UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2018

OR

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

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number: 001-33440

INTERACTIVE BROKERS GROUP, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware (State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	**30-0390693** (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, a non-accelerated filer, a smaller reporting company or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of “large accelerated filer,” “accelerated filer,” “smaller reporting company” and “emerging growth company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

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

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

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

As of August 7, 2018, there were 75,084,350 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.

QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2018

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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)	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,500	$ 1,732
Cash - segregated for regulatory purposes	7,686	6,547
Securities - segregated for regulatory purposes	13,368	13,685
Securities borrowed	3,588	2,957
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	533	2,035
Financial instruments owned, at fair value:		
Financial instruments owned	1,841	1,950
Financial instruments owned and pledged as collateral	247	1,204
Total financial instruments owned, at fair value	2,088	3,154
Receivables:		
Customers, less allowance for doubtful accounts of $41 and $40 as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017	28,970	29,821
Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	1,134	823
Interest	117	116
Total receivables	30,221	30,760
Other assets	319	292
Total assets	$ 60,303	$ 61,162
Liabilities and equity		
Short-term borrowings	$ 193	$ 15
Securities loaned	4,091	4,444
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	—	1,316
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value	630	767
Payables:		
Customers	48,239	47,548
Brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	100	283
Affiliate	159	187
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	162	147
Interest	29	22
Total payables	48,689	48,187
Total liabilities	53,603	54,729
Commitments, contingencies and guarantees (see Note 12)		
Equity		
Stockholders' equity		
Common stock, $0.01 par value per share:		
Class A – Authorized - 1,000,000,000, Issued - 73,674,391 and 71,609,049 shares, Outstanding – 73,544,943 and 71,475,755 shares as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017	1	1
Class B – Authorized, Issued and Outstanding – 100 shares as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	865	832
Retained earnings	323	251
Accumulated other comprehensive income, net of income taxes of $0 and $1 as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017	(3)	9
Treasury stock, at cost, 129,448 and 133,294 shares as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017	(3)	(3)
Total stockholders' equity	1,183	1,090
Noncontrolling interests	5,517	5,343
Total equity	6,700	6,433
Total liabilities and equity	$ 60,303	$ 61,162

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
(in millions, except share or per share amounts)	**2018**	**2017**	**2018**	**2017**
Revenues				
Commissions	$ 185	$ 160	$ 405	$ 314
Interest income	333	206	644	383
Trading gains	12	13	25	15
Other income	23	59	100	135
Total revenues	553	438	1,174	847
Interest expense	108	51	202	86
Total net revenues	445	387	972	761
Non-interest expenses				
Execution and clearing	66	63	139	124
Employee compensation and benefits	68	66	138	128
Occupancy, depreciation and amortization	11	10	23	23
Communications	7	7	13	15
General and administrative	22	36	45	52
Customer bad debt	—	1	3	2
Total non-interest expenses	174	183	361	344
Income before income taxes	271	204	611	417
Income tax expense	13	17	34	35
Net income	258	187	577	382
Less net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	217	164	490	335
Net income available for common stockholders	$ 41	$ 23	$ 87	$ 47
Earnings per share				
Basic	$ 0.57	$ 0.33	$ 1.21	$ $0.68
Diluted	$ 0.57	$ 0.32	$ 1.20	$ $0.67
Weighted average common shares outstanding				
Basic	72,476,729	69,087,853	71,979,104	68,539,526
Diluted	73,329,496	70,063,427	72,923,744	69,613,567
Comprehensive income				
Net income available for common stockholders	$ 41	$ 23	$ 87	$ 47
Other comprehensive income				
Cumulative translation adjustment, before income taxes	(14)	6	(13)	10
Income taxes related to items of other comprehensive income	(1)	—	(1)	—
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	(13)	6	(12)	10
Comprehensive income available for common stockholders	$ 28	$ 29	$ 75	$ 57
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests				
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	$ 217	$ 164	$ 490	$ 335
Other comprehensive income - cumulative translation adjustment	(65)	31	(58)	50
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	$ 152	$ 195	$ 432	$ 385

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Unaudited)

