Committees," "Governing Documents," "Director Selection Process" and "Election of Directors" in the Company's Proxy Statement for the 2017 annual meeting of Shareholders is hereby incorporated by reference.

Information regarding executive officers is included in Part I of this Form 10-K as permitted by General Instruction G(3).

ITEM 11. Executive Compensation

Information appearing under the captions "Director Compensation," "Compensation Discussion and Analysis" and "Compensation Tables" in the 2017 Proxy Statement (other than the "Compensation Committee Report," which is deemed furnished herein by reference) is hereby incorporated by reference.

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

Information setting forth the security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management appearing under the caption "Stock Ownership" and information appearing under the caption "Equity Compensation Plans" in the 2017 Proxy Statement is hereby incorporated by reference.

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

Information regarding certain related transactions appearing under the captions "Certain Relationships and Related Person Transactions" and information regarding director independence appearing under the caption "Director Independence" in the 2017 Proxy Statement is hereby incorporated by reference.

ITEM 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

Information appearing under the captions "Auditor Fees and Services" and "Policy for Approval of Audit and Permitted Non-Audit Services" in the 2017 Proxy Statement is hereby incorporated by reference.

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PART IV

ITEM 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(1) Financial Statements and Schedules

See Index to Financial Statements and Supplemental Data on page 58.

(2) Exhibits

The documents set forth below are filed herewith or incorporated herein by reference to the location indicated.

Exhibit	Location
3.1 Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company	Filed herewith
3.2 Bylaws of the Company	Exhibit 3.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of the Company filed June 29, 2016
4.1 Five-Year Credit Agreement dated as of March 14, 2014	Exhibit 10.12 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of the Company, filed March 20, 2014
4.2 Five-Year Credit Agreement dated as of March 11, 2016	Exhibit 10.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of the Company filed March 14, 2016
4.3 364 Day Credit Agreement dated as of March 11, 2016	Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of the Company filed March 14, 2016
4.4 Senior Debt Securities Indenture, dated as of September 24, 2001, between the Company and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as Trustee	Exhibit 4.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of the Company, filed September 24, 2001
4.5 Other long-term borrowing instruments are omitted pursuant to Item 601(b)(4)(iii) of Regulation S-K. The Company undertakes to furnish copies of such instruments to the Commission upon request	
10.1 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated as of October 6, 2011, between the Company and Robert A. Iger	Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 10-K of the Company for the fiscal year ended October 1, 2011
10.2 Amendment dated July 1, 2013 to Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated as of October 6, 2011, between the Company and Robert A. Iger	Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of the Company filed July 1, 2013
10.3 Amendment dated October 2, 2014 to Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated as of October 6, 2011, between the Company and Robert A. Iger	Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of the Company filed October 3, 2014
10.4 Employment Agreement dated as of February 4, 2015 between the Company and Thomas O. Staggs	Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of the Company filed February 5, 2015
10.5 Employment Agreement, dated as of September 27, 2013 between the Company and Alan N. Braverman	Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of the Company filed October 2, 2013
10.6 Amendment dated February 4, 2015 to the Employment Agreement dated as of September 27, 2013 between the Company and Alan N. Braverman	Exhibit 10.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of the Company filed February 5, 2015
10.7 Employment Agreement dated as of July 1, 2015 between the Company and Kevin A. Mayer	Exhibit 10.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of the Company filed June 30, 2015

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|-------|---|---|
| 10.8 | Employment Agreement dated November 16, 2012 and effective as of September 1, 2012 between the Company and Jayne Parker | Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 10-K of the Company for the fiscal year ended September 29, 2012 |
| 10.9 | Employment Agreement dated as of July 1, 2015 between the Company and Christine M. McCarthy | Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of the Company filed June 30, 2015 |
| 10.10 | Voluntary Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation Plan | Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of the Company filed December 23, 2014 |
| 10.11 | Description of Directors Compensation | Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 10-Q of the Company for the quarter ended July 2, 2016 |
| 10.12 | Form of Indemnification Agreement for certain officers and directors | Annex C to the Proxy Statement for the 1987 annual meeting of DEI |

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Exhibit	Location
10.13 1995 Stock Option Plan for Non-Employee Directors	Exhibit 20 to the Form S-8 Registration Statement (No. 33-57811) of DEI, dated Feb. 23, 1995
10.14 Amended and Restated 2002 Executive Performance Plan	Annex A to the Proxy Statement for the 2013 Annual Meeting of the Registrant The portions of the tables labeled “Performance based Bonus” in the sections of the Proxy Statement for the 2016 annual meeting of the Company titled “2015 Total Direct Compensation” and “Compensation Process” and the section of the Proxy Statement titled “Performance Goals”
10.15 Management Incentive Bonus Program	Annex II to the Proxy Statement for the 2003 annual meeting of the Company
10.16 Amended and Restated 1997 Non-Employee Directors Stock and Deferred Compensation Plan	Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of the Company filed December 1, 2006
10.17 Amended and Restated The Walt Disney Company/Pixar 2004 Equity Incentive Plan	Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K of the Company filed March 16, 2012
10.18 Amended and Restated 2011 Stock Incentive Plan	Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 10-Q of the Company for the quarter ended July 2, 2011
10.19 Disney Key Employees Retirement Savings Plan	
Amendments dated April 30, 2015 to the Amended and Restated The Walt Disney Productions and Associated Companies Key Employees Deferred Compensation and Retirement Plan, Amended and Restated Benefit Equalization Plan of ABC, Inc. and Disney Key Employees Retirement Savings Plan	Exhibit 10.3 to the Form 10-Q of the Company for the quarter ended March 28, 2015
10.20	
10.21 Group Personal Excess Liability Insurance Plan	Exhibit 10(x) to the Form 10-K of the Company for the period ended September 30, 1997
10.22 Amended and Restated Severance Pay Plan	Exhibit 10.4 to the Form 10-Q of the Company for the quarter ended December 27, 2008
10.23 Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement (Time-Based Vesting)	Exhibit 10(aa) to the Form 10-K of the Company for the period ended September 30, 2004
10.24 Form of Performance-Based Stock Unit Award Agreement (Section 162(m) Vesting Requirement)	Exhibit 10.2 to the Form 10-Q of the Company for the quarter ended April 2, 2011
10.25 Form of Performance-Based Stock Unit Award Agreement (Three-Year Vesting subject to Total Shareholder Return/EPS Growth Tests/ Section 162(m) Vesting Requirement)	Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of the Company filed January 11, 2013
10.26 Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Award Agreement	Exhibit 10.4 to the Form 10-Q of the Company for the quarter ended April 2, 2011
10.27 Disney Savings and Investment Plan as Amended and Restated Effective January 1, 2010	Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 10-Q of the Company for the quarter ended July 3, 2010
10.28 First Amendment dated December 13, 2011 to the Disney Savings and Investment Plan as amended and restated effective January 1, 2010	Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 10-Q of the Company for the quarter ended December 31, 2011
10.29 Second Amendment dated December 3, 2012 to the Disney Savings and Investment Plan	Exhibit 10.2 to the Form 10-Q of the Company for the quarter ended December 29, 2012
10.30 Third Amendment dated December 18, 2014 to the Disney Savings and Investment Plan	Exhibit 10.4 to the Form 10-Q of the Company for the quarter ended March 28, 2015
10.31	

Fourth Amendment dated April 30, 2015 to the Disney
Savings and Investment Plan

Exhibit 10.5 to the Form 10-Q of the Company for
the quarter ended March 28, 2015

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Exhibit	Location
12.1 Ratio of earnings to fixed charges	Filed herewith
21 Subsidiaries of the Company	Filed herewith
23 Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP	Filed herewith
31(a) Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer of the Company in accordance with Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed herewith
31(b) Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer of the Company in accordance with Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed herewith
32(a) Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer of the Company in accordance with Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*	Furnished herewith
32(b) Section 1350 Certification of Chief Financial Officer of the Company in accordance with Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*	Furnished herewith
101 The following materials from the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended October 1, 2016 formatted in Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL): (i) the Consolidated Statements of Income, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iii) the Consolidated Balance Sheets, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, (v) the Consolidated Statements of Equity and (vi) related notes	Filed herewith

*A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the SEC or its staff upon request.

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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.

THE WALT DISNEY COMPANY

(Registrant)

Date: November 23, 2016 By: /s/ ROBERT A. IGER

(Robert A. Iger,

Chairman and Chief Executive 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.

Signature	Title	Date
Principal Executive Officer		
/s/ ROBERT A. IGER (Robert A. Iger)	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	November 23, 2016
Principal Financial and Accounting Officers		
/s/ CHRISTINE M. MCCARTHY (Christine M. McCarthy)	Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	November 23, 2016
/s/ BRENT A. WOODFORD (Brent A. Woodford)	Executive Vice President-Controllershship, Financial Planning and Tax	November 23, 2016
Directors		
/s/ SUSAN E. ARNOLD (Susan E. Arnold)	Director	November 23, 2016
/s/ JOHN S. CHEN (John S. Chen)	Director	November 23, 2016
/s/ JACK DORSEY (Jack Dorsey)	Director	November 23, 2016
/s/ ROBERT A. IGER (Robert A. Iger)	Chairman of the Board and Director	November 23, 2016
/s/ MARIA ELENA LAGOMASINO (Maria Elena Lagomasino)	Director	November 23, 2016
/s/ FRED H. LANGHAMMER	Director	

(Fred H. Langhammer)		November 23, 2016
/s/ AYLWIN B. LEWIS	Director	November 23, 2016
(Aylwin B. Lewis)		
/s/ ROBERT W. MATSCHULLAT	Director	November 23, 2016
(Robert W. Matschullat)		
/s/ MARK G. PARKER	Director	November 23, 2016
(Mark G. Parker)		
/s/ SHERYL SANDBERG	Director	November 23, 2016
(Sheryl Sandberg)		
/s/ ORIN C. SMITH	Director	November 23, 2016
(Orin C. Smith)		

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MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (ii) 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 (iii) 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.

Internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements prepared for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, 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.

Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in 2013. Based on our evaluation under the framework in Internal Control - Integrated Framework, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of October 1, 2016.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of October 1, 2016 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report, which is included herein.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of The Walt Disney Company

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, shareholders' equity and cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of The Walt Disney Company and its subsidiaries (the Company) at October 1, 2016 and October 3, 2015, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended October 1, 2016 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of October 1, 2016, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, 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 opinions on these financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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 (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) 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 (iii) 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 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.

/s/PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP

Los Angeles, California

November 23, 2016

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

(in millions, except per share data)

	2016	2015	2014
Revenues:			
Services	\$47,130	\$43,894	\$40,246
Products	8,502	8,571	8,567
Total revenues	55,632	52,465	48,813
Costs and expenses:			
Cost of services (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	(24,653)	(23,191)	(21,356)
Cost of products (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	(5,340)	(5,173)	(5,064)
Selling, general, administrative and other	(8,754)	(8,523)	(8,565)
Depreciation and amortization	(2,527)	(2,354)	(2,288)
Total costs and expenses	(41,274)	(39,241)	(37,273)
Restructuring and impairment charges	(156)	(53)	(140)
Other expense, net	—	—	(31)
Interest income/(expense), net	(260)	(117)	23
Equity in the income of investees	926	814	854
Income before income taxes	14,868	13,868	12,246
Income taxes	(5,078)	(5,016)	(4,242)
Net income	9,790	8,852	8,004
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(399)	(470)	(503)
Net income attributable to The Walt Disney Company (Disney)	\$9,391	\$8,382	\$7,501
Earnings per share attributable to Disney:			
Diluted	\$5.73	\$4.90	\$4.26
Basic	\$5.76	\$4.95	\$4.31
Weighted average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding:			
Diluted	1,639	1,709	1,759
Basic	1,629	1,694	1,740
Dividends declared per share	\$1.42	\$1.81	\$0.86
See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements			

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(in millions)

	2016		2015		2014	
Net Income	\$	9,790	\$	8,852	\$	8,004
Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax:						
Market value adjustments for investments	13		(87	)	5	
Market value adjustments for hedges	(359	)	130		121	
Pension and postretirement medical plan adjustments	(1,154	)	(301	)	(925)
Foreign currency translation and other	(156	)	(272	)	(18)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	(1,656	)	(530	)	(817)
Comprehensive income	8,134		8,322		7,187	
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(399	)	(470	)	(503)
Less: Other comprehensive (income)/loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	98		77		36	
Comprehensive income attributable to Disney	\$	7,833	\$	7,929	\$	6,720

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in millions, except per share data)

	October 1, 2016	October 3, 2015
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$4,610	\$4,269
Receivables	9,065	8,019
Inventories	1,390	1,571
Television costs and advances	1,208	1,170
Deferred income taxes	—	767
Other current assets	693	962
Total current assets	16,966	16,758
Film and television costs	6,339	6,183
Investments	4,280	2,643
Parks, resorts and other property		
Attractions, buildings and equipment	50,270	42,745
Accumulated depreciation	(26,849)	(24,844)
	23,421	17,901
Projects in progress	2,684	6,028
Land	1,244	1,250
	27,349	25,179
Intangible assets, net	6,949	7,172
Goodwill	27,810	27,826
Other assets	2,340	2,421
Total assets	\$92,033	\$88,182
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	\$9,130	\$7,844
Current portion of borrowings	3,687	4,563
Unearned royalties and other advances	4,025	3,927
Total current liabilities	16,842	16,334
Borrowings	16,483	12,773
Deferred income taxes	3,679	4,051
Other long-term liabilities	7,706	6,369
Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)		
Equity		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value	—	—
Authorized – 100 million shares, Issued – none		
Common stock, \$.01 par value, Authorized – 4.6 billion shares, Issued – 2.9 billion shares at October 1, 2016 and 2.8 billion shares at October 3, 2015	35,859	35,122
Retained earnings	66,088	59,028
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(3,979)	(2,421)
	97,968	91,729
Treasury stock, at cost, 1.3 billion shares at October 1, 2016 and 1.2 billion shares at October 3, 2015	(54,703)	(47,204)
Total Disney Shareholders' equity	43,265	44,525
Noncontrolling interests	4,058	4,130
Total equity	47,323	48,655

Total liabilities and equity	\$92,033	\$88,182
See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements		

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in millions)

	2016	2015	2014
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$9,790	\$8,852	\$8,004
Depreciation and amortization	2,527	2,354	2,288
Gains on sales of investments and dispositions	(26)	(91)	(299)
Deferred income taxes	1,214	(102)	517
Equity in the income of investees	(926)	(814)	(854)
Cash distributions received from equity investees	799	752	718
Net change in film and television costs and advances	(101)	(922)	(964)
Equity-based compensation	393	410	408
Other	445	341	234
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Receivables	(393)	(211)	(480)
Inventories	186	1	(81)
Other assets	(137)	34	(151)
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities	40	(49)	536
Income taxes	(598)	354	(96)
Cash provided by operations	13,213	10,909	9,780
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Investments in parks, resorts and other property	(4,773)	(4,265)	(3,311)
Sales of investments/proceeds from dispositions	45	166	395
Acquisitions	(850)	—	(402)
Other	(180)	(146)	(27)
Cash used in investing activities	(5,758)	(4,245)	(3,345)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Commercial paper borrowings/(repayments), net	(920)	2,376	50
Borrowings	6,065	2,550	2,231
Reduction of borrowings	(2,205)	(2,221)	(1,648)
Dividends	(2,313)	(3,063)	(1,508)
Repurchases of common stock	(7,499)	(6,095)	(6,527)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	259	329	404
Contributions from noncontrolling interest holders	—	1,012	608
Other	(378)	(402)	(320)
Cash used in financing activities	(6,991)	(5,514)	(6,710)
Impact of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(123)	(302)	(235)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	341	848	(510)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	4,269	3,421	3,931
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$4,610	\$4,269	\$3,421
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Interest paid	\$395	\$314	\$310
Income taxes paid	\$4,133	\$4,396	\$3,483

