

Interactive Brokers Group, Inc.

Form 10-Q

November 09, 2016

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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF  
1934

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2016

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF  
1934

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For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File Number: 001-33440

INTERACTIVE BROKERS GROUP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware	30-0390693
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

One Pickwick Plaza

Greenwich, Connecticut 06830

(Address of principal executive office)

(203) 618-5800

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

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

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

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

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As of November 9, 2016, there were 67,982,963 shares of the issuer's Class A common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, outstanding and 100 shares of the issuer's Class B common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, outstanding.

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QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10 Q FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2016

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## PART 1. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)

Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition

(Unaudited)

(in millions, except share amounts)	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2015
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,550	\$ 1,601
Cash and securities - segregated for regulatory purposes	25,250	21,309
Securities borrowed	4,785	3,924
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	148	195
Financial instruments owned, at fair value:		
Financial instruments owned	2,228	1,987
Financial instruments owned and pledged as collateral	1,595	1,433
Total financial instruments owned, at fair value	3,823	3,420
Receivables:		
Customers, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$102 and \$130 as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015	18,223	17,050
Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	764	692
Interest	66	63
Total receivables	19,053	17,805
Other assets	455	480
Total assets	\$ 55,064	\$ 48,734
Liabilities and equity		
Short-term borrowings	\$ 24	\$ —
Securities loaned	3,617	2,894

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Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value	2,459	2,617
Payables:		
Customers	42,486	37,084
Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	210	423
Affiliate	285	291
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	109	78
Interest	4	3
Total payables	43,094	37,879
Total liabilities	49,194	43,390
Commitments, contingencies and guarantees (see Note 11)		
Equity		
Stockholders' equity		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value per share:		
Class A – Authorized - 1,000,000,000, Issued - 68,117,402 and 64,121,150 shares, Outstanding – 67,982,963 and 63,985,335 shares as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015	1	1
Class B – Authorized, Issued and Outstanding – 100 shares as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	773	718
Retained earnings	205	145
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of income taxes of \$0 and \$0 as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015	5	2
Treasury stock, at cost, 134,439 and 135,815 shares as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015	(3)	(3)
Total stockholders' equity	981	863
Noncontrolling interests	4,889	4,481
Total equity	5,870	5,344
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 55,064	\$ 48,734

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

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## Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

## Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(Unaudited)

(in millions, except for shares or per share amounts)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
Revenues				
Trading gains	\$ 38	\$ 87	\$ 124	\$ 216
Commissions and execution fees	144	167	462	473
Interest income	157	122	446	356
Other income (loss)	27	(1)	228	(78)
Total revenues	366	375	1,260	967
Interest expense	21	16	57	49
Total net revenues	345	359	1,203	918
Non-interest expenses				
Execution and clearing	62	63	183	177
Employee compensation and benefits	58	56	174	171
Occupancy, depreciation and amortization	13	12	38	33
Communications	7	6	23	19
General and administrative	19	13	46	42
Customer bad debt	3	7	6	145
Total non-interest expenses	162	157	470	587
Income before income taxes	183	202	733	331
Income tax expense	15	20	55	37
Net income	168	182	678	294
Less net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	148	160	598	262
Net income available for common stockholders	\$ 20	\$ 22	\$ 80	\$ 32
Earnings per share				
Basic	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.35	\$ 1.22	\$ 0.53
Diluted	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.35	\$ 1.20	\$ 0.52
Weighted average common shares outstanding				

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Basic	67,083,654	62,458,655	65,351,842	60,152,525
Diluted	68,470,224	64,028,731	66,738,754	61,646,928
Comprehensive income				
Net income available for common stockholders	\$ 20	\$ 22	\$ 80	\$ 32
Other comprehensive income				
Cumulative translation adjustment, before income taxes	—	(8)	3	(5)
Income taxes related to items of other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	—	(8)	3	(5)
Comprehensive income available for common stockholders	\$ 20	\$ 14	\$ 83	\$ 27
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests				
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	\$ 148	\$ 160	\$ 598	\$ 262
Other comprehensive income (loss) - cumulative translation adjustment	2	(44)	19	(29)
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	\$ 150	\$ 116	\$ 617	\$ 233

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.



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Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Unaudited)

(in millions)	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$ 678	\$ 294
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from operating activities		
Deferred income taxes	21	11
Depreciation and amortization	18	16
Employee stock plan compensation	34	38
Unrealized loss on other investments, net	5	6
Bad debt expense	6	145
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
Cash and securities - segregated for regulatory purposes	(3,941)	(5,507)
Securities borrowed	(861)	276
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	47	171
Financial instruments owned, at fair value	(435)	136
Receivables from customers	(1,179)	1,027
Other receivables	(75)	244
Other assets	3	13
Securities loaned	723	(475)
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value	(151)	480
Payable to customers	5,402	3,519
Other payables	(181)	233
Net cash provided by operating activities	114	627
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of other investments	(6)	(9)
Distributions received and proceeds from sales of other investments	38	6
Purchase of property and equipment	(21)	(23)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	11	(26)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Short-term borrowings, net	24	(30)