(in millions)	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	$ 577	$ 382
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from operating activities		
Deferred income taxes	11	15
Depreciation and amortization	12	12
Employee stock plan compensation	29	25
Unrealized loss on other investments, net	(2)	(1)
Bad debt expense	3	2
Impairment loss	1	21
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
Securities - segregated for regulatory purposes	317	1,116
Securities borrowed	(631)	(266)
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	1,502	(255)
Financial instruments owned, at fair value	1,068	1,464
Receivables from customers	848	(3,426)
Other receivables	(312)	(126)
Other assets	(14)	5
Securities loaned	(353)	(661)
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	(1,316)	—
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value	(137)	(1,171)
Payable to customers	691	4,219
Other payables	(162)	231
Net cash provided by operating activities	2,132	1,586
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of other investments	(21)	—
Purchase of property, equipment and intangible assets	(15)	(10)
Net cash used in investing activities	(36)	(10)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Short-term borrowings, net	178	(65)
Dividends paid to stockholders	(14)	(14)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(250)	(82)
Repurchases of common stock for employee tax withholdings under stock incentive plans	(45)	(21)
Proceeds from the sale of treasury stock	40	21
Payments made under the Tax Receivable Agreement	(28)	—
Net cash used in financing activities	(119)	(161)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	(70)	61
Net increase in cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	1,907	1,476
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at beginning of period	8,279	7,549
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at end of period	$ 10,186	$ 9,025
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash		
Cash and cash equivalents	2,500	2,115
Cash segregated for regulatory purposes	7,686	6,910
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash at end of period	$ 10,186	$ 9,025
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information		
Cash paid for interest	$ 195	$ 77
Cash paid for taxes, net	$ 26	$ 17
Non-cash financing activities:		
Adjustments to additional paid-in capital for changes in proportionate ownership in IBG LLC	$ 28	$ 28
Adjustments to noncontrolling interests for changes in proportionate ownership in IBG LLC	$ (28)	$ (28)

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
Six Months Ended June 30, 2018 and 2017
(Unaudited)

(in millions, except share amounts)	Common Stock Issued Shares	Common Stock Par Value	Additional Paid-In Capital	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Stockholders' Equity	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
Balance, January 1, 2018	71,609,049	$ 1	$ 832	$ (3)	$ 251	$ 9	$ 1,090	$ 5,343	$ 6,433
Common stock distributed pursuant to stock incentive plans	2,065,342						—		—
Compensation for stock grants vesting in the future			5				5	24	29
Repurchases of common stock for employee tax withholdings under stock incentive plans				(45)			(45)		(45)
Sales of treasury stock				45	(1)		44	(4)	40
Dividends paid to stockholders					(14)		(14)		(14)
Distributions from IBG LLC to noncontrolling interests							—	(250)	(250)
Adjustments for changes in proportionate ownership in IBG LLC			28				28	(28)	—
Comprehensive income					87	(12)	75	432	507
Balance, June 30, 2018	73,674,391	$ 1	$ 865	$ (3)	$ 323	$ (3)	$ 1,183	$ 5,517	$ 6,700

(in millions, except share amounts)	Common Stock Issued Shares	Common Stock Par Value	Additional Paid-In Capital	Treasury Stock	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Stockholders' Equity	Non-controlling Interests	Total Equity
Balance, January 1, 2017	68,119,412	$ 1	$ 775	$ (3)	$ 203	$ (2)	$ 974	$ 4,846	$ 5,820
Common stock distributed pursuant to stock incentive plans	2,265,002						—		—
Compensation for stock grants vesting in the future			4				4	21	25
Repurchases of common stock for employee tax withholdings under stock incentive plans				(21)			(21)		(21)
Sales of treasury stock				21			21		21
Dividends paid to stockholders					(14)		(14)		(14)
Distributions from IBG LLC to noncontrolling interests							—	(82)	(82)
Adjustments for changes in proportionate ownership in IBG LLC			28				28	(28)	—
Comprehensive income					47	10	57	385	442
Balance, June 30, 2017	70,384,414	$ 1	$ 807	$ (3)	$ 236	$ 8	$ 1,049	$ 5,142	$ 6,191

See accompanying notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements.