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(in millions)

	Equity Attributable to Disney						Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
	Shares	Common Stock	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Treasury Stock	Total Disney Equity		
Balance at September 28, 2013	1,773	\$33,440	\$47,758	\$ (1,187)	\$(34,582)	\$45,429	\$ 2,721	\$ 48,150
Comprehensive income	—	—	7,501	(781)	—	6,720	467	7,187
Equity compensation activity	18	844	—	—	—	844	—	844
Common stock repurchases	(84)	—	—	—	(6,527)	(6,527)	—	(6,527)
Dividends	—	17	(1,525)	—	—	(1,508)	—	(1,508)
Contributions	—	—	—	—	—	—	608	608
Distributions and other	—	—	—	—	—	—	(576)	(576)
Balance at September 27, 2014	1,707	\$34,301	\$53,734	\$ (1,968)	\$(41,109)	\$44,958	\$ 3,220	\$ 48,178
Comprehensive income	—	—	8,382	(453)	—	7,929	393	8,322
Equity compensation activity	14	828	—	—	—	828	—	828
Common stock repurchases	(60)	—	—	—	(6,095)	(6,095)	—	(6,095)
Dividends	—	24	(3,087)	—	—	(3,063)	—	(3,063)
Contributions	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,012	1,012
Distributions and other	—	(31)	(1)	—	—	(32)	(495)	(527)
Balance at October 3, 2015	1,661	\$35,122	\$59,028	\$ (2,421)	\$(47,204)	\$44,525	\$ 4,130	\$ 48,655
Comprehensive income	—	—	9,391	(1,558)	—	7,833	301	8,134
Equity compensation activity	10	726	—	—	—	726	—	726
Common stock repurchases	(74)	—	—	—	(7,499)	(7,499)	—	(7,499)
Dividends	—	15	(2,328)	—	—	(2,313)	—	(2,313)
Distributions and other	—	(4)	(3)	—	—	(7)	(373)	(380)
Balance at October 1, 2016	1,597	\$35,859	\$66,088	\$ (3,979)	\$(54,703)	\$43,265	\$ 4,058	\$ 47,323

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Tabular dollars in millions, except per share amounts)

1 Description of the Business and Segment Information

The Walt Disney Company, together with the subsidiaries through which businesses are conducted (the Company), is a diversified worldwide entertainment company with operations in the following business segments: Media Networks, Parks and Resorts, Studio Entertainment, and Consumer Products & Interactive Media. The Company combined its former Consumer Products and Interactive segments into a single segment, Consumer Products & Interactive Media, and began reporting the financial results of the combined segment in fiscal 2016.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUSINESS

Media Networks

The Company operates cable programming services including the ESPN, Disney Channels and Freeform networks, broadcast businesses, which include the ABC TV Network and eight owned television stations, radio businesses consisting of the ESPN Radio Network, including four owned ESPN radio stations, and the Radio Disney network, which operates from an owned radio station in Los Angeles. The ABC TV and ESPN Radio networks have affiliated stations providing coverage to consumers throughout the U.S. The Company also produces original live-action and animated television programming, which may be sold in network, first-run syndication and other television markets worldwide, to subscription video on demand services and in home entertainment formats such as DVD, Blu-Ray and iTunes. The Company has interests in media businesses that are accounted for under the equity method including A+E Television Networks LLC (A+E), BAMTech LLC (BAMTech), CTV Specialty Television, Inc. (CTV), Hulu LLC (Hulu), Seven TV and Vice Group Holdings, Inc. (Vice). Our Media Networks business also operates branded internet sites and apps.

Parks and Resorts

The Company owns and operates the Walt Disney World Resort in Florida and the Disneyland Resort in California. The Walt Disney World Resort includes four theme parks (the Magic Kingdom, Epcot, Disney's Hollywood Studios and Disney's Animal Kingdom); 18 resort hotels; a retail, dining and entertainment complex; a sports complex; conference centers; campgrounds; water parks; and other recreational facilities. The Disneyland Resort includes two theme parks (Disneyland and Disney California Adventure), three resort hotels and a retail, dining and entertainment complex. Internationally, the Company manages and has an 81% effective ownership interest in Disneyland Paris, which includes two theme parks (Disneyland Park and Walt Disney Studios Park); seven themed resort hotels; two convention centers; a shopping, dining and entertainment complex; and a 27-hole golf facility. The Company manages and has a 47% ownership interest in Hong Kong Disneyland Resort, which includes one theme park and two themed resort hotels. The Company has a 43% ownership interest in Shanghai Disney Resort, which opened in June 2016 and includes one theme park; two themed resort hotels; a retail, dining and entertainment complex; and an outdoor recreational area. The Company also has a 70% ownership interest in the management company of Shanghai Disney Resort. The Company also earns royalties on revenues generated by the Tokyo Disney Resort, which includes two theme parks (Tokyo Disneyland and Tokyo DisneySea) and four Disney-branded hotels, and is owned and operated by an unrelated Japanese corporation. The Company manages and markets vacation club ownership interests through the Disney Vacation Club; operates the Disney Cruise Line; the Adventures by Disney guided group vacations business; and Aulani, a hotel and vacation club resort in Hawaii. The Company's Walt Disney Imagineering unit designs and develops theme park concepts and attractions as well as resort properties.

Studio Entertainment

The Company produces and acquires live-action and animated motion pictures for worldwide distribution in the theatrical, home entertainment and television markets. The Company distributes these products through its own distribution and marketing companies in the U.S. and both directly and through independent companies and joint ventures in foreign markets primarily under the Walt Disney Pictures, Pixar, Marvel, Lucasfilm and Touchstone banners. Certain motion pictures produced by DreamWorks Studios are distributed under our Touchstone Pictures banner. The Company also produces stage plays and musical recordings, licenses and produces live entertainment events and provides visual and audio effects and other post-production services.

Consumer Products & Interactive Media

The Company licenses its trade names, characters and visual and literary properties to various manufacturers, game developers, publishers and retailers throughout the world. We also develop and publish games, primarily for mobile platforms. The Company's operations include retail, online and wholesale distribution of products through The Disney Store, DisneyStore.com and MarvelStore.com and direct to retailers. We operate The Disney Store in North America, Europe, Japan and China. The Company publishes entertainment and educational books and magazines and comic books for children and

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families and operates English language learning centers in China. In addition, the segment's operations include website management and design, primarily for other Company businesses. We also develop and distribute online video content, which includes content developed by Maker Studios. Revenues and costs generated by Maker Studios have been allocated primarily to the Media Networks and Studio Entertainment segments.

SEGMENT INFORMATION

The operating segments reported below are the segments of the Company for which separate financial information is available and for which segment results are evaluated regularly by the Chief Executive Officer in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance.

Segment operating results reflect earnings before corporate and unallocated shared expenses, restructuring and impairment charges, other expense, interest income/(expense), income taxes and noncontrolling interests. Segment operating income includes equity in the income of investees. Corporate and unallocated shared expenses principally consist of corporate functions, executive management and certain unallocated administrative support functions.

Equity in the income of investees included in segment operating results is as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Media Networks			
Cable Networks	\$783	\$896	\$895
Broadcasting	(186)	(82)	(39)
Parks and Resorts	(3)	—	(2)
Equity in the income of investees included in segment operating income	\$594	\$814	\$854
Vice Gain	332	—	—
Total equity in the income of investees	\$926	\$814	\$854

During fiscal 2016, the Company recognized its share of a net gain recorded by A+E, a joint venture owned 50% by the Company, in connection with A+E's acquisition of an interest in Vice (Vice Gain). The Company's \$332 million share of the Vice Gain is recorded in "Equity in the income of investees" in the Consolidated Statement of Income but is not included in segment operating income. See Note 3 for further discussion of the transaction.

The following segment results include allocations of certain costs, including information technology, pension, legal and other shared services costs, which are allocated based on metrics designed to correlate with consumption. These allocations are agreed-upon amounts between the businesses and may differ from amounts that would be negotiated in arm's length transactions. In addition, all significant intersegment transactions have been eliminated except that Studio Entertainment revenues and operating income include an allocation of Consumer Products & Interactive Media revenues, which is meant to reflect royalties on revenue generated by Consumer Products & Interactive Media on merchandise based on intellectual property from certain Studio Entertainment films.

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	2016	2015	2014
Revenues			
Media Networks	\$23,689	\$23,264	\$21,152
Parks and Resorts	16,974	16,162	15,099
Studio Entertainment			
Third parties	8,701	6,838	6,988
Intersegment	740	528	290
	9,441	7,366	7,278
Consumer Products & Interactive Media			
Third parties	6,268	6,201	5,574
Intersegment	(740)	(528)	(290)
	5,528	5,673	5,284
Total consolidated revenues	\$55,632	\$52,465	\$48,813
Segment operating income			
Media Networks	\$7,755	\$7,793	\$7,321
Parks and Resorts	3,298	3,031	2,663
Studio Entertainment	2,703	1,973	1,549
Consumer Products & Interactive Media	1,965	1,884	1,472
Total segment operating income	\$15,721	\$14,681	\$13,005
Reconciliation of segment operating income to income before income taxes			
Segment operating income	\$15,721	\$14,681	\$13,005
Corporate and unallocated shared expenses	(640)	(643)	(611)
Restructuring and impairment charges	(156)	(53)	(140)
Other expense, net	—	—	(31)
Interest income/(expense), net	(260)	(117)	23
Vice Gain	332	—	—
Infinity Charge ⁽¹⁾	(129)	—	—
Income before income taxes	\$14,868	\$13,868	\$12,246
Capital expenditures			
Media Networks			
Cable Networks	\$86	\$127	\$172
Broadcasting	80	71	88
Parks and Resorts			
Domestic	2,180	1,457	1,184
International	2,035	2,147	1,504
Studio Entertainment	86	107	63
Consumer Products & Interactive Media	53	87	48
Corporate	253	269	252
Total capital expenditures	\$4,773	\$4,265	\$3,311

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	2016	2015	2014
Depreciation expense			
Media Networks	\$237	\$245	\$238
Parks and Resorts			
Domestic	1,273	1,169	1,117
International	445	345	353
Studio Entertainment	51	55	48
Consumer Products & Interactive Media	63	69	69
Corporate	251	249	239
Total depreciation expense	\$2,320	\$2,132	\$2,064
Amortization of intangible assets			
Media Networks	\$18	\$21	\$12
Parks and Resorts	3	3	2
Studio Entertainment	74	84	88
Consumer Products & Interactive Media	112	114	122
Corporate	—	—	—
Total amortization of intangible assets	\$207	\$222	\$224
Identifiable assets ⁽²⁾			
Media Networks	\$32,706	\$30,638	
Parks and Resorts	28,275	25,510	
Studio Entertainment	15,359	15,334	
Consumer Products & Interactive Media	9,332	9,678	
Corporate ⁽³⁾	6,361	7,022	
Total consolidated assets	\$92,033	\$88,182	
Supplemental revenue data			
Affiliate fees	\$12,259	\$12,029	\$10,632
Advertising	8,649	8,499	8,094
Retail merchandise, food and beverage	6,116	5,986	5,598
Theme park admissions	5,900	5,483	5,114
Revenues			
United States and Canada	\$42,616	\$40,320	\$36,769
Europe	6,714	6,507	6,505
Asia Pacific	4,582	3,958	3,930
Latin America and Other	1,720	1,680	1,609
	\$55,632	\$52,465	\$48,813
Segment operating income			
United States and Canada	\$12,139	\$10,820	\$9,594
Europe	1,815	1,964	1,581
Asia Pacific	1,324	1,365	1,342
Latin America and Other	443	532	488
	\$15,721	\$14,681	\$13,005

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	2016	2015
Long-lived assets ⁽⁴⁾		
United States and Canada	\$56,388	\$53,976
Europe	8,125	8,254
Asia Pacific	8,228	6,817
Latin America and Other	210	182
	\$72,951	\$69,229

(1) In fiscal 2016, the Company discontinued its Infinity console game business, which is reported in the Consumer Products & Interactive Media segment, and recorded a charge primarily to write down inventory. The charge also included severance and other asset impairments. The charge was reported in “Cost of products” in the Consolidated Statement of Income.

(2) Identifiable assets include amounts associated with equity method investments, goodwill and intangible assets. Equity method investments by segment are as follows:

	2016	2015
Media Networks	\$4,032	\$2,454
Parks and Resorts	22	9
Studio Entertainment	3	2
Consumer Products & Interactive Media	—	1
Corporate	25	17
	\$4,082	\$2,483

Goodwill and intangible assets by segment are as follows:

	2016	2015
Media Networks	\$18,153	\$18,186
Parks and Resorts	373	376
Studio Entertainment	8,450	8,538
Consumer Products & Interactive Media	7,653	7,768
Corporate	130	130
	\$34,759	\$34,998

(3) Primarily fixed assets, cash and cash equivalents, deferred tax assets and investments.

(4) Long-lived assets are total assets less the following: current assets, long-term receivables, deferred taxes, financial investments and derivatives.

2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company include the accounts of The Walt Disney Company and its majority-owned and controlled subsidiaries. Intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The Company enters into relationships or investments with other entities that may be a variable interest entity (VIE).

A VIE is consolidated in the financial statements if the Company has the power to direct activities that most significantly impact the economic performance of the VIE and has the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits from the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE (as defined by ASC 810-10-25-38).

Disneyland Paris, Hong Kong Disneyland Resort and Shanghai Disney Resort (collectively the International Theme Parks) are VIEs. Company subsidiaries (the Management Companies) have management agreements with the International Theme Parks, which provide the Management Companies, subject to certain protective rights of joint venture partners, with the ability to direct the day-to-day operating activities and the development of business strategies that we believe most significantly impact the economic performance of the International Theme Parks. In addition, the Management Companies receive management fees under these arrangements that we believe could be significant to the International Theme Parks. Therefore, the Company has consolidated the International Theme Parks in its financial statements.

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Reporting Period

The Company's fiscal year ends on the Saturday closest to September 30 and consists of fifty-two weeks with the exception that approximately every six years, we have a fifty-three week year. When a fifty-three week year occurs, the Company reports the additional week in the fourth quarter. Fiscal 2016 and 2014 were fifty-two week years. Fiscal 2015 was a fifty-three week year.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made in the fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2014 financial statements and notes to conform to the fiscal 2016 presentation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and footnotes thereto. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Revenues and Costs from Services and Products

The Company generates revenue from the sale of both services and tangible products and revenues and operating costs are classified under these two categories in the Consolidated Statements of Income. Certain costs related to both the sale of services and tangible products are not specifically allocated between the service or tangible product revenue streams but are instead attributed to the principal revenue stream. The cost of services and tangible products exclude depreciation and amortization.