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Dividends paid to stockholders	(20)	(18)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(184)	(181)
Excess tax benefit on stock incentive plans	—	2
Repurchases of common stock for employee tax withholdings under stock incentive plans	(26)	(25)
Proceeds from the sale of treasury stock	25	17
Payments made under the Tax Receivable Agreement	(17)	(13)
Net cash used in financing activities	(198)	(248)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	22	(34)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(51)	319
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,601	1,269
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 1,550	\$ 1,588
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information		
Cash paid for interest	\$ 56	\$ 50
Cash paid for taxes, net	\$ 17	\$ 22
Non-cash financing activities		
Issuance of Common Stock in exchange of member interests in IBG LLC	\$ 56	\$ 121
Redemption of member interests from IBG Holdings LLC	\$ (56)	\$ (121)
Adjustments to additional paid-in capital for changes in proportionate ownership in IBG LLC	\$ 25	\$ 26
Adjustments to noncontrolling interests for changes in proportionate ownership in IBG LLC	\$ (25)	\$ (26)
Non-cash distribution to noncontrolling interests	\$ (5)	\$ —

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

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Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016 and 2015

(Unaudited)

(in millions, except for share amounts)	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Stockholders' Equity	Non- controlling Interests	Total Equity
	Issued Shares	Par Value							
Balance, January 1, 2016	64,121,150	\$ 1	\$ 718	\$ (3)	\$ 145	\$ 2	\$ 863	\$ 4,481	\$ 5,344
Issuance of common stock in follow-on offering	1,596,200		22				22	(22)	—
Common stock distributed pursuant to stock incentive plans	2,400,052						—		—
Compensation for stock grants vesting in the future			6				6	28	34
Deferred tax benefit retained - follow-on offering			2				2		2
Repurchases of common stock for employee tax withholdings under stock incentive plans				(26)			(26)		(26)
Sales of treasury stock				26			26	(1)	25
Dividends paid to stockholders					(20)		(20)		(20)
Distributions from IBG LLC to noncontrolling interests							—	(189)	(189)
Adjustments for changes in proportionate ownership in IBG LLC			25		80	3	25	(25)	—
					80	3	83	617	700

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Comprehensive income									
Balance, September 30, 2016									
	68,117,402	\$ 1	\$ 773	\$ (3)	\$ 205	\$ 5	\$ 981	\$ 4,889	\$ 5,870
	Common Stock		Additional		Retained	Accumulated	Total	Non-	Total
	Issued	Par	Paid-In	Treasury	Earnings	Other	Stockholder	controlling	Equity
(in millions, except for share amounts)	Shares	Value	Capital	Stock		Income	Equity	Interests	Equity
Balance, January 1, 2015	58,612,245	\$ 1	\$ 635	\$ (3)	\$ 121	\$ 12	\$ 766	\$ 4,419	\$ 5,185
Issuance of common stock in follow-on offering	2,771,778		36				36	(36)	—
Common stock distributed pursuant to stock incentive plans	2,484,693						—		—
Compensation for stock grants vesting in the future			6				6	32	38
Deferred tax benefit retained - follow-on offering			4				4		4
Excess tax benefit on stock incentive plans			2				2		2
Repurchases of common stock for employee tax withholdings under stock incentive plans				(25)			(25)		(25)
Sales of treasury stock			2	15			17		17
Dividends paid to stockholders					(18)		(18)		(18)
Distributions from IBG LLC to noncontrolling interests							—	(181)	(181)
Adjustments for changes in proportionate ownership in IBG LLC			26				26	(26)	—
Comprehensive income					32	(5)	27	233	260
Balance, September 30, 2015	63,868,716	\$ 1	\$ 711	\$ (13)	\$ 135	\$ 7	\$ 841	\$ 4,441	\$ 5,282

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.



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Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Organization of Business

Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. (“IBG, Inc.”) is a Delaware holding company whose primary asset is its ownership of approximately 16.6% of the membership interests of IBG LLC, which, in turn, owns operating subsidiaries (collectively, “IBG LLC”). IBG, Inc. together with IBG LLC and its consolidated subsidiaries (collectively, “the Company”), is an automated global electronic broker and market maker specializing in executing and clearing trades in securities, futures, foreign exchange instruments, bonds and mutual funds on more than 100 electronic exchanges and market centers around the world and offering custody, prime brokerage, securities and margin lending services to customers. In the United States of America (“U.S.”), the Company conducts its business primarily from its headquarters in Greenwich, Connecticut and from Chicago, Illinois. Abroad, the Company conducts its business through offices located in Canada, England, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, India, China (Hong Kong and Shanghai), Japan, and Australia. As of September 30, 2016, the Company had 1,194 employees worldwide.

IBG LLC is a Connecticut limited liability company that conducts its business through its operating subsidiaries (collectively, the “Operating Companies”): Interactive Brokers LLC (“IB LLC”); Interactive Brokers Canada Inc. (“IBC”); Interactive Brokers (U.K.) Limited and its subsidiary, Interactive Brokers (U.K.) Nominee Limited (collectively, “IBUK”); Interactive Brokers Securities Japan, Inc. (“IBSJ”); Interactive Brokers Hong Kong Limited (“IBHK”); Interactive Brokers (India) Private Limited (“IBI”); Interactive Brokers Australia Pty Limited and its subsidiary, Interactive Brokers Australia Nominees Pty Limited (collectively, “IBA”); IB Business Services (Shanghai) Company Limited (“IBBSS”); Timber Hill LLC (“TH LLC”); Timber Hill Europe AG and its subsidiary, Timber Hill (Liechtenstein) AG (collectively, “THE”); Timber Hill Australia Pty Limited (“THA”); Timber Hill Canada Company (“THC”); Interactive Brokers Financial Products S.A. (“IBFP”); Interactive Brokers Hungary KFT (“IBH”); Interactive Brokers Software Services Estonia OU (“IBEST”); Interactive Brokers Software Services Russia (“IBRUS”); Interactive Brokers Software Services (India) Private Limited (“IBSSI”); and IB Exchange Corp. (“IBEC”) and its subsidiaries, Interactive Brokers Corp. (“IB Corp”), Covestor, Inc. and its subsidiary, Covestor Limited (collectively, “Covestor”), and Greenwich Advisor Compliance Services Corp. (“GACS”).