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 17.8% 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 specializing in executing and clearing trades in securities, futures, foreign exchange instruments, bonds and mutual funds on more than 120 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, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, India, China (Hong Kong and Shanghai), Japan, and Australia. As of June 30, 2018, the Company had 1,310 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 (India) Private Limited ("IBI"); Timber Hill LLC ("TH LLC"); Timber Hill Canada Company ("THC"); Interactive Brokers Software Services (India) Private Limited ("IBSSI"); IB Global Investments LLC ("IBGIL"); IB Exchange Corp. ("IBEC") and its subsidiaries, 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 Australia Pty Limited and its subsidiary, Interactive Brokers Australia Nominees Pty Limited (collectively, "IBA"), IB Business Services (Shanghai) Company Limited ("IBBSS"), Timber Hill Europe AG and its subsidiary, Timber Hill (Liechtenstein) AG (collectively, "THE"), Interactive Brokers Hungary KFT ("IBH"), Interactive Brokers Software Services Estonia OU ("IBEST"), Interactive Brokers Software Services Russia ("IBRUS"), Interactive Brokers Corp. ("IB Corp"), Covestor, Inc. and its subsidiary, Covestor Limited (collectively, "Covestor"), and Greenwich Advisor Compliance Services Corp. ("Greenwich Compliance").

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 and it currently consists of customer facilitation in products such as CFDs, ETFs and single stock futures, as well as exchange traded market making activities in a few select markets outside the U.S. (See Note 2 – Discontinued Operations and Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities.) Corporate enables the Company to operate cohesively and effectively by providing support via development services and 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 14). IB LLC, IBC, IBUK, IBSJ, IBHK, IBI and IBA 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 2017 Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017, which was filed with the SEC on March 1, 2018. The condensed consolidated financial information as of December 31, 2017 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.

Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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 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.

Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and Financial Condition Presentation Changes

On January 1, 2018, the Company adopted FASB Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2016-18, "Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230) – Restricted Cash" ("ASU 2016-18"). This accounting update requires an entity to include in its cash and cash equivalents amounts that are deemed to be restricted cash and to present a reconciliation of such amounts in the statement of cash flows. Restricted cash represents cash and cash equivalents that are subject to withdrawal or usage restrictions. For purposes of the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows, cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash consist of "cash and cash equivalents" and "cash – segregated for regulatory purposes."

ASU 2016-18 also requires prior periods to be retrospectively adjusted to conform to the current period presentation. Upon adoption, the Company recorded an increase of $1,286 million in net cash provided by operating activities, for the six months ended June 30, 2017 to reflect the reclassification of changes in restricted cash balances from the operating section to the cash, cash equivalent, and restricted cash balances within the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows.

In addition, the Company reclassified restricted cash amounts previously included within "cash and securities – segregated for regulatory purposes" into a separate line item, "cash – segregated for regulatory purposes," in the condensed consolidated statements of financial condition to be consistent with the presentation of restricted cash in the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows under ASU 2016-18. Previously reported amounts in the condensed consolidated statements of financial condition and notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements have been adjusted to conform to the current presentation.

Discontinued Operations and Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities

On March 8, 2017, the Company announced its intention to discontinue its options market making activities globally. Additionally, as previously announced, on September 29, 2017 the Company completed the transfer of its U.S. options market making operations to Two Sigma Securities, LLC. The Company also exited the majority of its market making activities outside of the U.S. by December 31, 2017 and expects to report discontinued operations when it meets the criteria under FASB Topic ASC 205-20, "Discontinued Operations."

The Company recognized approximately $25 million in one-time restructuring costs during the year ended December 31, 2017. The one-time restructuring costs included approximately $22 million of non-cash expenditures, consisting of impairment of the carrying value of certain exchange trading rights and stock-based compensation and $3 million of cash expenditures primarily related to severance costs for employee terminations.

During the six months ended June 30, 2018, the Company did not incur any additional restructuring costs. During the six months ended June 30, 2017, the Company recorded restructuring costs of approximately $21 million for the impairment of exchange trading rights, included in general and administrative expenses and approximately $2 million in severance costs resulting from obligations related to employment terminations, included in employee compensation and benefits in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

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, costs associated with exit or disposal activities, 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 for similar assets in an active market, 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 since inputs to their valuation can be generally corroborated by market data. Other securities that are not traded in active markets are also classified as 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 in active markets 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 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 the plans' post-employment 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 the plans' post-employment provisions 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 be eligible to earn 50% of previously granted but not yet earned awards, unless the employee is over the age of 59, in which case the employee would be eligible to receive 100% of previously granted but not yet earned awards.

Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

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 $4.4 billion and $4.5 billion as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively, and securities purchased under agreements to resell in the amount of $9.0 billion and $9.2 billion as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, 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 and securities sold under agreements to repurchase, 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, or if not available, are valued by the Company based on internal estimates (see ***Fair Value*** above). 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.