Significant service revenues include:

• Affiliate fees

• Advertising revenues

• Revenue from the licensing and distribution of film and television properties

• Admissions to our theme parks, charges for room nights at hotels and sales of cruise vacation packages

• Licensing of intellectual property for use on consumer merchandise, published materials and in multi-platform games

Significant operating costs related to the sale of services include:

• Amortization of programming, production, participations and residuals costs

• Distribution costs

• Operating labor

• Facilities and infrastructure costs

Significant tangible product revenues include:

• The sale of food, beverage and merchandise at our retail locations

• The sale of DVDs, Blu-ray discs and video game discs and accessories

• The sale of books, comic books and magazines

Significant operating costs related to the sale of tangible products include:

• Costs of goods sold

• Amortization of programming, production, participations and residuals costs

• Distribution costs

• Operating labor

• Retail occupancy costs

• Game development costs

Revenue Recognition

Television advertising revenues are recognized when commercials are aired. Affiliate fee revenue is recognized as services are provided based on per subscriber rates set out in agreements with Multi-channel Video Programming Distributors (MVPD) and the number of subscribers reported by the MVPDs.

Revenues from advance theme park ticket sales are recognized when the tickets are used. Revenues from expiring multi-use tickets are recognized ratably over the estimated usage period. The estimated usage periods are derived from historical usage patterns.

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Revenues from the theatrical distribution of motion pictures are recognized when motion pictures are exhibited. Revenues from home entertainment and video game sales, net of anticipated returns and customer incentives, are recognized on the later of the delivery date or the date that the product can be sold by retailers. Revenues from the licensing of feature films and television programming are recorded when the content is available for telecast by the licensee and when certain other conditions are met. Revenues from the sale of electronic formats of feature films and television programming are recognized when the product is received by the consumer.

Merchandise licensing advances and guarantee royalty payments are recognized based on the contractual royalty rate when the licensed product is sold by the licensee. Non-refundable advances and minimum guarantee royalty payments in excess of royalties earned are generally recognized as revenue at the end of the contract period.

Revenues from our branded online and mobile operations are recognized as services are rendered. Advertising revenues at our internet operations or associated with the distribution of our video content online are recognized when advertisements are viewed online.

Taxes collected from customers and remitted to governmental authorities are presented in the Consolidated Statements of Income on a net basis.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

The Company maintains an allowance for doubtful accounts to reserve for potentially uncollectible receivables. The allowance for doubtful accounts is estimated based on our analysis of trends in overall receivables aging, specific identification of certain receivables that are at risk of not being paid, past collection experience and current economic trends.

Advertising Expense

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising expense for fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014 was \$2.9 billion, \$2.6 billion and \$2.8 billion, respectively.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and marketable securities with original maturities of three months or less.

Investments

Debt securities that the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity are classified as “held-to-maturity” and reported at amortized cost. Debt securities not classified as held-to-maturity and marketable equity securities are considered “available-for-sale” and recorded at fair value with unrealized gains and losses included in accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss) (AOCI). All other equity securities are accounted for using either the cost method or the equity method.

The Company regularly reviews its investments to determine whether a decline in fair value below the cost basis is other-than-temporary. If the decline in fair value is determined to be other-than-temporary, the cost basis of the investment is written down to fair value.

Translation Policy

The U.S. dollar is the functional currency for the majority of our international operations. The local currency is the functional currency for the International Theme Parks, international locations of The Disney Stores, our UTV businesses in India, our English language learning centers in China and certain international equity method investments.

For U.S. dollar functional currency locations, foreign currency assets and liabilities are remeasured into U.S. dollars at end-of-period exchange rates, except for non-monetary balance sheet accounts, which are remeasured at historical exchange rates. Revenue and expenses are remeasured at average exchange rates in effect during each period, except for those expenses related to the non-monetary balance sheet amounts, which are remeasured at historical exchange rates. Gains or losses from foreign currency remeasurement are included in income.

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

Inventories

Inventory primarily includes vacation timeshare units, merchandise, food, materials and supplies. Carrying amounts of vacation ownership units are recorded at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Carrying amounts of merchandise, food, materials and supplies inventories are generally determined on a moving average cost basis and are recorded at the lower of cost or market.

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Film and Television Costs

Film and television costs include capitalizable production costs, production overhead, interest, development costs and acquired production costs and are stated at the lower of cost, less accumulated amortization, or fair value. Acquired programming costs for the Company's cable and broadcast television networks are stated at the lower of cost, less accumulated amortization, or net realizable value. Acquired television broadcast program licenses and rights are recorded when the license period begins and the program is available for use. Marketing, distribution and general and administrative costs are expensed as incurred.

Film and television production, participation and residual costs are expensed over the applicable product life cycle based upon the ratio of the current period's revenues to estimated remaining total revenues (Ultimate Revenues) for each production. For film productions, Ultimate Revenues include revenues from all sources that will be earned within ten years from the date of the initial theatrical release. For television series, Ultimate Revenues include revenues that will be earned within ten years from delivery of the first episode, or if still in production, five years from delivery of the most recent episode, if later. For acquired film libraries, remaining revenues include amounts to be earned for up to twenty years from the date of acquisition. Costs of film and television productions are subject to regular recoverability assessments, which compare the estimated fair values with the unamortized costs. The Company bases these fair value measurements on the Company's assumptions about how market participants would price the assets at the balance sheet date, which may be different than the amounts ultimately realized in future periods. The amount by which the unamortized costs of film and television productions exceed their estimated fair values is written off. Film development costs for projects that have been abandoned or have not been set for production within three years are generally written off.

The costs of television broadcast rights for acquired series, movies and other programs are expensed based on the number of times the program is expected to be aired or on a straight-line basis over the useful life, as appropriate. Rights costs for multi-year sports programming arrangements are amortized during the applicable seasons based on the estimated relative value of each year in the arrangement. The estimated value of each year is based on our projections of revenues over the contract period, which include advertising revenue and an allocation of affiliate revenue. If the annual contractual payments related to each season approximate each season's estimated relative value, we expense the related contractual payments during the applicable season. Individual programs are written off when there are no plans to air or sublicense the program.

The net realizable values of network television broadcast program licenses and rights are reviewed for recoverability using a daypart methodology. A daypart is defined as an aggregation of programs broadcast during a particular time of day or programs of a similar type. The Company's dayparts are: primetime, daytime, late night, news and sports (includes broadcast and cable networks). The net realizable values of other cable programming assets are reviewed on an aggregated basis for each cable network.

Internal-Use Software Costs

The Company expenses costs incurred in the preliminary project stage of developing or acquiring internal use software, such as research and feasibility studies as well as costs incurred in the post-implementation/operational stage, such as maintenance and training. Capitalization of software development costs occurs only after the preliminary-project stage is complete, management authorizes the project and it is probable that the project will be completed and the software will be used for the function intended. As of October 1, 2016 and October 3, 2015, capitalized software costs, net of accumulated depreciation, totaled \$714 million and \$753 million, respectively. The capitalized costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software, ranging from 3-10 years.

Software Product Development Costs

Software product development costs incurred prior to reaching technological feasibility are expensed. We have determined that technological feasibility of our video game software is generally not established until substantially all product development is complete.

Parks, Resorts and Other Property

Parks, resorts and other property are carried at historical cost. Depreciation is computed on the straight-line method over estimated useful lives as follows:

Attractions	25 – 40 years
Buildings and improvements	20 – 40 years
Leasehold improvements	Life of lease or asset life if less
Land improvements	20 – 40 years
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3 – 25 years

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Goodwill, Other Intangible Assets and Long-Lived Assets

The Company is required to test goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment on an annual basis and if current events or circumstances require, on an interim basis. Goodwill is allocated to various reporting units, which are generally an operating segment or one level below the operating segment. The Company compares the fair value of each reporting unit to its carrying amount to determine if there is a potential goodwill impairment. If the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying value, an impairment loss is recorded to the extent that the fair value of the goodwill within the reporting unit is less than the carrying value of the goodwill.

To determine the fair value of our reporting units, we generally use a present value technique (discounted cash flows) corroborated by market multiples when available and as appropriate. We apply what we believe to be the most appropriate valuation methodology for each of our reporting units. We include in the projected cash flows an estimate of the revenue we believe the reporting unit would receive if the intellectual property developed by the reporting unit that is being used by other reporting units was licensed to an unrelated third party at its fair market value. These amounts are not necessarily the same as those included in segment operating results.

In times of adverse economic conditions in the global economy, the Company's long-term cash flow projections are subject to a greater degree of uncertainty than usual. If we had established different reporting units or utilized different valuation methodologies or assumptions, the impairment test results could differ, and we could be required to record impairment charges.

The Company is required to compare the fair values of other indefinite-lived intangible assets to their carrying amounts. If the carrying amount of an indefinite-lived intangible asset exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss is recognized for the excess. Fair values of other indefinite-lived intangible assets are determined based on discounted cash flows or appraised values, as appropriate. The Company has determined that there are currently no legal, competitive, economic or other factors that materially limit the useful life of our FCC licenses and trademarks. Amortizable intangible assets are generally amortized on a straight-line basis over periods up to 40 years. The costs to periodically renew our intangible assets are expensed as incurred.

The Company tests long-lived assets, including amortizable intangible assets, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances (triggering events) indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Once a triggering event has occurred, the impairment test employed is based on whether the intent is to hold the asset for continued use or to hold the asset for sale. The impairment test for assets held for use requires a comparison of cash flows expected to be generated over the useful life of an asset group to the carrying value of the asset group. An asset group is established by identifying the lowest level of cash flows generated by a group of assets that are largely independent of the cash flows of other assets and could include assets used across multiple businesses or segments. If the carrying value of an asset group exceeds the estimated undiscounted future cash flows, an impairment would be measured as the difference between the fair value of the group's long-lived assets and the carrying value of the group's long-lived assets. The impairment is allocated to the long-lived assets of the group on a pro rata basis using the relative carrying amounts, but only to the extent the carrying value of each asset is above its fair value. For assets held for sale, to the extent the carrying value is greater than the asset's fair value less costs to sell, an impairment loss is recognized for the difference.

The Company tested its goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets, investments and long-lived assets for impairment and recorded non-cash impairment charges of \$7 million, \$10 million and \$46 million in fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The fiscal 2014 impairment charges related to radio FCC licenses held by businesses in the Media Networks segment. The fair values of the radio FCC licenses were derived from market transactions. These impairment charges were recorded in "Restructuring and impairment charges" in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

The Company expects its aggregate annual amortization expense for existing amortizable intangible assets for fiscal years 2017 through 2021 to be as follows:

2017 \$192
 2018 191
 2019 186
 2020 180

2021175

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In the normal course of business, the Company employs a variety of financial instruments (derivatives) including interest rate and cross-currency swap agreements and forward and option contracts to manage its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates and commodity prices.

The Company formally documents all relationships between hedges and hedged items as well as its risk management objectives and strategies for undertaking various hedge transactions. The Company primarily enters into two types of derivatives: hedges of fair value exposure and hedges of cash flow exposure. Hedges of fair value exposure are entered into in order to hedge the fair value of a recognized asset, liability, or a firm commitment. Hedges of cash flow exposure are entered into in order to hedge a forecasted transaction (e.g. forecasted revenue) or the variability of cash flows to be paid or received, related to a recognized liability or asset (e.g. floating rate debt).

The Company designates and assigns the derivatives as hedges of forecasted transactions, specific assets or specific liabilities. When hedged assets or liabilities are sold or extinguished or the forecasted transactions being hedged occur or are no longer expected to occur, the Company recognizes the gain or loss on the designated derivatives.

The Company's hedge positions are measured at fair value on the balance sheet. Realized gains and losses from hedges are classified in the income statement consistent with the accounting treatment of the items being hedged. The Company accrues the differential for interest rate swaps to be paid or received under the agreements as interest rates change as adjustments to interest expense over the lives of the swaps. Gains and losses on the termination of effective swap agreements, prior to their original maturity, are deferred and amortized to interest expense over the remaining term of the underlying hedged transactions.

The Company enters into derivatives that are not designated as hedges and do not qualify for hedge accounting. These derivatives are intended to offset certain economic exposures of the Company and are carried at fair value with changes in value recorded in earnings. Cash flows from hedging activities are classified in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows under the same category as the cash flows from the related assets, liabilities or forecasted transactions (see Notes 8 and 16).

Income Taxes

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recorded with respect to temporary differences in the accounting treatment of items for financial reporting purposes and for income tax purposes. Where, based on the weight of available evidence, it is more likely than not that some amount of recorded deferred tax assets will not be realized, a valuation allowance is established for the amount that, in management's judgment, is sufficient to reduce the deferred tax asset to an amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

A tax position must meet a minimum probability threshold before a financial statement benefit is recognized. The minimum threshold is defined as a tax position that is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by the applicable taxing authority, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position. The tax benefit to be recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that is greater than fifty percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

Earnings Per Share

The Company presents both basic and diluted earnings per share (EPS) amounts. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing net income attributable to Disney by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is based upon the weighted average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding during the year, which is calculated using the treasury-stock method for equity-based awards (Awards). Common equivalent shares are excluded from the computation in periods for which they have an anti-dilutive effect. Stock options for which the exercise price exceeds the average market price over the period are anti-dilutive and, accordingly, are excluded from the calculation.

A reconciliation of the weighted average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding and the number of Awards excluded from the diluted earnings per share calculation, as they were anti-dilutive, are as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Weighted average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding (basic)	1,629	1,694	1,740
Weighted average dilutive impact of Awards	10	15	19
Weighted average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding (diluted)	1,639	1,709	1,759

Awards excluded from diluted earnings per share

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3 Acquisitions

BAMTech

In August 2016, the Company acquired a 15% interest in BAMTech, an entity which holds Major League Baseball's streaming technology and content delivery businesses, for \$450 million. The Company is committed to acquire an additional 18% interest for \$557 million in January 2017. The Company accounts for its interest in BAMTech as an equity method investment. In addition, the Company has an option to increase its ownership to 66% by acquiring additional shares at fair market value from Major League Baseball between August 2020 and August 2023.

Vice/A+E

Vice is a media company targeting a millennial audience through news and pop culture content and creative brand integration. During fiscal 2016, A+E acquired an 8% interest in Vice in exchange for a 49.9% interest in one of A+E's cable channels, H2, which has been rebranded as Viceland and programmed with Vice content. As a result of this exchange, A+E recognized a net non-cash gain based on the estimated fair value of H2. The Company's share of the Vice Gain totaled \$332 million and was recorded in "Equity in the income of investees" in the Consolidated Statement of Income in fiscal 2016. At October 1, 2016, A+E had a 20% interest in Vice.

In addition, during fiscal 2016, the Company acquired an 11% interest in Vice for \$400 million of cash.

The Company accounts for its interests in A+E and Vice as equity method investments.

Maker Studios

On May 7, 2014, the Company acquired Maker Studios, Inc. (Maker), a leading network of online video content, for approximately \$500 million of cash consideration. Maker shareholders were eligible to receive up to \$450 million of additional cash upon Maker's achievement of certain performance targets for calendar years 2014 and 2015. At the date of the acquisition, the Company recorded a \$198 million liability for the fair value of the contingent consideration (determined by a probability weighting of potential payouts). In fiscal 2015 and fiscal 2016, the Company paid \$105 million and \$70 million, respectively, for the contingent consideration. The majority of the purchase price was allocated to goodwill, which is not deductible for tax purposes. Goodwill reflects the synergies expected from enhancing the presence of Disney's franchises and brands through the use of Maker's distribution platform, advanced technology and business intelligence capability. The revenue and net income of Maker included in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Income for fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014 were not material.