The Company operates in two business segments: electronic brokerage and market making, both supported by corporate. The Company conducts its electronic brokerage business through certain Interactive Brokers subsidiaries, which provide electronic execution and clearing services to customers worldwide. The Company conducts its market making business principally through its Timber Hill subsidiaries on the world’s leading exchanges and market centers, primarily in exchange traded equities, equity options and equity index options and futures. Corporate enables the Company to operate cohesively and effectively by providing support via control functions to the business segments and also by executing the Company’s currency diversification strategy.

Certain of the Operating Companies are members of various securities and commodities exchanges in North America, Europe and the Asia/Pacific region and are subject to regulatory capital and other requirements (see Note 13). IB LLC, IBC, IBUK, IBSJ, IBHK, and IBI carry securities accounts for customers or perform custodial functions relating to customer securities.

## 2. Significant Accounting Policies

### Basis of Presentation

These condensed consolidated financial statements are presented in U.S. dollars and have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. (“U.S. GAAP”) and pursuant to the rules and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) regarding financial reporting with respect to Form 10 Q.

These condensed consolidated financial statements are unaudited and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included in the Company’s 2015 Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015, which was filed with the SEC on February 29, 2016. The condensed consolidated financial information as of December 31, 2015 has been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements not included herein.

These condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries and reflect all adjustments of a normal and recurring nature that are, in the opinion of management, necessary for the fair presentation of the results for the periods presented. The operating results for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the operating results for the entire year.

### Principles of Consolidation, including Noncontrolling Interests

These condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of IBG, Inc. and its majority and wholly owned subsidiaries. As sole managing member of IBG LLC, IBG, Inc. exerts control over IBG LLC’s operations. In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 810, “Consolidation,” the Company

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Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

consolidates IBG LLC's financial statements and records the interests in IBG LLC that it does not own as noncontrolling interests.

The Company's policy is to consolidate all other entities in which it owns more than 50% unless it does not have control. All inter company balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts and disclosures in these condensed consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes. These estimates and assumptions are based on judgment and the best available information at the time. Therefore, actual results could differ materially from those estimates. Such estimates include the allowance for doubtful accounts, valuation of certain investments, compensation accruals, current and deferred income taxes, and contingency reserves.

Fair Value

Substantially all of the Company's assets and liabilities, including financial instruments are carried at fair value based on published market prices and are marked to market, or are assets and liabilities which are short term in nature and are carried at amounts that approximate fair value.

The Company applies the fair value hierarchy in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 820, "Fair Value Measurement" ("ASC Topic 820"), to prioritize the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Quoted prices in markets that are not considered to be active or financial instruments for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 Prices or valuations that require inputs that are both significant to fair value measurement and unobservable.

Financial instruments owned, at fair value and financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value are generally classified as Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The Company's Level 1 financial instruments, which are valued using quoted market prices as published by exchanges and clearing houses or otherwise broadly distributed in active markets, include active listed stocks, options, warrants and discount certificates, and U.S. and foreign government securities. The Company does not adjust quoted prices for financial instruments classified as Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy, even in the event that the Company may hold a large position whereby a purchase or sale could reasonably impact quoted prices.



Currency forward contracts are valued using broadly distributed bank and broker prices, and are classified as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy as such instruments are not exchange traded. Other securities that are not traded in active markets are also classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. Level 3 financial instruments are comprised of securities that have been delisted or otherwise are no longer tradable and have been valued by the Company based on internal estimates.

#### Earnings Per Share

Earnings per share (“EPS”) is computed in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 260, “Earnings per Share.” Basic EPS is computed by dividing the net income available for common stockholders by the weighted average number of shares outstanding for that period. Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the net income available for common stockholders by the diluted weighted average shares outstanding for that period. Diluted EPS includes the determinants of the basic EPS and, in addition, reflects the dilutive effect of shares of common stock estimated to be distributed in the future under the Company’s stock-based compensation plans, with no adjustments to net income available for common stockholders for dilutive potential common shares.

#### Stock Based Compensation

The Company follows FASB ASC Topic 718, “Compensation - Stock Compensation” (“ASC Topic 718”), to account for its stock based compensation plans. ASC Topic 718 requires all share based payments to employees to be recognized in the condensed

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Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

consolidated financial statements using a fair value based method. Grants, which are denominated in U.S. dollars, are communicated to employees in the year of grant, thereby establishing the fair value of each grant. The fair value of awards granted to employees are generally expensed as follows: 50% in the year of grant in recognition of plan forfeiture provisions (as described below) and the remaining 50% over the related vesting period utilizing the “graded vesting” method permitted under ASC Topic 718. In the case of “retirement eligible” employees (those employees older than 59), 100% of awards are expensed when granted.