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").

Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Investments

The Company makes certain strategic investments related to its business and accounts for these investments (a) under the equity method of accounting as required under FASB ASC Topic 323, “Investments - Equity Method and Joint Ventures” or (b) at fair value or, if the investment in equity securities does not have a readily determinable fair value, at historical cost, less impairment, if any, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for the identical or a similar investment of the same issuer in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 321, “Investments in Equity Securities.”

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, $23 million as of June 30, 2018 ($23 million as of December 31, 2017), 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.

Investments in equity securities that do not qualify for equity method accounting are recorded at historical cost, less impairment, if any, plus or minus changes resulting from observable price changes in orderly transactions for the identical or a similar investment of the same issuer. The recorded amounts of the Company’s investments in such equity securities, $26 million as of June 30, 2018 ($5 million as of December 31, 2017) are included in other assets in the condensed consolidated statements of financial condition. Dividends received from these investments are included in other income in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income when such dividends are received.

The Company also holds exchange memberships and investments in equity securities of certain exchanges, as required to qualify as a clearing member. Such investments, $5 million as of June 30, 2018 ($6 million as of December 31, 2017), are recorded at cost less impairment, and are included in other assets in the condensed consolidated statements of financial condition. Dividends received from these 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 a decline in the value of an investment has occurred. The evaluation of an 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. An impairment loss, if any, 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. Upon retirement or disposition of property and equipment, the cost and related accumulated depreciation are removed from the condensed consolidated statements of financial condition and any resulting gain or loss is recorded in other income in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income. Fully depreciated (or amortized) assets are retired on an annual basis.

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 on OCI.

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. During the three months ended June 30, 2018, the Company liquidated its Australian subsidiary, Timber Hill Australia Pty Limited, and accordingly reclassified the accumulated OCI of $32 million to other income and the related accumulated tax effect of $1 million to income tax expense in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Revenue Recognition

Commissions

Commissions earned for executing and/or clearing transactions are accrued on a trade date basis and are reported as commissions in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income. See Note 8 for further information on revenue from contracts with customers.

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.

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.

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 and are recorded on an accrual basis. Rebates are recorded 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 in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

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 11) and reflect management's best assessment of estimated future taxes to be paid. The Company is subject to income taxes in the U.S. and numerous foreign jurisdictions. Determining income tax expense requires significant judgments and estimates.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities arise from temporary differences between the tax and financial statements recognition of 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. On December 22, 2017, the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "Tax Act") was enacted, significantly revising the U.S corporate income tax law by, among other things, reducing the corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21% and implementing a modified territorial tax system that includes a one-time transition tax on deemed repatriated earnings of foreign subsidiaries (see Note 11).

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.

The Company recognizes 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 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.

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 2016-02	*Leases (Topic 842)*: Requires the recognition of a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for leases previously classified as operating lease in the statements of financial condition.	Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018.
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 2017-04	*Intangibles - Goodwill and Other (Topic 350)*: Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment.	Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019.
ASU 2017-08	*Receivables - Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs (Subtopic 310-20): A*mending the amortization period for certain purchased callable debt securities held at a premium.	Effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018.
ASU 2017-11	*Earnings Per Share (Topic 260)* *Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity (Topic 480)* *Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815):* changing the classification analysis of certain equity-linked financial instruments (or embedded features) with down round features.	Effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018.
ASU 2017-12	*Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815):* Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities.	Effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018.
ASU 2018-02	*Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220):* Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income.	Effective for fiscal years and first interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018.
ASU 2018-03	*Technical Correction and Improvements to Financial Instruments - Overall (Subtopic 825-10):* Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities.	Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017 and interim periods within those fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2018.
ASU 2018-07	*Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718):* Improvements to Nonemployee Share-Based Payment Accounting.	Effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018.
ASU 2018-08	*Not for Profit Entities (Topic 958) and Other Expenses - Contributions (Topic 720):* Clarifying the Scope and the Accounting for Contributions Received and Contributions Made.	Effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018.

Adoption of the ASUs that became effective during 2017 and 2018, prior to the issuance of the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements, had no material effect on these financial statements, except as described in the notes to these financial statements.