Hulu

At the end of fiscal 2015, the Company had a 33% interest in Hulu, a joint venture owned one-third each by the Company, Twenty-First Century Fox, Inc. and Comcast Corporation. In August 2016, Time Warner, Inc. (TW) acquired a 10% interest in the venture from Hulu for \$583 million diluting the Company's ownership interest to 30%, which results in a deemed sale by the Company. For not more than 36 months from August 2016, TW may put its shares to Hulu or Hulu may call the shares from TW under certain limited circumstances arising from regulatory review. The Company and Twenty-First Century Fox, Inc. have agreed to make a capital contribution for up to approximately \$300 million each if required to fund the repurchase of shares from TW. The Company expects to recognize a gain of approximately \$175 million associated with the deemed sale of a portion of its ownership interest in Hulu if the put and call options are not exercised.

In addition, the Company has guaranteed \$113 million of Hulu's \$338 million term loan, which expires in October 2017.

The Company accounts for its interest in Hulu as an equity method investment.

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Goodwill

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the years ended October 1, 2016 and October 3, 2015 are as follows:

	Media Networks	Parks and Resorts	Studio Entertainment	Consumer Products & Interactive Media	Total
Balance at Sept. 27, 2014	\$ 16,378	\$ 291	\$ 6,856	\$ 4,356	\$27,881
Acquisitions	3	—	2	—	5
Dispositions	—	—	—	(1)	(1)
Other, net	(27)	—	(22)	(10)	(59)
Balance at Oct. 3, 2015	\$ 16,354	\$ 291	\$ 6,836	\$ 4,345	\$27,826
Acquisitions	1	—	1	—	2
Dispositions	—	—	—	—	—
Other, net	(10)	—	(7)	(1)	(18)
Balance at Oct. 1, 2016	\$ 16,345	\$ 291	\$ 6,830	\$ 4,344	\$27,810
4 Dispositions and Other Expense, net					

Other expense, net is as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Venezuelan foreign currency translation loss	\$ —	—	—\$(143)
Gain on sale of property and other	—	—	112
Other expense, net	\$ —	—	—\$(31)

Venezuela foreign currency loss

The Company has operations in Venezuela, including film and television distribution and merchandise licensing and has net monetary assets denominated in Venezuelan bolivares (BsF), which primarily consist of cash. The Venezuelan government (Government) has foreign currency exchange controls, which provide different exchange mechanisms that impact the Company's ability to convert its BsF denominated monetary assets to U.S. dollars. During fiscal 2014, the Government launched a new currency exchange mechanism, and the Company began translating its BsF denominated net monetary assets at the rates determined in this market resulting in a loss of \$143 million reported in "Other expense, net" in the Consolidated Statement of Income. In fiscal 2015 and 2016, the Government introduced additional exchange mechanisms (including the Divisa Comercial "DICOM") resulting in immaterial losses in those fiscal years, which are included in "Costs and expenses" in the Consolidated Statements of Income. At October 1, 2016, the Company translated its approximately 4.3 billion BsF denominated net monetary assets using rates determined by the Venezuelan DICOM market (656 BsF per U.S. dollar).

Gain on sale of property and other

In fiscal 2014, the Company recognized \$83 million of gains primarily due to the sale of a property and \$29 million for a portion of a settlement of an affiliate contract dispute.

5 Investments

Investments consist of the following:

	October 1, 2016	October 3, 2015
Investments, equity basis	\$ 4,082	\$ 2,483
Investments, other	198	160
	\$ 4,280	\$ 2,643

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Investments, Equity Basis

A summary of combined financial information for equity investments, which primarily consist of media investments, A + E, BAMTech, CTV Specialty Television, Inc., Hulu, Seven TV and Vice, is as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Results of Operations:			
Revenues	\$7,416	\$6,561	\$6,573
Net income	\$1,855	\$1,912	\$2,003
	October 1, 2016	October 3, 2015	September 27, 2014
Balance Sheet			
Current assets	\$ 4,801	\$ 3,676	\$ 2,640
Non-current assets	8,906	6,429	6,294
	\$ 13,707	\$ 10,105	\$ 8,934
Current liabilities	\$ 2,018	\$ 1,614	\$ 1,504
Non-current liabilities	4,531	4,128	3,298
Shareholders' equity	7,158	4,363	4,132
	\$ 13,707	\$ 10,105	\$ 8,934

As of October 1, 2016, the book value of the Company's equity method investments exceeded our share of the book value of the investees' underlying net assets by approximately \$1.4 billion, which represents amortizable intangible assets and goodwill arising from acquisitions.

The Company enters into transactions in the ordinary course of business with our equity investees, primarily related to the licensing of television and film programming. Revenues from these transactions were \$0.5 billion, \$0.4 billion and \$0.3 billion in fiscal 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The Company defers a portion of its profits from transactions with investees until the investee recognizes third-party revenue from the exploitation of the rights. The portion that is deferred reflects our ownership interest in the investee.

Investments, Other

As of October 1, 2016 and October 3, 2015, the Company held \$85 million and \$36 million, respectively, of securities classified as available-for-sale, \$91 million and \$81 million, respectively, of non-publicly traded cost-method investments and \$22 million and \$43 million, respectively, of investments in leveraged leases.

In fiscal 2016, the Company had no significant realized gains or losses on available-for-sale securities. In fiscal years 2015 and 2014, the Company had realized gains of \$31 million and \$165 million, respectively, on available-for-sale securities.

In fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014, the Company had realized gains of \$23 million, \$11 million and \$53 million, respectively, on non-publicly traded cost-method investments.

In fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014, the Company recorded non-cash charges of \$44 million, \$14 million and \$13 million, respectively, to reflect other-than-temporary losses in investment value.

Realized gains and losses on available-for-sale and non-publicly traded cost-method investments are reported in "Interest income/(expense), net" in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

6 International Theme Park Investments

The Company has a 47% ownership interest in the operations of Hong Kong Disneyland Resort, a 43% ownership interest in the operations of Shanghai Disney Resort and an 81% effective ownership interest in the operations of Disneyland Paris. The International Theme Parks are VIEs consolidated in the Company's financial statements. See Note 2 for the Company's policy on consolidating VIEs.

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The following table summarizes the carrying amounts of the International Theme Parks' assets and liabilities included in the Company's consolidated balance sheets as of October 1, 2016 and October 3, 2015:

	International Theme Parks	
	October 1, 2016	October 3, 2015
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,008	\$781
Other current assets	331	252
Total current assets	1,339	1,033
Parks, resorts and other property	9,270	7,748
Other assets	88	62
Total assets	\$10,697	\$8,843
Current liabilities	\$1,499	\$1,027
Borrowings - long-term	1,087	319
Other long-term liabilities	256	195
Total liabilities	\$2,842	\$1,541

The following table summarizes the International Theme Parks' revenues and costs and expenses included in the Company's consolidated statements of income as of October 1, 2016:

	October 1, 2016
Revenues	\$2,455
Costs and expenses (2,754)	

Royalty and management fees from the International Theme Parks recognized by the Company totaled \$148 million for fiscal 2016. Royalty and management fees are eliminated in consolidation but are considered in calculating earnings allocated to noncontrolling interests.

Fiscal 2016 International Theme Parks' cash flows included in the Company's consolidated cash flow statement are \$0.4 billion generated from operating activities, \$2.1 billion used in investing activities and \$0.9 billion generated from financing activities.

Disneyland Paris

During calendar 2015, Disneyland Paris completed a recapitalization consisting of the following:

In February 2015, Disneyland Paris completed a €0.4 billion equity rights offering at €1.00 per share of which the Company funded €0.2 billion. The Company purchased shares that were unsubscribed by other Disneyland Paris shareholders, which increased the Company's effective ownership by approximately four percentage points.

In February 2015, the Company converted €0.6 billion of its loans to Disneyland Paris into equity at a conversion price of €1.25 per share. The conversion increased the Company's effective ownership by an additional 23 percentage points.

In addition, Disneyland Paris repaid €0.3 billion that was outstanding under then existing lines of credit from the Company. These lines of credit were replaced by a new €0.4 billion line of credit from the Company bearing interest at EURIBOR plus 2% and maturing in 2023.

In September 2015, the Company completed a mandatory tender offer to the other Disneyland Paris shareholders and acquired €0.1 billion in shares at €1.25 per share, which increased the Company's effective ownership by an additional eight percentage points.

In November 2015, to offset the dilution caused by the loan conversion, Disneyland Paris shareholders purchased €0.05 billion in shares from the Company at €1.25 per share, which decreased the Company's effective ownership by four percentage points, resulting in an 81% effective ownership interest in Disneyland Paris.

As a result of the recapitalization, in fiscal 2015 the Company wrote off a \$399 million deferred income tax asset (see Note 9).

The Company has term loans to Disneyland Paris with outstanding balances totaling €1.0 billion at October 1, 2016 bearing interest at a 4% fixed rate and maturing in 2024. In addition, €130 million is outstanding under the line of credit

at October 1, 2016.

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The Company has waived payment of royalties and management fees for the fourth quarter of fiscal 2016 through the third quarter of fiscal 2018.

Hong Kong Disneyland Resort

At October 1, 2016, the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) and the Company had 53% and 47% equity interests in Hong Kong Disneyland Resort, respectively. HKSAR has the right to receive additional shares over time to the extent Hong Kong Disneyland Resort exceeds certain return on asset performance targets. The amount of additional shares HKSAR can receive is capped on both an annual and cumulative basis and could decrease the Company's equity interest by up to an additional 7 percentage points over a period no shorter than 16 years.

As part of financing the construction of a third hotel, which we expect to open in 2017, the Company contributed \$113 million of equity in fiscal 2016. HKSAR also converted \$113 million of a loan to equity, leaving a balance at October 1, 2016 of HK\$0.4 billion (\$45 million) (see Note 8 for further details of this loan). In addition, the Company and HKSAR have committed to provide additional loans up to \$149 million and \$104 million, respectively. At October 1, 2016, the additional loans provided by the Company and HKSAR are \$116 million and \$77 million, respectively, bearing interest at a rate of three month HIBOR plus 2% and mature in September 2025.

The net impact to HKSAR and the Company's ownership of Hong Kong Disneyland Resort during fiscal 2016 and 2015 as a result of the above activities was not material.

Shanghai Disney Resort

Shanghai Disney Resort is owned through two joint venture companies, in which Shanghai Shendi (Group) Co., Ltd (Shendi) owns 57% and the Company owns 43%. A management company, in which the Company has a 70% interest and Shendi a 30% interest, is responsible for operating Shanghai Disney Resort. The investment in Shanghai Disney Resort has been funded in accordance with each shareholder's ownership percentage, with approximately 67% from equity contributions and 33% from shareholder loans.

The Company has provided Shanghai Disney Resort with term loans totaling \$757 million, bearing interest at rates up to 8% and maturing in 2036. In addition, the Company has an outstanding balance of \$318 million due from Shanghai Disney Resort related to development and pre-opening costs of the resort, which is anticipated to be paid by the end of 2018. The Company has also provided Shanghai Disney Resort with a \$157 million line of credit bearing interest at 8%. There is no outstanding balance under the line of credit at October 1, 2016.

Shendi has provided Shanghai Disney Resort with term loans totaling 6.4 billion yuan (approximately \$1.0 billion), bearing interest at rates up to 8% and maturing in 2036; however, early repayment is permitted. Shendi has also provided Shanghai Disney Resort with a 1.4 billion yuan (approximately \$205 million) line of credit bearing interest at 8%. There is no outstanding balance under the line of credit at October 1, 2016.

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7 Film and Television Costs and Advances

Film and television costs and advances are as follows:

	October 1, 2016	October 3, 2015
Theatrical film costs		
Released, less amortization	\$ 1,677	\$ 1,445
Completed, not released	—	—
In-process	2,179	2,499
In development or pre-production	336	304
	4,192	4,248
Television costs		
Released, less amortization	1,015	895
Completed, not released	365	395
In-process	417	352
In development or pre-production	13	10
	1,810	1,652
Television programming rights and advances	1,545	1,453
	7,547	7,353
Less current portion	1,208	1,170
Non-current portion	\$ 6,339	\$ 6,183

Based on management's total gross revenue estimates as of October 1, 2016, approximately 79% of unamortized film and television costs for released productions (excluding amounts allocated to acquired film and television libraries) are expected to be amortized during the next three years. By the end of fiscal 2020, we will have reached on a cumulative basis, 80% amortization of the October 1, 2016 balance of unamortized film and television costs. Approximately \$0.9 billion of accrued participation and residual liabilities will be paid in fiscal year 2017. The Company expects to amortize, based on current estimates, approximately \$1.4 billion in capitalized film and television production costs during fiscal 2017.

At October 1, 2016, acquired film and television libraries have remaining unamortized costs of \$200 million, which are generally amortized straight-line over a weighted-average remaining period of approximately 14 years.

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8 Borrowings

The Company's borrowings at October 1, 2016 and October 3, 2015, including the impact of interest rate and cross-currency swaps, are summarized below:

	2016	2015	2016 Stated Interest Rate (1)	2016 Pay Floating Interest rate and Cross- Currency Swaps (2)	Effective Interest Rate (3)	Swap Maturities
Commercial paper	\$1,521	\$2,430	—	\$ —	0.54 %	
U.S. medium-term notes (4)	16,827	13,873	2.80%	8,275	2.58 %	2017-2026
Foreign currency denominated debt	448	447	4.88%	249	4.83 %	2017
Capital Cities/ABC debt	107	108	8.75%	—	6.01 %	
Other (5)	180	159		—		
	19,083	17,017	2.66%	8,524	2.49 %	
International Theme Parks borrowings	1,087	319	1.92%	—	4.30 %	
Total borrowings	20,170	17,336	2.62%	8,524	2.59 %	
Less current portion	3,687	4,563	1.24%	1,500	1.47 %	
Total long-term borrowings	\$16,483	\$12,773		\$ 7,024		

The stated interest rate represents the weighted-average coupon rate for each category of borrowings. For floating (1) rate borrowings, interest rates are the rates in effect at October 1, 2016; these rates are not necessarily an indication of future interest rates.

(2) Amounts represent notional values of interest rate and cross-currency swaps outstanding as of October 1, 2016.

(3) The effective interest rate includes the impact of existing and terminated interest rate and cross-currency swaps, purchase accounting adjustments and debt issuance premiums, discounts and costs.

(4) Includes net debt issuance premiums, discounts and costs totaling \$132 million and \$88 million at October 1, 2016 and October 3, 2015, respectively.

(5) Includes market value adjustments for debt with qualifying hedges totaling \$146 million and \$131 million at October 1, 2016 and October 3, 2015, respectively.

Commercial Paper

The Company has bank facilities with a syndicate of lenders to support commercial paper borrowings as follows:

	Committed Capacity	Used	Unused Capacity
Facility expiring March 2017	\$ 1,500	\$ —	—\$ 1,500
Facility expiring March 2019	2,250	—	2,250
Facility expiring March 2021	2,250	—	2,250
Total	\$ 6,000	\$ —	—\$ 6,000

All of the above bank facilities allow for borrowings at LIBOR-based rates plus a spread depending on the credit default swap spread applicable to the Company's debt, subject to a cap and floor that vary with the Company's debt rating assigned by Moody's Investors Service and Standard and Poor's. The spread above LIBOR can range from 0.23% to 1.63%. The Company also has the ability to issue up to \$800 million of letters of credit under the facility expiring in March 2019, which if utilized, reduces available borrowings under this facility. As of October 1, 2016, the Company has \$169 million of outstanding letters of credit, of which none were issued under this facility. The facilities specifically exclude certain entities, including the International Theme Parks, from any representations, covenants, or events of default and contain only one financial covenant, relating to interest coverage, which the Company met on October 1, 2016 by a significant margin.