Awards granted under stock based compensation plans are subject to forfeiture in the event an employee ceases employment with the Company. The plans provide that employees who discontinue employment with the Company without cause and continue to meet the terms of the plans’ post employment provisions will forfeit 50% of unvested previously granted awards unless the employee is over the age of 59, in which case the employee would be eligible to receive 100% of unvested awards previously granted.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of deposits with banks and all highly liquid investments, with maturities of three months or less, that are not segregated and deposited for regulatory purposes or to meet margin requirements at clearing houses.

Cash and Securities - Segregated for Regulatory Purposes

As a result of customer activities, certain Operating Companies are obligated by rules mandated by their primary regulators to segregate or set aside cash or qualified securities to satisfy such regulations, which have been promulgated to protect customer assets. Securities segregated for regulatory purposes consisted of U.S. government securities of \$12.1 billion and \$15.2 billion as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, and securities purchased under agreements to resell in the amount of \$7.0 billion and \$0.6 billion as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively, which amounts approximate fair value.

Securities Borrowed and Securities Loaned

Securities borrowed and securities loaned are recorded at the amount of the cash collateral advanced or received. Securities borrowed transactions require the Company to provide counterparties with collateral, which may be in the form of cash, letters of credit or other securities. With respect to securities loaned, the Company receives collateral, which may be in the form of cash or other securities in an amount generally in excess of the fair value of the securities loaned. The Company monitors the market value of securities borrowed and loaned on a daily basis, with additional collateral obtained or refunded as permitted contractually. It is the Company’s policy to net, in the condensed consolidated statements of financial condition, securities borrowed and securities loaned entered into with the same counterparty that meet the offsetting requirements prescribed in FASB ASC Topic 210-20, “Balance Sheet – Offsetting” (“ASC Topic 210-20”).

Securities lending fees received and paid by the Company are included in interest income and interest expense, respectively, in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Securities Purchased Under Agreements to Resell and Securities Sold Under Agreements to Repurchase

Securities purchased under agreements to resell, which are reported as collateralized financing transactions, are recorded at contract value, which approximates fair value. To ensure that the fair value of the underlying collateral remains sufficient, the collateral is valued daily with additional collateral obtained or excess collateral returned, as permitted under contractual provisions. It is the Company's policy to net, in the condensed consolidated statements of financial condition, securities purchased under agreements to resell transactions and securities sold under agreements to repurchase transactions entered into with the same counterparty that meet the offsetting requirements prescribed in ASC Topic 210-20.

Financial Instruments Owned and Financial Instruments Sold, But Not Yet Purchased, at Fair Value

Financial instrument transactions are accounted for on a trade date basis. Financial instruments owned and financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased are stated at fair value based upon quoted market prices. The Company's financial instruments pledged to counterparties where the counterparty has the right, by contract or custom, to sell or repledge the financial instruments are reported as financial instruments owned and pledged as collateral in the condensed consolidated statements of financial condition.

The Company also enters into currency forward contracts. These transactions, which are also accounted for on a trade date basis, are agreements to exchange a fixed amount of one currency for a specified amount of a second currency at completion of the currency forward contract term. Unrealized mark to market gains and losses on currency forward contracts are included in financial instruments owned, at fair value or financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value in the condensed consolidated statements of financial condition.

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Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Customer Receivables and Payables

Customer securities transactions are recorded on a settlement date basis and customer commodities transactions are recorded on a trade date basis. Receivables from and payables to customers include amounts due on cash and margin transactions, including futures contracts transacted on behalf of customers. Securities owned by customers, including those that collateralize margin loans or other similar transactions, are not reported in the condensed consolidated statements of financial condition. Amounts receivable from customers that are determined by management to be uncollectible are recorded as customer bad debt expense in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Receivables from and Payables to Brokers, Dealers and Clearing Organizations

Receivables from and payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations include net receivables and payables from unsettled trades, including amounts related to futures and options on futures contracts executed on behalf of customers, amounts receivable for securities not delivered by the Company to the purchaser by the settlement date (“fails to deliver”) and cash deposits. Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations also include amounts payable for securities not received by the Company from a seller by the settlement date (“fails to receive”).

Investments

The Company makes certain strategic investments related to its business and accounts for these investments under the cost method of accounting or under the equity method of accounting as required under FASB ASC Topic 323, “Investments - Equity Method and Joint Ventures.” Investments accounted for under the equity method, including where the investee is a limited partnership or limited liability company, are recorded at the fair value amount of the Company’s initial investment and are adjusted each period for the Company’s share of the investee’s income or loss. The Company’s share of the income or losses from equity method investments is included in other income in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income. The recorded amounts of the Company’s equity method investments, \$21 million as of September 30, 2016 (\$32 million as of December 31, 2015), which are included in other assets in the condensed consolidated statements of financial condition, increase or decrease accordingly. Contributions paid to and distributions received from equity method investees are recorded as additions or reductions, respectively, to the respective investment balance.