3. Trading Activities and Related Risks

The Company's trading activities include providing securities brokerage and market making 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;
- 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 owned, at fair value and financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value. 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 a currency diversification strategy that is based on a defined basket of 14 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. In light of the Company's decision to discontinue its options market making activities globally, the Company removed the Singapore dollar (SGD) and realigned the relative weight of the U.S. dollar (USD) versus the other currency components to better reflect its businesses going forward. The new composition went into effect as of the close of business on March 31, 2017.

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, 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 a customer, 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.

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In the normal course of business, the Company executes, settles, and finances various customer securities transactions. Execution of 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 June 30, 2018, 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, 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 June 30, 2018.

	IBG, Inc.	Holdings	Total
Ownership %	17.8%	82.2%	100.0%
Membership interests	73,544,946	340,229,444	413,774,390

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.

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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.

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 June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, 1,000,000,000 shares of Class A common stock were authorized, of which 73,674,391 and 71,609,049 shares have been issued; and 73,544,943 and 71,475,755 shares were outstanding, respectively. Class B common stock is comprised of 100 authorized shares, of which 100 shares were issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively. In addition, 10,000 shares of preferred stock have been authorized, of which no shares are issued or outstanding as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, 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 June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the unamortized balance of these deferred tax assets was $137 million and $146 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 June 30, 2018 were $483 million, $410 million, and $73 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 $159 million through June 30, 2018 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 2017, IBG, Inc. issued 13,858,355 shares of common stock (with a fair value of $410 million) directly to Holdings in exchange for an equivalent number of member interests in IBG LLC.

As a consequence of these redemption transactions, and distribution of shares to employees (see Note 10), IBG, Inc.'s interest in IBG LLC has increased to approximately 17.8%, with Holdings owning the remaining 82.2% as of June 30, 2018. 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 89.2% as of June 30, 2018.

On July 27, 2018, the Company filed a Prospectus Supplement on Form 424B5 (File Number 333-219552) with the SEC to issue 1,537,727, 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 17.8% to 18.1%.

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 June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(in millions, except share or per share amounts)			
Basic earnings per share				
Net income available for common stockholders	$ 41	$ 23	$ 87	$ 47
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding				
Class A	72,476,629	69,087,753	71,979,004	68,539,426
Class B	100	100	100	100
	72,476,729	69,087,853	71,979,104	68,539,526
Basic earnings per share	$ 0.57	$ 0.33	$ 1.21	$ 0.68

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 June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(in millions, except share or per share amounts)			
Diluted earnings per share				
Net income available for common stockholders	$ 41	$ 23	$ 87	$ 47
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding				
Class A				
Issued and outstanding	72,476,629	69,087,753	71,979,004	68,539,426
Potentially dilutive common shares				
Issuable pursuant to employee stock incentive plans	852,767	975,574	944,640	1,074,041
Class B	100	100	100	100
	73,329,496	70,063,427	72,923,744	69,613,567
Diluted earnings per share	$ 0.57	$ 0.32	$ 1.20	$ 0.67

Member Distributions and Stockholder Dividends

During the six months ended June 30, 2018, IBG LLC made distributions totaling $303 million, to its members, of which IBG, Inc.’s proportionate share was $53 million. In March and June 2018, the Company paid quarterly cash dividends of $0.10 per share of common stock, totaling $7 million and $7 million, respectively.

On July 17, 2018, the Company declared a cash dividend of $0.10 per common share, payable on September 14, 2018 to stockholders of record as of August 31, 2018.

5. Comprehensive Income

The following table presents comprehensive income and earnings per share on comprehensive income:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(in millions, except share or per share amounts)			
Comprehensive income available for common stockholders	$ 28	$ 29	$ 75	$ 57
Earnings per share on comprehensive income				
Basic	$ 0.39	$ 0.42	$ 1.05	$ 0.83
Diluted	$ 0.39	$ 0.41	$ 1.03	$ 0.81
Weighted average common shares outstanding				
Basic	72,476,729	69,087,853	71,979,104	68,539,526
Diluted	73,329,496	70,063,427	72,923,744	69,613,567

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6. Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

Financial Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The following tables set forth, by level within the fair value hierarchy (see Note 2), financial assets and liabilities, measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017. As required by ASC Topic 820, financial assets and financial liabilities are classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the respective fair value measurement.