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Commercial paper activity is as follows:

	Commercial paper with original maturities less than three months, net ⁽¹⁾	Commercial paper with original maturities greater than three months	Total
Balance at Sept 27, 2014	\$ 50	\$ —	\$ 50
Additions	2,277	3,019	5,296
Payments	—	(2,920)	(2,920)
Other Activity	3	1	4
Balance at Oct 3, 2015	\$ 2,330	\$ 100	\$ 2,430
Additions	—	4,794	4,794
Payments	(1,559)	(4,155)	(5,714)
Other Activity	6	5	11
Balance at Oct 1, 2016	\$ 777	\$ 744	\$ 1,521

⁽¹⁾ Borrowings and reductions of borrowings are reported net.

Credit facility for cruise ships

In October 2016, the Company entered into two credit facilities to finance new cruise ships, which are expected to be delivered in 2021 and 2023. The financing may be used for up to 80% of the contract price of the cruise ships. Under the agreements, \$1.0 billion in financing is available beginning in April 2021 and \$1.1 billion is available beginning in April 2023. If utilized, the interest rates will be fixed at 3.48% and 3.74%, respectively, and payable semi-annually. The loans will be repaid in 24 equal installments over a 12-year period from the borrowing date. Early repayment is permitted subject to cancellation fees.

Shelf Registration Statement

The Company has a shelf registration statement in place, which allows the Company to issue various types of debt instruments, such as fixed or floating rate notes, U.S. dollar or foreign currency denominated notes, redeemable notes, global notes, and dual currency or other indexed notes. Issuances under the shelf registration will require the filing of a prospectus supplement identifying the amount and terms of the securities to be issued. Our ability to issue debt is subject to market conditions and other factors impacting our borrowing capacity.

U.S. Medium-Term Note Program

At October 1, 2016, the total debt outstanding under the U.S. medium-term note program was \$16.8 billion with maturities ranging from 1 to 77 years. The debt outstanding includes \$16.1 billion of fixed rate notes, which have stated interest rates that range from 0.88% to 7.55% and \$660 million of floating rate notes that bear interest at U.S. LIBOR plus or minus a spread. At October 1, 2016, the effective rate on floating rate notes was 1.10%.

European Medium-Term Note Program

The Company has a European medium-term note program, which allows the Company to issue various types of debt instruments such as fixed or floating rate notes, U.S. dollar or foreign currency denominated notes, redeemable notes and index linked or dual currency notes. Capacity under the program is \$4.0 billion, subject to market conditions and other factors impacting our borrowing capacity. Capacity under the program replenishes as outstanding debt under the program is repaid. The Company had no outstanding borrowings under the program at October 1, 2016.

Foreign Currency Denominated Debt

At October 1, 2016, the Company had Canadian \$328 million (\$249 million) of debt outstanding, which bears interest at the Canadian Dealer Offered Rate plus 0.83% (1.72% at October 1, 2016) and matures in 2017.

The Company has short-term credit facilities of Indian rupee (INR) 11.6 billion (\$173 million), which bear interest at rates determined at the time of drawdown and expire in 2017. At October 1, 2016, the outstanding balance was INR 3.6 billion (\$54 million), which bears interest at an average rate of 8.35%.

At October 1, 2016, the Company had long-term credit facilities of INR 9.6 billion (\$144 million). In October 2016, the balance was repaid and the facilities were canceled.

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Capital Cities/ABC Debt

In connection with the Capital Cities/ABC, Inc. acquisition in 1996, the Company assumed debt previously issued by Capital Cities/ABC, Inc. At October 1, 2016, the outstanding balance was \$107 million, which includes unamortized fair value adjustments recorded in purchase accounting. The debt matures in 2021 and has a stated interest rate of 8.75%.

International Theme Parks Borrowings

As part of financing the construction of a third hotel at Hong Kong Disneyland Resort, HKSAR converted \$113 million of a loan to equity, leaving a balance at October 1, 2016 of HK\$0.4 billion (\$45 million). The interest rate on this loan is subject to biannual revisions and determined based on the Hong Kong prime rate less 0.875%, but is capped at an annual rate of 7.625% until March 2022. After March 2022, the interest rate is based on the Hong Kong prime rate but is capped at an annual rate of 8.50%. As of October 1, 2016, the rate on the loan was 4.13%. Debt service payments will be made depending on sufficient available funds. Repayment is required by September 30, 2022; however, early repayment is permitted.

In addition, HKSAR provided Hong Kong Disneyland Resort with a loan facility totaling HK\$0.8 billion (\$104 million) that bears interest at a rate of three month HIBOR plus 2% and matures in 2025; however, earlier repayment is permitted. At October 1, 2016, Hong Kong Disneyland Resort had borrowed HK\$0.6 billion (\$77 million) under the loan facility, which bears interest at a rate of 2.57%.

Shendi has provided Shanghai Disney Resort with term loans totaling 6.4 billion yuan (approximately \$1.0 billion) bearing interest at rates up to 8% and maturing in 2036; however, early repayment is permitted. Shendi has also provided Shanghai Disney Resort with a 1.4 billion yuan (approximately \$205 million) line of credit bearing interest at 8%. There is no outstanding balance under the line of credit at October 1, 2016.

Total borrowings, excluding market value adjustments and debt issuance premiums, discounts and costs, have the following scheduled maturities:

	Before		
	International Theme Parks Consolidation	International Theme Parks	Total
2017	\$ 3,686	\$ —	\$3,686
2018	1,804	11	1,815
2019	2,759	—	2,759
2020	896	—	896
2021	2,100	17	2,117
Thereafter	7,824	1,059	8,883
	\$ 19,069	\$ 1,087	\$20,156

The Company capitalizes interest on assets constructed for its parks and resorts and on theatrical productions. In fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014, total interest capitalized was \$139 million, \$110 million and \$73 million, respectively. Interest expense, net of capitalized interest, for fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014 was \$354 million, \$265 million and \$294 million, respectively.

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9 Income Taxes

	2016	2015	2014
Income Before Income Taxes			
Domestic (including U.S. exports)	\$14,018	\$12,825	\$11,376
Foreign subsidiaries	850	1,043	870
	\$14,868	\$13,868	\$12,246
Income Tax Expense/(Benefit)			
Current			
Federal	\$3,146	\$4,182	\$2,932
State	154	333	206
Foreign ⁽¹⁾	533	525	600
	3,833	5,040	3,738
Deferred			
Federal	1,172	82	409
State	100	(52)	81
Foreign	(27)	(54)	14
	1,245	(24)	504
	\$5,078	\$5,016	\$4,242

⁽¹⁾ Includes foreign withholding taxes

October 1, 2016 October 3, 2015

Components of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Deferred tax assets		
Accrued liabilities	\$(2,385)	\$(2,244)
Net operating losses and tax credit carryforwards	(1,567)	(1,396)
Other	(917)	(945)
Total deferred tax assets	(4,869)	(4,585)
Deferred tax liabilities		
Depreciable, amortizable and other property	5,682	5,260
Foreign subsidiaries	348	583
Licensing revenues	480	396
Other	295	297
Total deferred tax liabilities	6,805	6,536
Net deferred tax liability before valuation allowance	1,936	1,951
Valuation allowance	1,602	1,288
Net deferred tax liability	\$3,538	\$3,239

At October 1, 2016 and October 3, 2015, the valuation allowance primarily related to \$1.2 billion and \$1.1 billion, respectively, of deferred tax assets for International Theme Parks's net operating losses primarily in France and Hong Kong, and to a lesser extent, China. The noncontrolling interest share of the net operating losses were \$0.4 billion and \$0.4 billion at October 1, 2016 and October 3, 2015, respectively. The International Theme Parks net operating losses have an indefinite carryforward period in France and Hong Kong and a five-year carryforward period in China.

In the prior year, the Company had a \$399 million deferred income tax asset on the difference between the Company's tax basis in its investment in Disneyland Paris and the Company's financial statement carrying value of Disneyland Paris. As a result of the Disneyland Paris recapitalization and the increase in the Company's ownership interest (see Note 6 for further discussion of this transaction), the deferred tax asset was written off to income tax expense in fiscal 2015.

As of October 1, 2016, the Company had undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries of approximately \$3.4 billion for which deferred U.S. federal income taxes have not been provided. The Company intends to reinvest these earnings for the foreseeable future. If these amounts were distributed to the U.S., in the form of dividends or otherwise, the

Company would be

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subject to additional U.S. income taxes. Assuming these foreign earnings were repatriated under laws and rates applicable at 2016 fiscal year end, the incremental federal tax applicable to the earnings would be approximately \$0.7 billion.

A reconciliation of the effective income tax rate to the federal rate is as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Federal income tax rate	35.0 %	35.0 %	35.0 %
State taxes, net of federal benefit	1.8	1.9	2.0
Domestic production activity deduction	(1.6)	(1.9)	(2.1)
Earnings in jurisdictions taxed at rates different from the statutory U.S. federal rate	(1.1)	(1.5)	(0.7)
Disneyland Paris recapitalization	—	2.9	—
Other, including tax reserves and related interest	0.1	(0.2)	0.4
	34.2 %	36.2 %	34.6 %

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits, excluding the related accrual for interest, is as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Balance at the beginning of the year	\$912	\$803	\$1,120
Increases for current year tax positions	71	98	51
Increases for prior year tax positions	142	280	133
Decreases in prior year tax positions	(158)	(193)	(487)
Settlements with taxing authorities	(123)	(76)	(14)
Balance at the end of the year	\$844	\$912	\$803

The fiscal year-end 2016, 2015 and 2014 balances include \$469 million, \$501 million and \$453 million, respectively, that if recognized, would reduce our income tax expense and effective tax rate. These amounts are net of the offsetting benefits from other tax jurisdictions.

As of the end of fiscal 2016, 2015 and 2014, the Company had \$221 million, \$231 million and \$216 million, respectively, in accrued interest and penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits. During fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014, the Company accrued additional interest and penalties of \$22 million, \$68 million and \$25 million, respectively, and recorded reductions in accrued interest and penalties of \$32 million, \$54 million and \$21 million, respectively, as a result of audit settlements and other prior-year adjustments. The Company's policy is to report interest and penalties as a component of income tax expense.

The Company is no longer subject to U.S. federal examination for years prior to 2013 and is no longer subject to examination in any of its major state or foreign tax jurisdictions for years prior to 2006.

In the next twelve months, it is reasonably possible that our unrecognized tax benefits could change due to the resolution of certain tax matters, which could include payments on those tax matters. These resolutions and payments could reduce our unrecognized tax benefits by \$143 million.

In fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014, income tax benefits attributable to equity-based compensation transactions exceeded the amounts recorded based on grant date fair value. Accordingly, \$207 million, \$313 million and \$255 million were credited to shareholders' equity, respectively, in these years.

10 Pension and Other Benefit Programs

The Company maintains pension and postretirement medical benefit plans covering certain of its employees not covered by union or industry-wide plans. The Company's defined benefit pension plans cover employees hired prior to January 1, 2012. For employees hired after this date, the Company has a defined contribution plan. Benefits under these pension plans are generally based on years of service and/or compensation and generally require 3 years of vesting service. Employees generally hired after January 1, 1987 for certain of our media businesses and other employees generally hired after January 1, 1994 are not eligible for postretirement medical benefits.

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Defined Benefit Plans

The Company measures the actuarial value of its benefit obligations and plan assets for its defined benefit pension and postretirement medical benefit plans at September 30 and adjusts for any plan contributions or significant events between September 30 and our fiscal year end.

The following chart summarizes the benefit obligations, assets, funded status and balance sheet impacts associated with the defined benefit pension and postretirement medical benefit plans:

	Pension Plans			Postretirement Medical Plans	
	October 1, 2016	October 3, 2015	October 1, 2016	October 3, 2015	
Projected benefit obligations					
Beginning obligations	\$(12,379)	\$(12,190)	\$ (1,590)	\$ (1,567)	
Service cost	(318)	(332)	(11)	(14)	
Interest cost	(458)	(521)	(61)	(68)	
Actuarial gain / (loss)	(1,769)	(176)	(142)	33	
Plan amendments and other	8	28	(9)	(9)	
Benefits paid ⁽¹⁾	436	812	54	35	
Ending obligations	\$(14,480)	\$(12,379)	\$ (1,759)	\$ (1,590)	
Fair value of plans' assets					
Beginning fair value	\$9,415	\$9,765	\$ 568	\$ 538	
Actual return on plan assets	624	163	34	9	
Contributions	839	337	61	48	
Benefits paid ⁽¹⁾	(436)	(812)	(54)	(35)	
Expenses and other	(41)	(38)	5	8	
Ending fair value	\$10,401	\$9,415	\$ 614	\$ 568	
Underfunded status of the plans	\$(4,079)	\$(2,964)	\$ (1,145)	\$ (1,022)	
Amounts recognized in the balance sheet					
Non-current assets	\$—	\$3	\$—	\$—	
Current liabilities	(40)	(36)	—	(13)	
Non-current liabilities	(4,039)	(2,931)	(1,145)	(1,009)	
	\$(4,079)	\$(2,964)	\$ (1,145)	\$ (1,022)	

Fiscal 2015 pension plans include \$340 million of payments under a plan offered for a limited time to certain former employees who had vested benefits in our qualified defined benefit pension plans. These employees elected to receive an immediate lump-sum distribution in lieu of benefits they would have received following their retirement.

The components of net periodic benefit cost are as follows:

	Pension Plans			Postretirement Medical Plans		
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Service cost	\$318	\$332	\$277	\$ 11	\$ 14	\$ 10
Interest cost	458	521	488	61	68	65
Expected return on plan assets	(747)	(711)	(645)	(45)	(39)	(36)
Amortization of prior year service costs	14	16	14	(1)	(1)	(2)
Recognized net actuarial loss / (gain)	242	247	145	8	10	(7)
Net periodic benefit cost	\$285	\$405	\$279	\$ 34	\$ 52	\$ 30

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Key assumptions are as follows:

	Pension Plans			Postretirement Medical Plans		
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Discount rate used to determine the benefit obligation	3.73 %	4.47 %	4.40 %	3.73 %	4.47 %	4.40 %
Discount rate used to determine the net periodic benefit cost	3.81 %	4.40 %	5.00 %	3.81 %	4.40 %	5.00 %
Rate of return on plan assets	7.50 %	7.50 %	7.50 %	7.50 %	7.50 %	7.50 %
Rate of salary increase	4.00 %	4.00 %	4.00 %	n/a	n/a	n/a
Year 1 increase in cost of benefits	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.00 %	7.00 %	7.00 %
Rate of increase to which the cost of benefits is assumed to decline (the ultimate trend rate)	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.25 %	4.25 %	4.25 %
Year that the rate reaches the ultimate trend rate	n/a	n/a	n/a	2030	2029	2028

In addition to the assumptions in the above table, assumed mortality is also a key assumption in determining benefit obligations. Net periodic benefit cost is based on assumptions determined at the prior-year end measurement date. AOCI, before tax, as of October 1, 2016 consists of the following amounts that have not yet been recognized in net periodic benefit cost:

	Pension Plans	Postretirement Medical Plans	Total
Prior service cost	\$ (56)	\$ —	\$(56)
Net actuarial loss	(5,470)	(263)	(5,733)
Total amounts included in AOCI	(5,526)	(263)	(5,789)
Prepaid / (accrued) pension cost	1,447	(882)	565
Net balance sheet liability	\$ (4,079)	\$ (1,145)	\$(5,224)

Amounts included in AOCI, before tax, as of October 1, 2016 that are expected to be recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost during fiscal 2017 are:

	Pension Plans	Postretirement Medical Plans	Total
Prior service cost	\$ (11)	\$ —	\$(11)
Net actuarial loss	(403)	(16)	(419)
Total	\$ (414)	\$ (16)	\$(430)

Plan Funded Status

The projected benefit obligation, accumulated benefit obligation and aggregate fair value of plan assets for pension plans with accumulated benefit obligations in excess of plan assets were \$13.4 billion, \$12.4 billion and \$9.5 billion, respectively, as of October 1, 2016 and \$11.5 billion, \$10.6 billion and \$8.5 billion as of October 3, 2015, respectively.