The Company also holds exchange memberships and investments in equity securities of certain exchanges, as required to qualify as a clearing member, and strategic investments in corporate stock that do not qualify for equity method accounting. Such investments, \$34 million as of September 30, 2016 (\$34 million as of December 31, 2015), are recorded at cost or, if an other than temporary impairment in value has occurred, at a value that reflects management’s estimate of the impairment, and are also included in other assets in the condensed consolidated statements of financial condition. Dividends received from cost basis investments are included in other income in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income when such dividends are received.

A judgmental aspect of accounting for investments is evaluating whether an other than temporary decline in the value of an investment has occurred. The evaluation of an other than temporary impairment is dependent on specific quantitative and qualitative factors and circumstances surrounding an investment, including recurring operating losses,

credit defaults and subsequent rounds of financing. The Company's equity investments do not have readily determinable market values. All investments are reviewed for changes in circumstances or occurrence of events that suggest the Company's investment may not be recoverable. If an unrealized loss on any investment is considered to be other than temporary, the loss is recognized in the period the determination is made.

#### Property, Equipment, and Intangible Assets

Property, equipment, and intangible assets, which are included in other assets in the condensed consolidated statements of financial condition, consist of leasehold improvements, computer equipment, software developed for the Company's internal use, office furniture, equipment, and acquired technology.

Property and equipment are recorded at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Additions and improvements that extend the lives of assets are capitalized, while expenditures for repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight line method. Equipment is depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets, while leasehold improvements are amortized over the lesser of the estimated economic useful life of the asset or the term of the lease. Computer equipment is depreciated over three to five years and office furniture and equipment are depreciated over five to seven years. Intangible assets with a finite life are amortized on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives of three years, and tested for recoverability whenever events indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Qualifying costs for internally developed software are capitalized and amortized over the expected useful life of the developed software, not to exceed three years.

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### Comprehensive Income and Foreign Currency Translation

The Company's operating results are reported in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income pursuant to FASB ASC Topic 220, "Comprehensive Income."

Comprehensive income consists of two components: net income and other comprehensive income ("OCI"). The Company's OCI is comprised of gains and losses resulting from translating foreign currency financial statements of non-U.S. subsidiaries, net of related income taxes, where applicable. In general, the practice and intention of the Company is to reinvest the earnings of its non U.S. subsidiaries in those operations, therefore tax is usually not accrued.

The Company's non U.S. domiciled subsidiaries have a functional currency that is other than the U.S. dollar. Such subsidiaries' assets and liabilities are translated into U.S. dollars at period end exchange rates, and revenues and expenses are translated at average exchange rates prevailing during the period. Adjustments that result from translating amounts from a subsidiary's functional currency to the U.S. dollar (as described above) are reported net of tax, where applicable, in accumulated OCI in the condensed consolidated statements of financial condition.

### Revenue Recognition

#### Trading Gains

Trading gains and losses are recorded on trade date and are reported on a net basis. Trading gains and losses are comprised of changes in the fair value of financial instruments owned, at fair value and financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value (i.e., unrealized gains and losses) and realized gains and losses related to the Company's market making business segment. Included in trading gains are net gains and losses on stocks, U.S. and foreign government securities, options, futures, foreign exchange and other derivative instruments. Dividends are integral to the valuation of stocks and interest is integral to the valuation of fixed income instruments. Accordingly, both dividends and interest income and expense attributable to financial instruments owned, at fair value and financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value are reported on a net basis in trading gains in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

#### Commissions and Execution Fees

Commissions earned for executing and clearing transactions are accrued on a trade date basis and are reported as commissions and execution fees in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

#### Interest Income and Expense

The Company earns interest income and incurs interest expense primarily in connection with its electronic brokerage customer business and its securities lending activities, which are recorded on an accrual basis and are included in interest income and interest expense, respectively, in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

### Foreign Currency Gains and Losses

Foreign currency balances are assets and liabilities in currencies other than the Company's functional currency. At every reporting date, the Company revalues its foreign currency balances to its functional currency at the spot exchange rate and records the associated foreign currency gains and losses. These foreign currency gains and losses are reported in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income, as follows: (a) foreign currency gains and losses related to the Company's currency diversification strategy are reported in other income; (b) foreign currency gains and losses related to the market making core-business activities are reported in trading gains; (c) foreign currency gains and losses arising from currency swap transactions in the electronic brokerage business are reported in interest income; and (d) all other foreign currency gains and losses are reported in other income.

### Rebates

Rebates consist of volume discounts, credits or payments received from exchanges or other market centers related to the placement and/or removal of liquidity from the order flow in the marketplace. Rebates are recorded on an accrual basis and included net within execution and clearing expenses in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income. Rebates received for trades executed on behalf of customers that elect tiered pricing are passed, in whole or part, to these customers; and such pass-through amounts are recorded net within commissions and execution fees in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

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Income Taxes

The Company accounts for income taxes in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 740, "Income Taxes" ("ASC Topic 740"). The Company's income tax expense, deferred tax assets and liabilities, and reserves for unrecognized tax benefits are based on enacted tax laws (see Note 10) and reflect management's best assessment of estimated future taxes to be paid. The Company is subject to income taxes in both the U.S. and numerous foreign jurisdictions. Determining income tax expense requires significant judgments and estimates.