	Financial Assets At Fair Value as of June 30, 2018			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(in millions)			
Securities segregated for regulatory purposes	$ 4,370	$ —	$ —	$ 4,370
Financial instruments owned, at fair value				
Stocks	712	—	1	713
Options	1,207	—	—	1,207
Warrants and discount certificates	2	—	—	2
U.S. and foreign government securities	156	—	—	156
Corporate and municipal bonds	—	1	3	4
Currency forward contracts	—	6	—	6
Total financial instruments owned, at fair value	2,077	7	4	2,088
Total financial assets at fair value	$ 6,447	$ 7	$ 4	$ 6,458

	Financial Liabilities At Fair Value as of June 30, 2018			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(in millions)			
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value				
Stocks	$ 199	$ —	$ —	$ 199
Options	426	—	—	426
Currency forward contracts	—	5	—	5
Total financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value	625	5	—	630
Total financial liabilities at fair value	$ 625	$ 5	$ —	$ 630

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	Financial Assets At Fair Value as of December 31, 2017			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(in millions)			
Securities segregated for regulatory purposes	$ 4,519	$ —	$ —	$ 4,519
Financial instruments owned, at fair value				
Stocks	2,000	—	1	2,001
Options	1,052	—	—	1,052
Warrants and discount certificates	5	—	—	5
U.S. and foreign government securities	60	—	—	60
Corporate and municipal bonds	—	1	3	4
Currency forward contracts	—	32	—	32
Total financial instruments owned, at fair value	3,117	33	4	3,154
Total financial assets at fair value	$ 7,636	$ 33	$ 4	$ 7,673

	Financial Liabilities At Fair Value as of December 31, 2017			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(in millions)			
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value				
Stocks	$ 302	$ —	$ —	$ 302
Options	464	—	—	464
Currency forward contracts	—	1	—	1
Total financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value	766	1	—	767
Total financial liabilities at fair value	$ 766	$ 1	$ —	$ 767

Transfers between Level 1 and Level 2

Transfers of financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value to or from Levels 1 and 2 arise where the market for a specific financial instrument has become active or inactive during the period. The fair values transferred are ascribed as if the financial assets or financial liabilities had been transferred as of the end of the period. During the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, there were no transfers between levels for financial assets and liabilities, at fair value.

Level 3 Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The Company’s Level 3 financial assets are comprised of delisted and illiquid securities reported within financial instruments owned, at fair value in the condensed consolidated statements of financial condition. As of June 30, 2018, Level 3 financial assets included $1 million in stocks and $3 million in corporate and municipal bonds, which were not traded in active markets and were valued by the Company based on internal estimates. During the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, there were no transfers between levels for financial assets and liabilities, at fair value.

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Trading Gains from Market Making Transactions

Trading gains and losses from market making transactions reported in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income, by major product type, are comprised of:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(in millions)			
Equities	$ 12	$ 17	$ 25	$ 20
Foreign exchange	—	(4)	—	(5)
Total trading gains, net	$ 12	$ 13	$ 25	$ 15

These transactions are related to the Company’s financial instruments owned and financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value and include both derivative and non-derivative financial instruments, including exchange traded options and futures. These gains and losses also include market making related dividend income and expense.

Financial Assets and Liabilities Not Measured at Fair Value

The following tables represent the carrying value, fair value, and fair value hierarchy category of certain financial assets and liabilities that are not recorded at fair value in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of financial condition. The following table excludes certain financial instruments such as equity investments and all non-financial assets and liabilities:

	June 30, 2018				
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	(in millions)				
Financial assets, not measured at fair value					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 2,500	$ 2,500	$ 2,500	$ -	$ -
Cash - segregated for regulatory purposes	7,686	7,686	7,686	-	-
Securities - segregated for regulatory purposes	8,998	8,998	-	8,998	-
Securities borrowed	3,588	3,588	-	3,588	-
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	533	533	-	533	-
Receivables from customer	28,970	28,970	-	28,970	-
Receivables from broker, dealers, and clearing organizations	1,134	1,134	-	1,134	-
Interest receivable	117	117	-	117	-
Other assets	5	6	-	6	-
Total financial assets, not measured at fair value	$ 53,531	$ 53,532	$ 10,186	$ 43,346	$ -
Financial liabilities, not measured at fair value					
Short-term borrowings	$ 193	$ 193	$ -	$ 193	$ -
Securities loaned	4,091	4,091	-	4,091	-
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	-	-	-	-	-
Payables to customer	48,239	48,239	-	48,239	-
Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	100	100	-	100	-
Interest payable	29	29	-	29	-
Total financial liabilities, not measured at fair value	$ 52,652	$ 52,652	$ -	$ 52,652	$ -