For pension plans with projected benefit obligations in excess of plan assets, the projected benefit obligation and aggregate fair value of plan assets were \$14.5 billion and \$10.4 billion, respectively, as of October 1, 2016 and \$12.4 billion and \$9.4 billion as of October 3, 2015, respectively.

The Company's total accumulated pension benefit obligations at October 1, 2016 and October 3, 2015 were \$13.3 billion and \$11.4 billion, respectively, of which 99% and 98%, respectively, was vested.

The accumulated postretirement medical benefit obligations and fair value of plan assets for postretirement medical plans with accumulated postretirement medical benefit obligations in excess of plan assets were \$1.8 billion and \$0.6 billion, respectively, at October 1, 2016 and \$1.6 billion and \$0.6 billion, respectively, at October 3, 2015.

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Plan Assets

A significant portion of the assets of the Company's defined benefit plans are managed in a third-party master trust. The investment policy and allocation of the assets in the master trust were approved by the Company's Investment and Administrative Committee, which has oversight responsibility for the Company's retirement plans. The investment policy ranges for the major asset classes are as follows:

Asset Class	Minimum	Maximum
Equity investments	30 %	60 %
Fixed income investments	20 %	40 %
Alternative investments	10 %	30 %
Cash & money market funds	0 %	10 %

The primary investment objective for the assets within the master trust is the prudent and cost effective management of assets to satisfy benefit obligations to plan participants. Financial risks are managed through diversification of plan assets, selection of investment managers and through the investment guidelines incorporated in investment management agreements. Assets are monitored to ensure that investment returns are commensurate with risks taken. The long-term asset allocation policy for the master trust was established taking into consideration a variety of factors that include, but are not limited to, the average age of participants, the number of retirees, the duration of liabilities and the expected payout ratio. Liquidity needs of the master trust are generally managed using cash generated by investments or by liquidating securities.

Assets are generally managed by external investment managers, and we have investment management agreements with respect to securities in the master trust. These agreements include account guidelines that establish permitted securities and risk controls commensurate with the account's investment strategy. Some agreements permit the use of derivative securities (futures, options, interest rate swaps, credit default swaps) that enable investment managers to enhance returns and manage exposures within their accounts.

Fair Value Measurements of Plan Assets

Fair value is defined as the amount that would be received for selling an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants and is classified in one of the following three categories:

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

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for assets reported at fair value. There have been no changes in the methodologies used at October 1, 2016 and October 3, 2015.

Level 1 investments are valued based on reported market prices on the last trading day of the year. Investments in common and preferred stocks are valued based on the securities exchange-listed price or a broker's quote in an active market. Investments in U.S. Treasury securities are valued based on a broker's quote in an active market.

Level 2 investments in government and federal agency bonds, mortgage-backed securities (MBS), asset-backed securities and corporate bonds are valued using a broker's quote in a non-active market or an evaluated price based on a compilation of reported market information, such as benchmark yield curves, credit spreads and estimated default rates. Derivative financial instruments are valued based on models that incorporate observable inputs for the underlying securities, such as interest rates or foreign currency exchange rates. Shares in money market and mutual funds and certain alternative investments are valued at the net asset value of the shares held by the Plan at year-end based on the fair value of the underlying investments.

Level 3 investments primarily consist of investments in limited partnerships, which are valued based on the master trust's pro-rata share of the partnerships' underlying net investment holdings as reported in the partnerships' financial statements. The investments held by the partnerships are recorded at fair value, and the partnerships' financial

statements are generally audited annually. The fair values of the underlying investments are estimated using significant unobservable inputs (e.g., discounted

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cash flow models or relative valuation methods that incorporate comparable market information such as earnings and cash flow multiples from similar publicly traded companies or real estate properties).

The Company's defined benefit plan assets are summarized by level in the following tables:

Description	As of October 1, 2016				Plan Asset Mix	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total		
Cash & money market funds	\$116	\$916	\$—	\$1,032	9	%
Common and preferred stocks ⁽¹⁾	2,238	945	—	3,183	29	%
Mutual funds	636	232	—	868	8	%
Common collective funds	13	558	—	571	5	%
Government and federal agency bonds, notes and MBS	2,114	458	—	2,572	24	%
Corporate bonds	—	577	—	577	5	%
Mortgage- and asset-backed securities	—	86	—	86	1	%
Alternative investments	84	975	1,067	2,126	19	%
Derivatives and other, net	(1	) 1	—	—	—	%
Total	\$5,200	\$4,748	\$1,067	\$11,015	100	%

Description	As of October 3, 2015				Plan Asset Mix	
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total		
Cash & money market funds	\$56	\$1,036	\$—	\$1,092	11	%
Common and preferred stocks ⁽¹⁾	2,000	883	—	2,883	29	%
Mutual funds	476	215	—	691	7	%
Common collective funds	13	476	—	489	5	%
Government and federal agency bonds, notes and MBS	1,090	483	—	1,573	16	%
Corporate bonds	—	671	—	671	7	%
Mortgage- and asset-backed securities	—	137	—	137	1	%
Alternative investments	80	952	1,200	2,232	22	%
Derivatives and other, net	212	3	—	215	2	%
Total	\$3,927	\$4,856	\$1,200	\$9,983	100	%

Includes 2.8 million shares of Company common stock valued at \$264 million (2% of total plan assets) and 2.8

⁽¹⁾ million shares valued at \$290 million (3% of total plan assets) at October 1, 2016 and October 3, 2015, respectively.

Changes in Level 3 assets are as follows:

	Year Ended	
	October 1, 2016	October 3, 2015
Balance, beginning of year	\$1,200	\$1,266
Additions	174	168
Distributions	(300)	(332)
Gain / (Loss)	(7)	98
Balance, end of year	\$1,067	\$1,200

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Uncalled Capital Commitments

Alternative investments held by the master trust include interests in investments that have rights to make capital calls to the investors. In such cases, the master trust would be contractually obligated to make a cash contribution at the time of the capital call. At October 1, 2016, the total committed capital still uncalled and unpaid was \$623 million.

Plan Contributions

During fiscal 2016, the Company made contributions to its pension and postretirement medical plans totaling \$900 million. In the first quarter of 2017, we contributed \$1.3 billion and do not expect to make any additional material contributions for the remainder of fiscal 2017. However, final minimum funding requirements for fiscal 2017 will be determined based on our January 1, 2017 funding actuarial valuation, which we expect to receive during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2017.

Estimated Future Benefit Payments

The following table presents estimated future benefit payments for the next ten fiscal years:

	Pension Plans	Postretirement Medical Plans ⁽¹⁾
2017	\$ 470	\$ 45
2018	469	49
2019	502	53
2020	535	57
2021	567	62
2022 – 2026	3,374	378

⁽¹⁾ Estimated future benefit payments are net of expected Medicare subsidy receipts of \$72 million.

Assumptions

Assumptions, such as discount rates, long-term rate of return on plan assets and the healthcare cost trend rate, have a significant effect on the amounts reported for net periodic benefit cost as well as the related benefit obligations.

Discount Rate — The assumed discount rate for pension and postretirement medical plans reflects the market rates for high-quality corporate bonds currently available. The Company's discount rate was determined by considering yield curves constructed of a large population of high-quality corporate bonds and reflects the matching of the plans' liability cash flows to the yield curves.

At the end of fiscal 2015, the Company changed the approach used to measure service and interest costs for pension and other postretirement benefits. For fiscal 2015, the Company measured service and interest costs utilizing a single weighted-average discount rate derived from the yield curve used to measure the plan obligations. For fiscal 2016, we elected to measure service and interest costs by applying the specific spot rates along that yield curve to the plans' liability cash flows. The Company believes the new approach provides a more precise measurement of service and interest costs by aligning the timing of the plans' liability cash flows to the corresponding spot rates on the yield curve. This change does not affect the measurement of our plan obligations but generally results in lower pension expense in periods when the yield curve is upward sloping, which was the case in fiscal 2016. The Company has accounted for this change as a change in accounting estimate and, accordingly, has accounted for it on a prospective basis starting in fiscal 2016.

Long-term rate of return on plan assets — The long-term rate of return on plan assets represents an estimate of long-term returns on an investment portfolio consisting of a mixture of equities, fixed income and alternative investments. When determining the long-term rate of return on plan assets, the Company considers long-term rates of return on the asset classes (both historical and forecasted) in which the Company expects the pension funds to be invested. The following long-term rates of return by asset class were considered in setting the long-term rate of return on plan assets assumption:

Equity Securities	7% to 11%
Debt Securities	3% to 5%
Alternative Investments	8% to 12%

Healthcare cost trend rate — The Company reviews external data and its own historical trends for healthcare costs to determine the healthcare cost trend rates for the postretirement medical benefit plans. For the 2016 actuarial valuation,

we assumed a 7.00% annual rate of increase in the per capita cost of covered healthcare claims with the rate decreasing in even increments over fourteen years until reaching 4.25%.

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Sensitivity — A one percentage point (ppt) change in the key assumptions would have the following effects on the projected benefit obligations for pension and postretirement medical plans as of October 1, 2016 and on cost for fiscal 2017:

	Discount Rate	Expected Long-Term Rate of Return On Assets	Assumed Healthcare Cost Trend Rate	Net	
				Periodic Postretirement Medical Cost	Projected Benefit Obligations
Increase/(decrease)	Benefit Expense	Projected Benefit Obligations	Benefit Expense		
1 ppt decrease	\$271	\$ 2,853	\$ 123	\$ (25)	\$ (233)
1 ppt increase	(235)	(2,401)	(123)	41	287

Multiemployer Benefit Plans

The Company participates in a number of multiemployer pension plans under union and industry-wide collective bargaining agreements that cover our union-represented employees and expenses its contributions to these plans as incurred. These plans generally provide for retirement, death and/or termination benefits for eligible employees within the applicable collective bargaining units, based on specific eligibility/participation requirements, vesting periods and benefit formulas. The risks of participating in these multiemployer plans are different from single-employer plans. For example:

- Assets contributed to the multiemployer plan by one employer may be used to provide benefits to employees of other participating employers.

- If a participating employer stops contributing to the multiemployer plan, the unfunded obligations of the plan may become the obligation of the remaining participating employers.

- If the Company chooses to stop participating in these multiemployer plans, the Company may be required to pay those plans an amount based on the underfunded status of the plan.

The Company also participates in several multiemployer health and welfare plans that cover both active and retired employees. Health care benefits are provided to participants who meet certain eligibility requirements under the applicable collective bargaining unit.

The following table sets forth our contributions to multiemployer pension and health and welfare benefit plans that were expensed during the fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively:

	2016	2015	2014
Pension plans	\$126	\$128	\$115
Health & welfare plans	167	173	158
Total contributions	\$293	\$301	\$273

Defined Contribution Plans

The Company has defined contribution retirement plans for domestic employees who began service after December 31, 2011 and are not eligible to participate in the defined benefit pension plans. In general, the Company contributes from 3% to 9% of an employee's compensation depending on the employee's age and years of service with the Company up to plan limits. The Company has savings and investment plans that allow eligible employees to contribute up to 50% of their salary through payroll deductions depending on the plan in which the employee participates. The Company matches 50% of the employee's contribution up to plan limits. In fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014, the costs of these defined contribution plans were \$131 million, \$110 million and \$87 million, respectively. The Company also has defined contribution retirement plans for employees in our international operations. In each of fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014, the costs of these defined contribution plans were \$19 million.

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11 Equity

The Company paid the following dividends in fiscal 2016, 2015 and 2014:

Per Share	Total Paid	Payment Timing	Related to Fiscal Period
\$0.71	\$1.1 billion	Fourth Quarter of Fiscal 2016	First Half 2016
\$0.71	\$1.2 billion	Second Quarter of Fiscal 2016	Second Half 2015
\$0.66	\$1.1 billion	Fourth Quarter of Fiscal 2015	First Half 2015
\$1.15	\$1.9 billion	Second Quarter of Fiscal 2015	2014
\$0.86	\$1.5 billion	Second Quarter of Fiscal 2014	2013

The Company repurchased its common stock in fiscal 2016, 2015 and 2014 as follows:

Fiscal year	Shares acquired	Total paid
2016	74 million	\$7.5 billion
2015	60 million	\$6.1 billion
2014	84 million	\$6.5 billion

On January 30, 2015, the Company's Board of Directors increased the amount of shares that can be repurchased to 400 million shares as of that date. As of October 1, 2016, the Company had remaining authorization in place to repurchase 282 million additional shares. The repurchase program does not have an expiration date.

The following table summarizes the changes in each component of AOCI including our proportional share of equity method investee amounts, net of 37% estimated tax:

	Market Value Adjustments	Unrecognized Pension and Postretirement Medical Expense	Foreign Currency Translation and Other	AOCI	
	Investments	Cash Flow Hedges			
Balance at Sept. 28, 2013	\$ 95	\$ 83	\$ (1,271)	\$ (94)	\$(1,187)
Unrealized gains (losses) arising during the period	109	169	(1,022)	18	(726)
Reclassifications of realized net (gains) losses to net income	(104)	(48)	97	—	(55)
Balance at Sept. 27, 2014	100	204	(2,196)	(76)	(1,968)
Unrealized gains (losses) arising during the period	(37)	421	(474)	(195)	(285)
Reclassifications of realized net (gains) losses to net income	(50)	(291)	173	—	(168)
Balance at Oct. 3, 2015	13	334	(2,497)	(271)	(2,421)
Unrealized gains (losses) arising during the period	13	(193)	(1,321)	(58)	(1,559)
Reclassifications of realized net (gains) losses to net income	—	(166)	167	—	1
Balance at Oct. 1, 2016	\$ 26	\$ (25)	\$ (3,651)	\$ (329)	\$(3,979)

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Details about AOCI components reclassified to net income are as follows:

Gains/(losses) in net income:	Affected line item in the Consolidated Statements of Income:	2016	2015	2014
Investments, net	Interest income/(expense), net	\$—	\$79	\$165
Estimated tax	Income taxes	—	(29)	(61)
		—	50	104
Cash flow hedges	Primarily revenue	264	462	76
Estimated tax	Income taxes	(98)	(171)	(28)
		166	291	48
Pension and postretirement medical expense	Cost and expenses	(265)	(274)	(154)
Estimated tax	Income taxes	98	101	57
		(167)	(173)	(97)
Total reclassifications for the period		\$(1)	\$168	\$55

At October 1, 2016 and October 3, 2015, the Company held available-for-sale investments in unrecognized gain positions totaling \$49 million and \$21 million, respectively, and no investments in significant unrecognized loss positions.

12 Equity-Based Compensation

Under various plans, the Company may grant stock options and other equity-based awards to executive, management and creative personnel. The Company's approach to long-term incentive compensation contemplates awards of stock options and restricted stock units (RSUs). Certain RSUs awarded to senior executives vest based upon the achievement of market or performance conditions (Performance RSUs).