The Company recognizes interest related to income tax matters as interest income or interest expense and penalties related to income tax matters as income tax expense in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities arise from temporary differences between the tax and financial statements recognition of the underlying assets and liabilities. In evaluating the ability to recover deferred tax assets within the jurisdictions from which they arise, the Company considers all available positive and negative evidence, including scheduled reversals of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, tax planning strategies, and results of recent operations. In projecting future taxable income, historical results are adjusted for changes in accounting policies and incorporate assumptions including the amount of future state, federal and foreign pre-tax operating income, the reversal of temporary differences, and the implementation of feasible and prudent tax planning strategies. These assumptions require significant judgment about the forecasts of future taxable income and are consistent with the plans and estimates the Company is using to manage the underlying businesses. In evaluating the objective evidence that historical results provide, three years of cumulative operating income (loss) are considered. Deferred income taxes have not been provided for U.S. tax liabilities or for additional foreign taxes on the unremitted earnings of foreign subsidiaries that have been indefinitely reinvested.

The calculation of the Company's tax liabilities involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax laws and regulations in a multitude of jurisdictions across the Company's global operations. Changes in tax laws and rates could also affect recorded deferred tax assets and liabilities in the future. The Company is not aware of any such changes that would have a material effect on the Company's results of operations, cash flows, or financial position.

The Company recognizes that a tax benefit from an uncertain tax position only when it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including resolutions of any related appeals or litigation processes, on the basis of the technical merits. A tax position that meets this standard is measured at the largest amount of benefit that will more likely than not be realized on settlement.

The Company records tax liabilities in accordance with ASC Topic 740 and adjusts these liabilities when management's judgment changes as a result of the evaluation of new information not previously available. Because of the complexity of some of these uncertainties, the ultimate resolution may result in payments that are different from the current estimates of these tax liabilities. These differences will be reflected as increases or decreases to income tax expense in the period in which new information becomes available.





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## Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Following is a summary of recently issued FASB Accounting Standards Updates (“ASUs”) that have affected or may affect the Company’s condensed consolidated financial statements:

	Affects	Status
ASU 2014-15	Presentation of Financial Statements—Going Concern (Subtopic 205-40): Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern.	Effective for the annual period ending after December 15, 2016.
ASU 2015-14	Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Deferral of the Effective Date.	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017.
ASU 2016-01	Financial Instruments - Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities.	Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017.
ASU 2016-02	Leases (Topic 842): Requires that, at lease inception, a lessee recognize a right-of-use asset, representing the right to use the underlying asset for the lease term, and a lease liability, representing the liability to make lease payments, in the statements of financial condition, among other requirements.	Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018.
ASU 2016-07	Investments - Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323): Simplifying the Transition to the Equity Method of Accounting.	Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016.
ASU 2016-08	Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Principal versus Agent Considerations (Reporting Revenue Gross versus Net).	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15,

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ASU 2016-09	Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting.	2017. Effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016.
ASU 2016-10	Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Identifying Performance Obligations and Licensing.	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017.
ASU 2016-12	Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606): Narrow-Scope Improvements and Practical Expedients.	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017.
ASU 2016-13	Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments.	Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019.
ASU 2016-15	Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230): Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments.	Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017.
ASU 2016-16	Income Taxes (Topic 740): Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory.	Effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017.
ASU 2016-17	Consolidation (Topic 810): Interests Held through Related Parties That Are under Common Control.	Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2016.

Adoption of those ASUs that became effective during 2015 and 2016, prior to the issuance of the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements, did not have a material effect on these financial statements.

The Company early adopted ASU 2016-09 Compensation – Stock Compensation (Topic 718), Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting, as of April 1, 2016. This early adoption did not have a material impact on the Company’s condensed consolidated financial statements.

### 3. Trading Activities and Related Risks

The Company’s trading activities include providing securities market making and brokerage services. Trading activities expose the Company to market and credit risks. These risks are managed in accordance with established risk management policies and procedures. To accomplish this, management has established a risk management process that includes:

- a regular review of the risk management process by executive management as part of its oversight role;

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- defined risk management policies and procedures supported by a rigorous analytic framework; and
- articulated risk tolerance levels as defined by executive management that are regularly reviewed to ensure that the Company's risk taking is consistent with its business strategy, capital structure, and current and anticipated market conditions.

Market Risk

The Company is exposed to various market risks. Exposures to market risks arise from equity price risk, foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations and changes in interest rates. The Company seeks to mitigate market risk associated with trading inventories by employing hedging strategies that correlate rate, price and spread movements of trading inventories and related financing and hedging activities. The Company uses a combination of cash instruments and exchange traded derivatives to hedge its market exposures. The Company does not apply hedge accounting. The following discussion describes the types of market risk faced:

Equity Price Risk

Equity price risk arises from the possibility that equity security prices will fluctuate, affecting the value of equity securities and other instruments that derive their value from a particular stock, a defined basket of stocks, or a stock index. The Company is subject to equity price risk primarily in financial instruments. The Company attempts to limit such risks by continuously reevaluating prices and by diversifying its portfolio across many different options, futures and underlying securities and avoiding concentrations of positions based on the same underlying security.

Currency Risk

Currency risk arises from the possibility that fluctuations in foreign exchange rates will impact the value of financial instruments. The Company manages this risk using spot (i.e., cash) currency transactions, currency futures contracts and currency forward contracts. As a global electronic broker and market maker trading on exchanges around the world in multiple currencies, the Company is exposed to foreign currency risk. The Company actively manages its currency exposure using hedging strategies that are based on a defined basket of 15 currencies internally referred to as the "GLOBAL." These strategies minimize the fluctuation of the Company's net worth as expressed in GLOBALs, thereby diversifying its risk in alignment with these global currencies, weighted by the Company's view of their importance. As the Company's financial results are reported in U.S. dollars, the change in the value of the GLOBAL as expressed in U.S. dollars affects the Company's earnings. The impact of this currency diversification strategy in the Company's earnings is included in other income in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income. As a result of a periodic assessment, the Company changed the composition of the GLOBAL by adding the Chinese renminbi (specifically, the offshore currency known by the symbol CNH), removing the South Korean won (KRW) and Brazilian real (BRL) components, and realigning the relative weights of the U.S. dollar (USD) and Japanese yen (JPY). The new composition of the GLOBAL went into effect as of the close of business on June 30, 2016.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk arises from the possibility that changes in interest rates will affect the value of financial instruments. The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on cash and margin balances, positions carried in equity and fixed income securities, options, and futures and on its borrowings. These risks are managed through investment policies and by entering into interest rate futures contracts.

#### Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to risk of loss if an individual, counterparty or issuer fails to perform its obligations under contractual terms (“default risk”). Both cash instruments and derivatives expose the Company to default risk. The Company has established policies and procedures for mitigating credit risk on principal transactions, including reviewing and establishing limits for credit exposure, maintaining collateral, and continually assessing the creditworthiness of counterparties.

The Company’s credit risk is limited in that substantially all of the contracts entered into are settled directly at securities and commodities clearing houses and a small portion is settled through member firms and banks with substantial financial and operational resources. The Company seeks to control the risks associated with its customer margin activities by requiring customers to maintain collateral in compliance with regulatory and internal guidelines.

In the normal course of business, the Company executes, settles, and finances various customer securities transactions. Execution of

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these transactions includes the purchase and sale of securities which exposes the Company to default risk arising from the potential that customers or counterparties may fail to satisfy their obligations. In these situations, the Company may be required to purchase or sell financial instruments at unfavorable market prices to satisfy obligations to customers or counterparties. Liabilities to other brokers and dealers related to unsettled transactions (i.e., securities fails to receive) are recorded at the amount for which the securities were purchased, and are paid upon receipt of the securities from other brokers or dealers. In the case of aged securities fails to receive, the Company may purchase the underlying security in the market and seek reimbursement for any losses from the counterparty.

For cash management purposes, the Company enters into short term securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities sold under agreements to repurchase transactions (“repos”) in addition to securities borrowing and lending arrangements, all of which may result in credit exposure in the event the counterparty to a transaction is unable to fulfill its contractual obligations. Repos are collateralized by securities with a market value in excess of the obligation under the contract. Similarly, securities lending agreements are collateralized by deposits of cash or securities. The Company attempts to minimize credit risk associated with these activities by monitoring collateral values on a daily basis and requiring additional collateral to be deposited with or returned to the Company as permitted under contractual provisions.

Concentrations of Credit Risk

The Company’s exposure to credit risk associated with its trading and other activities is measured on an individual counterparty basis, as well as by groups of counterparties that share similar attributes. Concentrations of credit risk can be affected by changes in political, industry, or economic factors. To reduce the potential for risk concentration, credit limits are established and exposure is monitored in light of changing counterparty and market conditions. As of September 30, 2016, the Company did not have any material concentrations of credit risk outside the ordinary course of business.

Off Balance Sheet Risks

The Company may be exposed to a risk of loss not reflected in the condensed consolidated financial statements to settle futures and certain over the counter contracts at contracted prices, which may require repurchase or sale of the underlying products in the market at prevailing prices. Accordingly, these transactions result in off balance sheet risk as the Company’s cost to liquidate such contracts may exceed the amounts reported in the Company’s condensed consolidated statements of financial condition.

4. Equity and Earnings Per Share

In connection with IBG, Inc.’s initial public offering of Class A common stock (“IPO”) in May 2007, it purchased 10.0% of the membership interests in IBG LLC from IBG Holdings LLC (“Holdings”), became the sole managing member of IBG LLC and began to consolidate IBG LLC’s financial results into its financial statements. Holdings owns all of IBG,

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Inc.'s Class B common stock, which has voting rights in proportion to its ownership interests in IBG LLC. The table below shows the amount of IBG LLC membership interests held by IBG, Inc. and Holdings as of September 30, 2016.

	IBG, Inc.	Holdings	Total
Ownership %	16.6%	83.4%	100.0%
Membership interests	67,987,957	341,444,304	409,432,261

These condensed consolidated financial statements reflect the results of operations and financial position of IBG, Inc., including consolidation of its investment in IBG LLC and its subsidiaries. The noncontrolling interests in IBG LLC attributable to Holdings are reported as a component of total equity in the condensed consolidated statements of financial condition.

### Recapitalization and Post IPO Capital Structure

Immediately prior to and immediately following the consummation of the IPO, IBG, Inc., Holdings, IBG LLC and the members of IBG LLC consummated a series of transactions collectively referred to herein as the "Recapitalization." In connection with the Recapitalization, IBG, Inc., Holdings and the historical members of IBG LLC entered into an exchange agreement, dated as of May 3, 2007 (the "Exchange Agreement"), pursuant to which the historical members of IBG LLC received membership interests in Holdings in exchange for their membership interests in IBG LLC. Additionally, IBG, Inc. became the sole managing member of IBG LLC.