Stock options are generally granted at exercise prices equal to or exceeding the market price at the date of grant and become exercisable ratably over a four-year period from the grant date. The contractual terms for our outstanding stock option grants are 10 years. At the discretion of the Compensation Committee of the Company's Board of Directors, options can occasionally extend up to 15 years after date of grant. RSUs generally vest ratably over four years and Performance RSUs fully vest after three years, subject to achieving market or performance conditions. Equity-based award grants generally provide continued vesting, in the event of termination, for employees that reach age 60 or greater, have at least ten years of service and have held the award for at least one year.

Each share granted subject to a stock option award reduces the number of shares available under the Company's stock incentive plans by one share while each share granted subject to a RSU award reduces the number of shares available by two shares. As of October 1, 2016, the maximum number of shares available for issuance under the Company's stock incentive plans (assuming all the awards are in the form of stock options) was approximately 77 million shares and the number available for issuance assuming all awards are in the form of RSUs was approximately 39 million shares. The Company satisfies stock option exercises and vesting of RSUs with newly issued shares. Stock options and RSUs are generally forfeited by employees who terminate prior to vesting.

Each year, during the first half of the year, the Company awards stock options and restricted stock units to a broad-based group of management and creative personnel. The fair value of options is estimated based on the binomial valuation model. The binomial valuation model takes into account variables such as volatility, dividend yield and the risk-free interest rate. The binomial valuation model also considers the expected exercise multiple (the multiple of exercise price to grant price at which exercises are expected to occur on average) and the termination rate (the probability of a vested option being canceled due to the termination of the option holder) in computing the value of the option.

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In fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014, the weighted average assumptions used in the option-valuation model were as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Risk-free interest rate	2.3 %	2.1 %	3.0 %
Expected volatility	26 %	24 %	25 %
Dividend yield	1.32%	1.37%	1.37%
Termination rate	4.0 %	3.2 %	3.2 %
Exercise multiple	1.62	1.48	1.48

Although the initial fair value of stock options is not adjusted after the grant date, changes in the Company's assumptions may change the value of, and therefore the expense related to, future stock option grants. The assumptions that cause the greatest variation in fair value in the binomial valuation model are the expected volatility and expected exercise multiple. Increases or decreases in either the expected volatility or expected exercise multiple will cause the binomial option value to increase or decrease, respectively. The volatility assumption considers both historical and implied volatility and may be impacted by the Company's performance as well as changes in economic and market conditions.

Compensation expense for RSUs and stock options is recognized ratably over the service period of the award. Compensation expense for RSUs is based on the market price of the shares underlying the awards on the grant date. Compensation expense for Performance RSUs reflects the estimated probability that the market or performance conditions will be met.

The impact of stock options/rights and RSUs on income and cash flows for fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014, was as follows:

	2016	2015	2014
Stock option/rights compensation expense ⁽¹⁾	\$93	\$102	\$102
RSU compensation expense	293	309	312
Total equity-based compensation expense ⁽²⁾	386	411	414
Tax impact	(131)	(134)	(139)
Reduction in net income	\$255	\$277	\$275
Equity-based compensation expense capitalized during the period	\$78	\$57	\$49
Tax benefit reported in cash flow from financing activities	\$208	\$313	\$255

⁽¹⁾ Includes stock appreciation rights.

⁽²⁾ Equity-based compensation expense is net of capitalized equity-based compensation and excludes amortization of previously capitalized equity-based compensation costs.

The following table summarizes information about stock option transactions (shares in millions):

	2016	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at beginning of year	29	\$ 54.93
Awards forfeited	(1)	91.27
Awards granted	4	112.69
Awards exercised	(7)	39.13
Awards expired/canceled	—	—
Outstanding at end of year	25	66.91
Exercisable at end of year	14	\$ 49.65

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The following tables summarize information about stock options vested and expected to vest at October 1, 2016 (shares in millions):

Range of Exercise Prices	Vested		Weighted Average Remaining Years of Contractual Life
	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	
\$ 0 — \$ 35	2	\$ 30.44	3.2
\$ 36 — \$ 45	6	39.10	4.9
\$ 46 — \$ 90	5	58.20	6.6
\$ 91 — \$ 115	1	92.40	8.2
	14		

Range of Exercise Prices	Expected to Vest		Weighted Average Remaining Years of Contractual Life
	Number of Options ⁽¹⁾	Weighted Average Exercise Price	
\$ 0 — \$ 55	2	\$ 50.97	6.3
\$ 56 — \$ 75	3	72.50	7.2
\$ 76 — \$ 95	3	92.09	8.2
\$ 96 — \$ 115	3	113.06	9.2
	11		

⁽¹⁾ Number of options expected to vest is total unvested options less estimated forfeitures.

The following table summarizes information about RSU transactions (shares in millions):

	2016	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Unvested at beginning of year	12	\$ 68.71
Granted ⁽¹⁾	4	112.49
Vested	(5)	58.51
Forfeited	(1)	88.77
Unvested at end of year ⁽²⁾	10	\$ 88.84

⁽¹⁾ Includes 0.2 million Performance RSUs.

⁽²⁾ Includes 0.7 million Performance RSUs.

The weighted average grant-date fair values of options granted during fiscal 2016, 2015 and 2014 were \$30.93, \$22.65 and \$19.21, respectively. The total intrinsic value (market value on date of exercise less exercise price) of options exercised and RSUs vested during fiscal 2016, 2015 and 2014 totaled \$981 million, \$1,332 million and \$1,257 million, respectively. The aggregate intrinsic values of stock options vested and expected to vest at October 1, 2016 were \$603 million and \$127 million, respectively.

As of October 1, 2016, unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested stock options and RSUs was \$129 million and \$469 million, respectively. That cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.8 years for stock options and 1.6 years for RSUs.

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Cash received from option exercises for fiscal 2016, 2015 and 2014 was \$259 million, \$329 million and \$404 million, respectively. Tax benefits realized from tax deductions associated with option exercises and RSUs vesting for fiscal 2016, 2015 and 2014 totaled \$342 million, \$457 million and \$431 million, respectively.

13 Detail of Certain Balance Sheet Accounts

	October 1, 2016	October 3, 2015
Current receivables		
Accounts receivable	\$ 8,458	\$ 7,613
Other	760	563
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(153)	(157)
	\$ 9,065	\$ 8,019
Other current assets		
Prepaid expenses	\$449	\$469
Other	244	493
	\$693	\$962
Parks, resorts and other property		
Attractions, buildings and improvements	\$27,930	\$21,556
Leasehold improvements	830	769
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	16,912	16,068
Land improvements	4,598	4,352
	50,270	42,745
Accumulated depreciation	(26,849)	(24,844)
Projects in progress	2,684	6,028
Land	1,244	1,250
	\$27,349	\$25,179
Intangible assets		
Character/franchise intangibles and copyrights	\$5,829	\$5,830
Other amortizable intangible assets	893	901
Accumulated amortization	(1,635)	(1,426)
Net amortizable intangible assets	5,087	5,305
FCC licenses	624	629
Trademarks	1,218	1,218
Other indefinite lived intangible assets	20	20
	\$6,949	\$7,172
Other non-current assets		
Receivables	\$1,651	\$1,589
Prepaid expenses	229	211
Other	460	621
	\$2,340	\$2,421
Accounts payable and other accrued liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$6,860	\$5,504
Payroll and employee benefits	1,747	1,797
Other	523	543
	\$9,130	\$7,844

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Other long-term liabilities

Pension and postretirement medical plan liabilities	\$5,184	\$3,940
Other	2,522	2,429
	\$7,706	\$6,369

14 Commitments and Contingencies

Commitments

The Company has various contractual commitments for broadcast rights for sports, feature films and other programming, totaling approximately \$51.0 billion, including approximately \$0.4 billion for available programming as of October 1, 2016, and approximately \$48.7 billion related to sports programming rights, primarily college football (including bowl games and the College Football Playoff) and basketball, NBA, NFL, MLB, US Open Tennis, various soccer rights, the Wimbledon Championships and the Masters golf tournament.

The Company has entered into operating leases for various real estate and equipment needs, including retail outlets and distribution centers for consumer products, broadcast equipment and office space for general and administrative purposes. Rental expense for operating leases during fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014, including common-area maintenance and contingent rentals, was \$847 million, \$859 million and \$883 million, respectively.

The Company also has contractual commitments for two new cruise ships, creative talent and employment agreements and unrecognized tax benefits. Creative talent and employment agreements include obligations to actors, producers, sports, television and radio personalities and executives.

Contractual commitments for broadcast programming rights, future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases, cruise ships, creative talent and other commitments totaled \$60.8 billion at October 1, 2016, payable as follows:

	Broadcast Programming	Operating Leases	Other	Total
2017	\$ 6,119	\$ 477	\$1,880	\$8,476
2018	6,015	376	1,006	7,397
2019	6,221	329	502	7,052
2020	6,416	278	486	7,180
2021	6,314	227	206	6,747
Thereafter	19,925	1,419	2,567	23,911
	\$ 51,010	\$ 3,106	\$6,647	\$60,763

Certain contractual commitments, principally broadcast programming rights and operating leases, have payments that are variable based primarily on revenues and are not included in the table above.

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The Company has non-cancelable capital leases, primarily for land and broadcast equipment, which had gross carrying values of \$464 million and \$469 million at October 1, 2016 and October 3, 2015, respectively. Accumulated amortization related to these capital leases totaled \$216 million and \$196 million at October 1, 2016 and October 3, 2015, respectively. Future payments under these leases as of October 1, 2016 are as follows:

2017	\$	35	
2018		24	
2019		17	
2020		15	
2021		15	
Thereafter		495	
Total minimum obligations		601	
Less amount representing interest	(407)
Present value of net minimum obligations		194	
Less current portion	(20)
Long-term portion	\$	174	

Contractual Guarantees

The Company has guaranteed bond issuances by the Anaheim Public Authority that were used by the City of Anaheim to finance construction of infrastructure and a public parking facility adjacent to the Disneyland Resort. Revenues from sales, occupancy and property taxes from the Disneyland Resort and non-Disney hotels are used by the City of Anaheim to repay the bonds. In the event of a debt service shortfall, the Company will be responsible to fund the shortfall. As of October 1, 2016, the remaining debt service obligation guaranteed by the Company was \$316 million, of which \$51 million was principal. To the extent that tax revenues exceed the debt service payments in subsequent periods, the Company would be reimbursed for any previously funded shortfalls. To date, tax revenues have exceeded the debt service payments for the Anaheim bonds.

Legal Matters

Beef Products, Inc. v. American Broadcasting Companies, Inc. On September 13, 2012, plaintiffs filed an action in South Dakota state court against certain subsidiaries and employees of the Company and others, asserting claims for defamation arising from alleged false statements and implications, statutory and common law product disparagement, and tortious interference with existing and prospective business relationships. The claims arise out of ABC News reports published in March and April 2012 about a product, Lean Finely Textured Beef, that was included in ground beef and hamburger meat. Plaintiffs' complaint sought actual and consequential damages in excess of \$400 million (which in March 2016 they asserted could be as much as \$1.9 billion), statutory damages (including treble damages) pursuant to South Dakota's Agricultural Food Products Disparagement Act, and punitive damages. Trial is set for June 2017. At this time, the Company is not able to predict the ultimate outcome of this matter, nor can it estimate the range of possible loss.

The Company, together with, in some instances, certain of its directors and officers, is a defendant or codefendant in various other legal actions involving copyright, breach of contract and various other claims incident to the conduct of its businesses.

Management does not believe that the Company has incurred a probable material loss by reason of any of the above actions.

Long-Term Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses

The Company has accounts receivable with original maturities greater than one year related to the sale of television program rights and vacation ownership units. Allowances for credit losses are established against these receivables as necessary.

The Company estimates the allowance for credit losses related to receivables from the sale of television programs based upon a number of factors, including historical experience and the financial condition of individual companies with which we do business. The balance of television program sales receivables recorded in other non-current assets, net of an immaterial allowance for credit losses, was \$0.9 billion as of October 1, 2016. Fiscal 2016 activity related to the allowance for credit losses was not material.

The Company estimates the allowance for credit losses related to receivables from sales of its vacation ownership units based primarily on historical collection experience. Estimates of uncollectible amounts also consider the economic environment and the age of receivables. The balance of mortgage receivables recorded in other non-current assets, net of a related allowance

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for credit losses of approximately 4%, was \$0.7 billion as of October 1, 2016. Fiscal 2016 activity related to the allowance for credit losses was not material.

15 Fair Value Measurement

The Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value are summarized in the following tables by fair value measurement Level. See Note 10 for the definitions of fair value and each Level within the fair value hierarchy.

Description	Fair Value Measurement at October 1, 2016			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Investments	\$85	\$—	\$—	\$85
Derivatives				
Interest rate	—	132	—	132
Foreign exchange	—	596	—	596
Other	—	6	—	6
Liabilities				
Derivatives				
Interest rate	—	(13)	—	(13)
Foreign exchange	—	(510)	—	(510)
Other	—	(4)	—	(4)
Total recorded at fair value	\$85	\$207	\$—	\$292
Fair value of borrowings	\$—	\$19,500	\$1,579	\$21,079

Description	Fair Value Measurement at October 3, 2015			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Investments	\$36	\$—	\$—	\$36
Derivatives				
Interest rate	—	101	—	101
Foreign exchange	—	910	—	910
Liabilities				
Derivatives				
Foreign exchange	—	(178)	—	(178)
Other	—	(38)	—	(38)
Other	—	—	(96)	(96)
Total recorded at fair value	\$36	\$795	\$(96)	\$735
Fair value of borrowings	\$—	\$17,036	\$752	\$17,788

The fair values of Level 2 derivatives are primarily determined by internal discounted cash flow models that use observable inputs such as interest rates, yield curves and foreign currency exchange rates. Counterparty credit risk, which is mitigated by master netting agreements and collateral posting arrangements with certain counterparties, did not have a material impact on derivative fair value estimates.

Level 2 borrowings, which include commercial paper and U.S. medium-term notes, are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets.

The fair value of the Level 3 other liabilities represented the estimated fair value of the contingent consideration for Maker, which was settled in fiscal 2016.

Level 3 borrowings, which include International Theme Park borrowings and other foreign currency denominated borrowings, are generally valued based on historical market transactions, prevailing market interest rates and the Company's current borrowing cost and credit risk.

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The Company's financial instruments also include cash, cash equivalents, receivables and accounts payable. The carrying values of these financial instruments approximate the fair values.

The Company also has assets that are required to be recorded at fair value on a non-recurring basis when the estimated future cash flows provide indicators that the asset may be impaired. During fiscal 2016 and 2015, the Company recorded film production cost impairment charges of \$102 million and \$65 million, respectively. At October 1, 2016 and October 3, 2015, the aggregate carrying value of the films for which we prepared the fair value analyses in fiscal 2016 and 2015 was \$297 million and \$184 million, respectively. The majority of the fiscal 2016 and all of the fiscal 2015 impairment charges are reported in "Cost of services" in the Consolidated Statements of Income. The balance of the fiscal 2016 charges related to the shutdown of certain international film production operations and are reported in "Restructuring and impairment charges" in the Consolidated Statements of Income. The film impairment charges reflected the excess of the unamortized cost of the impaired films over their estimated fair value using discounted cash flows, which is a Level 3 valuation technique.

Credit Concentrations

The Company monitors its positions with, and the credit quality of, the financial institutions that are counterparties to its financial instruments on an ongoing basis and does not currently anticipate nonperformance by the counterparties. The Company does not expect that it would realize a material loss, based on the fair value of its derivative financial instruments as of October 1, 2016, in the event of nonperformance by any single derivative counterparty. The Company generally enters into derivative transactions only with counterparties that have a credit rating of A- or better and requires collateral in the event credit ratings fall below A- or aggregate exposures exceed limits as defined by contract. In addition, the Company limits the amount of investment credit exposure with any one institution. The Company does not have material cash and cash equivalent balances with financial institutions that have below investment grade credit ratings. As of October 1, 2016, the Company's balances with individual financial institutions that exceeded 10% of the Company's total cash and cash equivalents were 34% of total cash and cash equivalents compared to 31% as of October 3, 2015.

The Company's trade receivables and financial investments do not represent a significant concentration of credit risk at October 1, 2016 due to the wide variety of customers and markets into which the Company's products are sold, their dispersion across geographic areas and the diversification of the Company's portfolio among issuers.

16 Derivative Instruments

The Company manages its exposure to various risks relating to its ongoing business operations according to a risk management policy. The primary risks managed with derivative instruments are interest rate risk and foreign exchange risk.

The Company's derivative positions measured at fair value are summarized in the following tables:

	As of October 1, 2016			
	Current Assets	Other Assets	Other Accrued Liabilities	Other Long- Term Liabilities
Derivatives designated as hedges				
Foreign exchange	\$278	\$ 191	\$ (209)	\$ (163)
Interest rate	—	132	(13)	—
Other	3	3	(4)	—
Derivatives not designated as hedges				
Foreign exchange	125	2	(133)	(5)
Gross fair value of derivatives	406	328	(359)	(168)
Counterparty netting	(241)	(199)	316	124
Cash collateral (received)/paid	(77)	(44)	7	—
Net derivative positions	\$88	\$ 85	\$ (36)	\$ (44)

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	As of October 3, 2015			
	Current Assets	Other Assets	Other Accrued Liabilities	Other Long- Term Liabilities
Derivatives designated as hedges				
Foreign exchange	\$406	\$ 271	\$ (54)	\$ (17)
Interest rate	—	101	—	—
Other	—	—	(18)	(3)
Derivatives not designated as hedges				
Foreign exchange	146	87	(102)	(5)
Other	—	—	—	(17)
Gross fair value of derivatives	552	459	(174)	(42)
Counterparty netting	(136)	(56)	169	23
Cash collateral received	(238)	(191)	—	—
Net derivative positions	\$178	\$ 212	\$ (5)	\$ (19)

Interest Rate Risk Management

The Company is exposed to the impact of interest rate changes primarily through its borrowing activities. The Company's objective is to mitigate the impact of interest rate changes on earnings and cash flows and on the market value of its borrowings. In accordance with its policy, the Company targets its fixed-rate debt as a percentage of its net debt between a minimum and maximum percentage. The Company typically uses pay-floating and pay-fixed interest rate swaps to facilitate its interest rate management activities.

The Company designates pay-floating interest rate swaps as fair value hedges of fixed-rate borrowings effectively converting fixed-rate borrowings to variable rate borrowings indexed to LIBOR. As of October 1, 2016 and October 3, 2015, the total notional amount of the Company's pay-floating interest rate swaps was \$8.3 billion and \$6.4 billion, respectively. The following table summarizes adjustments related to fair value hedges included in "Interest income/(expense), net" in the Consolidated Statements of Income.

	2016	2015	2014
Gain (loss) on interest rate swaps	\$18	\$60	\$(38)
Gain (loss) on hedged borrowings	(18)	(60)	38

In addition, the Company realized net benefits of \$94 million, \$97 million and \$93 million for fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively, in "Interest income/(expense), net" related to the pay-floating interest rate swaps.

The Company may designate pay-fixed interest rate swaps as cash flow hedges of interest payments on floating-rate borrowings. Pay-fixed swaps effectively convert floating rate borrowings to fixed-rate borrowings. The unrealized gains or losses from these cash flow hedges are deferred in AOCI and recognized in interest expense as the interest payments occur. The Company did not have pay-fixed interest rate swaps that were designated as cash flow hedges of interest payments at October 1, 2016 or at October 3, 2015, and gains and losses related to pay-fixed swaps recognized in earnings for fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014 were not material.

Foreign Exchange Risk Management

The Company transacts business globally and is subject to risks associated with changing foreign currency exchange rates. The Company's objective is to reduce earnings and cash flow fluctuations associated with foreign currency exchange rate changes, enabling management to focus on core business issues and challenges.

The Company enters into option and forward contracts that change in value as foreign currency exchange rates change to protect the value of its existing foreign currency assets, liabilities, firm commitments and forecasted but not firmly committed foreign currency transactions. In accordance with policy, the Company hedges its forecasted foreign currency transactions for periods generally not to exceed four years within an established minimum and maximum range of annual exposure. The gains and losses on these contracts offset changes in the U.S. dollar equivalent value of the related forecasted transaction, asset, liability or firm commitment. The principal currencies hedged are the euro, Japanese yen, Canadian dollar and British pound. Cross-currency swaps are used to effectively convert foreign currency-denominated borrowings into U.S. dollar denominated borrowings.

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The Company designates foreign exchange forward and option contracts as cash flow hedges of firmly committed and forecasted foreign currency transactions. As of October 1, 2016 and October 3, 2015, the notional amounts of the Company's net foreign exchange cash flow hedges were \$5.6 billion and \$6.5 billion, respectively. Mark-to-market gains and losses on these contracts are deferred in AOCI and are recognized in earnings when the hedged transactions occur, offsetting changes in the value of the foreign currency transactions. Gains and losses recognized related to ineffectiveness for fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014 were not material. Net deferred gains recorded in AOCI that will be reclassified to earnings in the next twelve months totaled \$67 million.

Foreign exchange risk management contracts with respect to foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are not designated as hedges and do not qualify for hedge accounting. The notional amounts of these foreign exchange contracts at October 1, 2016 and October 3, 2015 were \$3.3 billion and \$3.3 billion, respectively. The following table summarizes the net foreign exchange gains or losses recognized on foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities and the net foreign exchange gains or losses on the foreign exchange contracts we entered into to mitigate our exposure with respect to foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities for fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014 by corresponding line item in which they are recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Income:

	Costs and Expenses			Interest Income/ (Expense), net			Income Tax Expense		
	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014	2016	2015	2014
Net gains (losses) on foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities	\$2	\$(574)	\$(269)	\$(2)	\$42	\$24	\$49	\$40	\$34
Net gains (losses) on foreign exchange risk management contracts not designated as hedges	(65)	558	216	—	(43)	(24)	(24)	—	—
Net gains (losses)	\$(63)	\$(16)	\$(53)	\$(2)	\$(1)	\$—	\$25	\$40	\$34

In addition to the amounts in this table, the Company recorded a \$143 million foreign currency translation loss on net monetary assets denominated in Venezuelan BsF in fiscal 2014 that was reported in "Other expense, net" (see Note 4).
Commodity Price Risk Management

The Company is subject to the volatility of commodities prices, and the Company designates certain commodity forward contracts as cash flow hedges of forecasted commodity purchases. Mark-to-market gains and losses on these contracts are deferred in AOCI and are recognized in earnings when the hedged transactions occur, offsetting changes in the value of commodity purchases. The notional amount and fair value of these commodity forward contracts at October 1, 2016 and October 3, 2015 were not material. The related gains and losses recognized in earnings were not material for fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014.

Risk Management – Other Derivatives Not Designated as Hedges

The Company enters into certain other risk management contracts that are not designated as hedges and do not qualify for hedge accounting. These contracts, which include certain swap contracts, are intended to offset economic exposures of the Company and are carried at market value with any changes in value recorded in earnings. The notional amount and fair value of these contracts at October 1, 2016 and October 3, 2015 were not material. The related gains and losses recognized in earnings were not material for fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014.

Contingent Features and Cash Collateral

The Company has master netting arrangements by counterparty with respect to certain derivative financial instrument contracts. The Company may be required to post collateral in the event that a net liability position with a counterparty exceeds limits defined by contract and that vary with the Company's credit rating. In addition, these contracts may require a counterparty to post collateral to the Company in the event that a net receivable position with a counterparty exceeds limits defined by contract and that vary with the counterparty's credit rating. If the Company's or counterparty's credit ratings were to fall below investment grade, such counterparties or the Company would also have the right to terminate our derivative contracts, which could lead to a net payment to or from the Company for the aggregate net value by counterparty of our derivative contracts. The aggregate fair values of derivative instruments with credit-risk-related contingent features in a net liability position by counterparty were \$86 million and \$7 million at October 1, 2016 and October 3, 2015, respectively.

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17 Restructuring and Impairment Charges

The Company recorded \$156 million, \$53 million and \$140 million of restructuring and impairment charges in fiscal years 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. Charges in fiscal 2016 were primarily due to an investment impairment, asset impairments associated with shutting down certain international film production operations and severance and contract termination costs. Charges in fiscal 2015 were primarily due to a contract termination and severance. Charges in fiscal 2014 were primarily due to severance and radio FCC license impairments.

18 New Accounting Pronouncements

Restricted Cash

In November 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued guidance that requires restricted cash to be presented with cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows. The guidance is required to be adopted retrospectively, and is effective beginning in the first quarter of the Company's 2019 fiscal year (with early adoption permitted). At October 1, 2016 and October 3, 2015, the Company held restricted cash of \$150 million and \$456 million, respectively, primarily associated with collateral received from counterparties to its derivative contracts. The Company's restricted cash balances are presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as Other current assets and Other assets based on the maturity dates of the related derivatives. Under the new guidance, changes in the Company's restricted cash will continue to be classified as either operating activities or investing activities in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, depending on the nature of the activities that gave rise to the restriction.

Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory

In October 2016, the FASB issued guidance that requires the income tax consequences of an intra-entity transfer of an asset other than inventory to be recognized when the transfer occurs instead of when the asset is sold to an outside party. The new guidance is effective beginning with the first quarter of the Company's 2019 fiscal year (with early adoption permitted as of the beginning of an annual period). The guidance is required to be adopted retrospectively by recording a cumulative-effect adjustment to retained earnings as of the beginning of the adoption period. The Company is assessing the potential impact this guidance will have on its financial statements.

Stock Compensation - Employee Share-based Payments

In March 2016, the FASB issued guidance to amend certain aspects of accounting for employee share-based awards, including accounting for income taxes related to those transactions. This guidance will require recognizing excess tax benefits and deficiencies (that result from an increase or decrease in the fair value of an award from grant date to the vesting date or exercise date) on share-based compensation arrangements in the tax provision, instead of in equity as under the current guidance. In addition, these amounts will be classified as an operating activity in the statement of cash flows, instead of as a financing activity. The Company reported excess tax benefits of approximately \$0.2 billion, \$0.3 billion and \$0.3 billion in fiscal 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. In addition, cash paid for shares withheld to satisfy employee taxes will be classified as a financing activity, instead of as an operating activity. Cash paid for employee taxes was approximately \$0.2 billion, \$0.3 billion and \$0.3 billion in fiscal 2016, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The fiscal 2016, 2015 and 2014 amounts of excess tax benefits and cash paid for employee taxes are not necessarily indicative of future amounts that may arise in years following implementation of the new accounting pronouncement. The guidance is effective beginning in the first quarter of the Company's 2018 fiscal year (with early adoption permitted) and is required to be adopted as follows:

• Prospectively for the recognition of excess tax benefits and deficiencies in the tax provision

• Retrospectively or prospectively for the classification of excess tax benefits and deficiencies in the statement of cash flows

• Retrospectively for the classification of cash paid for shares withheld to satisfy employee taxes in the statement of cash flows

Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued a new lease accounting standard, which requires the present value of committed operating lease payments to be recorded as right-of-use lease assets and lease liabilities on the balance sheet. As of October 1, 2016, the Company had an estimated \$3.1 billion in undiscounted future minimum lease commitments. The Company is currently assessing the impact of the new guidance on its financial statements. The guidance is required to be adopted retrospectively, and is effective beginning in the first quarter of the Company's 2020 fiscal year

(with early adoption permitted).

Income Taxes

In November 2015, the FASB issued guidance to simplify the presentation of deferred income taxes by reporting the net amount of deferred tax assets and liabilities on a jurisdiction by jurisdiction basis as non-current on the balance sheet. The

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Company adopted the provisions of this guidance on a prospective basis in the first quarter of fiscal 2016 by reclassifying \$0.8 billion in current assets and reporting them as a reduction to non-current liabilities.

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

In May 2014, the FASB issued guidance that replaces the existing accounting standards for revenue recognition with a single comprehensive five-step model. The core principle is to recognize revenue upon the transfer of goods or services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration expected to be received. Since its issuance, the FASB has amended several aspects of the new guidance, including provisions that address revenue recognition associated with the licensing of intellectual property. The new guidance, including the amendments, is effective beginning with the first quarter of the Company's 2019 fiscal year (with early adoption permitted beginning fiscal year 2018). The guidance may be adopted either by restating all years presented in the Company's financial statements or by recording the impact of adoption as an adjustment to retained earnings at the beginning of the year of adoption. The Company is assessing the potential impact this guidance will have on its financial statements.

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QUARTERLY FINANCIAL SUMMARY

(in millions, except per share data)

(unaudited)	Q1 ⁽¹⁾	Q2 ⁽²⁾	Q3 ⁽³⁾	Q4 ⁽⁴⁾
2016				
Revenues	\$ 15,244	\$ 12,969	\$ 14,277	\$ 13,142
Segment operating income ⁽⁵⁾	4,267	3,822	4,456	3,176
Net income	2,910	2,276	2,712	1,892
Net income attributable to Disney	2,880	2,143	2,597	1,771
Earnings per share:				
Diluted	\$ 1.73	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.59	\$ 1.10
Basic	1.74	1.31	1.60	1.10
2015				
Revenues	\$ 13,391	\$ 12,461	\$ 13,101	\$ 13,512
Segment operating income ⁽⁵⁾	3,545	3,482	4,120	3,534
Net income	2,244	2,228	2,639	1,741
Net income attributable to Disney	2,182	2,108	2,483	1,609
Earnings per share:				
Diluted	\$ 1.27	\$ 1.23	\$ 1.45	\$ 0.95
Basic	1.28	1.24	1.46	0.96

Results for the first quarter of fiscal 2016 included the Vice Gain, which had a favorable impact of \$0.13 on (1) earnings per diluted share, partially offset by restructuring and impairment charges (\$0.03 per diluted share). These items resulted in a net positive benefit of \$0.10 on diluted earnings per share.

(2) Results for the second quarter of fiscal 2016 included an adverse impact of \$0.06 on diluted earnings per share due to the Infinity Charge.

(3) Results for the third quarter of fiscal 2016 included restructuring and impairment charges, which had an adverse impact of \$0.03 on diluted earnings per share.

Results for the fourth quarter of fiscal 2016 included a favorable adjustment to the Infinity Charge taken in the second quarter (\$0.01 per diluted share), partially offset by restructuring and impairment charges (\$0.01 per diluted (4) share). Results for the fourth quarter of fiscal 2015 included a non-cash charge in connection with the write-off of a deferred tax asset as a result of the Disneyland Paris recapitalization (\$0.24 per diluted share) and restructuring and impairment charges (\$0.02 per diluted share), which collectively resulted in a net adverse impact of \$0.25 per diluted share.

Segment operating results reflect earnings before the Infinity Charge, corporate and unallocated shared expenses, (5) restructuring and impairment charges, other expense, interest income/(expense), income taxes and noncontrolling interests. Segment operating income includes equity in the income of investees except for the Vice Gain.