In connection with the consummation of the IPO, Holdings used the net proceeds to redeem 10.0% of members' interests in Holdings in proportion to their interests. Immediately following the Recapitalization and IPO, Holdings owned approximately 90% of IBG LLC and 100% of IBG, Inc.'s Class B common stock, which has voting power in IBG, Inc. in proportion to Holdings' ownership of IBG LLC.



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Since consummation of the IPO and Recapitalization, IBG, Inc.'s equity capital structure has been comprised of Class A and Class B common stock. All shares of common stock have a par value of \$0.01 per share and have identical rights to earnings and dividends and in liquidation. As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, 1,000,000,000 shares of Class A common stock were authorized, of which 68,117,402 and 64,121,150 shares have been issued; and 67,982,963 and 63,985,335 shares were outstanding, respectively. Class B common stock is comprised of 100 authorized shares, of which 100 shares were issued and outstanding as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively. In addition, 10,000 shares of preferred stock have been authorized, of which no shares are issued or outstanding as of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, respectively.

As a result of a federal income tax election made by IBG LLC applicable to the acquisition of IBG LLC member interests by IBG, Inc., the income tax basis of the assets of IBG LLC acquired by IBG, Inc. have been adjusted based on the amount paid for such interests. Deferred tax assets were recorded as of the IPO date and in connection with subsequent redemptions of Holdings member interests in exchange for common stock. These deferred tax assets are included in other assets in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of financial condition and are being amortized as additional deferred income tax expense over 15 years from the IPO date and from the additional redemption dates, respectively, as allowable under current tax law. As of September 30, 2016 and December 31, 2015, the unamortized balance of these deferred tax assets was \$279 million and \$288 million, respectively.

IBG, Inc. also entered into an agreement (the "Tax Receivable Agreement") with Holdings to pay Holdings (for the benefit of the former members of IBG LLC) 85% of the tax savings that IBG, Inc. actually realizes as the result of tax basis increases. These payables to Holdings are reported as payable to affiliate in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of financial condition. The remaining 15% is accounted for as a permanent increase to additional paid in capital in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of financial condition.

The cumulative amounts of deferred tax assets, payables to Holdings and additional paid in capital arising from stock offerings from the date of the IPO through September 30, 2016 were \$472 million, \$401 million and \$71 million, respectively. Amounts payable under the Tax Receivable Agreement are payable to Holdings annually following the filing of IBG, Inc.'s federal income tax return. The Company has paid Holdings a cumulative total of \$116 million through September 30, 2016 pursuant to the terms of the Tax Receivable Agreement.

The Exchange Agreement, as amended, provides for future redemptions of member interests and for the purchase of member interests in IBG LLC by IBG, Inc. from Holdings, which could result in IBG, Inc. acquiring the remaining member interests in IBG LLC that it does not own. On an annual basis, members of Holdings are able to request redemption of their interests.

At the time of IBG, Inc.'s IPO in 2007, three hundred sixty (360) million shares of authorized common stock were reserved for future sales and redemptions. From 2008 through 2010, Holdings redeemed 5,013,259 IBG LLC interests with a total value of \$114 million, which redemptions were funded using cash on hand at IBG LLC. Upon cash redemption these IBG LLC interests were retired. From 2011 through 2015, IBG, Inc. issued 11,047,295 shares of common stock (with a fair value of \$306 million) directly to Holdings in exchange for an equivalent number of member interests in IBG LLC.

On July 28, 2016, the Company filed a Supplemental Prospectus on Form 424B5 (File Number 333-192275) with the SEC to issue 1,596,200 shares of common stock in exchange for an equivalent number of shares of member interests in IBG LLC. This issuance of shares increased the Company's ownership in IBG LLC from 16.2% to 16.6%.

As a consequence of these redemption transactions, and distribution of shares to employees (see Note 9), IBG, Inc.'s interest in IBG LLC has increased to approximately 16.6%, with Holdings owning the remaining 83.4% as of September 30, 2016. The redemptions also resulted in an increase in the Holdings interest held by Mr. Thomas Peterffy and his affiliates from approximately 84.6% at the IPO to approximately 89.1% as of September 30, 2016.

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## Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated utilizing net income available for common stockholders divided by the weighted average number of shares of Class A and Class B common stock outstanding for that period.

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2016	2015	2016	2015
	(in millions, except for shares or per share amounts)			
Basic earnings per share				
Net income available for common stockholders	\$ 20	\$ 22	\$ 80	\$ 32
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding				
Class A	67,083,554	62,458,555	65,351,742	60,152,425
Class B	100	100	100	100
	67,083,654	62,458,655	65,351,842	60,152,525
Basic earnings per share	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.35	\$ 1.22	\$ 0.53

Diluted earnings per share are calculated utilizing the Company's basic net income available for common stockholders divided by diluted weighted average shares outstanding with no adjustments to net income available to common stockholders for potentially dilutive common shares.

Three Months Ended September 30, 2016	2015	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2016	2015
------------------------------------------------------	------	-----------------------------------------------------	------