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	December 31, 2017				
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	(in millions)				
Financial assets, not measured at fair value					
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 1,732	$ 1,732	$ 1,732	$ -	$ -
Cash - segregated for regulatory purposes	6,547	6,547	6,547	-	-
Securities - segregated for regulatory purposes	9,166	9,166	-	9,166	-
Securities borrowed	2,957	2,957	-	2,957	-
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	2,035	2,035	-	2,035	-
Receivables from customer	29,821	29,821	-	29,821	-
Receivables from broker, dealers, and clearing organizations	823	823	-	823	-
Interest receivable	116	116	-	116	-
Other assets	6	6	-	6	-
Total financial assets, not measured at fair value	$ 53,203	$ 53,203	$ 8,279	$ 44,924	$ -
Financial liabilities, not measured at fair value					
Short-term borrowings	$ 15	$ 15	$ -	$ 15	$ -
Securities loaned	4,444	4,444	-	4,444	-
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,316	1,316	-	1,316	-
Payables to customer	47,548	47,548	-	47,548	-
Payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations	283	283	-	283	-
Interest payable	22	22	-	22	-
Total financial liabilities, not measured at fair value	$ 53,628	$ 53,628	$ -	$ 53,628	$ -

Netting of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

It is the Company's policy to net securities borrowed and securities loaned, and securities purchased under agreements to resell and securities sold under agreements to repurchase that meet the offsetting requirements prescribed in ASC Topic 210-20. In the tables below, the amounts of financial instruments that are not offset in the condensed consolidated statements of financial condition, but could be netted against cash or financial instruments with specific counterparties under master netting agreements, according to the terms of the agreements, including clearing houses (exchange traded options, warrants and discount certificates) or over the counter currency forward contract counterparties, are presented to provide financial statement readers with the Company's net payable or receivable with counterparties for these financial instruments.

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The following tables set forth the netting of financial assets and of financial liabilities as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

	June 30, 2018				
	Gross Amounts of Financial Assets and Liabilities Recognized	Amounts Offset in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition [2]	Net Amounts Presented in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition	Amounts Not Offset in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition: Cash or Financial Instruments	Net Amount
	(in millions)				
Offsetting of Financial Assets					
Securities segregated for regulatory purposes - purchased under agreements to resell	$ 8,998 [1]	$ —	$ 8,998	$ (8,998)	$ —
Securities borrowed	3,588	—	3,588	(3,451)	137
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	533	—	533	(533)	—
Financial Instruments owned, at fair value					
Options	1,207	—	1,207	(425)	782
Warrants and discount certificates	2	—	2	—	2
Currency forward contracts	6	—	6	—	6
Total	$ 14,334	$ —	$ 14,334	$ (13,407)	$ 927
Offsetting of Financial Liabilities					
Securities loaned	$ 4,091	$ —	$ 4,091	$ (3,885)	$ 206
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	—	—	—	—	—
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value					
Options	426	—	426	(425)	1
Warrants and discount certificates	—	—	—	—	—
Currency forward contracts	5	—	5	—	5
Total	$ 4,522	$ —	$ 4,522	$ (4,310)	$ 212

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	December 31, 2017				
	Gross Amounts of Financial Assets and Liabilities Recognized	Amounts Offset in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition [2]	Net Amounts Presented in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition	Amounts Not Offset in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Condition: Cash or Financial Instruments	Net Amount
	(in millions)				
Offsetting of Financial Assets					
Securities segregated for regulatory purposes - purchased under agreements to resell	$ 9,166 [1]	$ —	$ 9,166	$ (9,166)	$ —
Securities borrowed	2,957	—	2,957	(2,822)	135
Securities purchased under agreements to resell	2,035	—	2,035	(2,035)	—
Financial Instruments owned, at fair value					
Options	1,052	—	1,052	(451)	601
Warrants and discount certificates	5	—	5	—	5
Currency forward contracts	32	—	32	—	32
Total	$ 15,247	$ —	$ 15,247	$ (14,474)	$ 773
Offsetting of Financial Liabilities					
Securities loaned	$ 4,444	$ —	$ 4,444	$ (4,201)	$ 243
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase	1,316	—	1,316	(1,316)	—
Financial instruments sold, but not yet purchased, at fair value					
Options	464	—	464	(451)	13
Warrants and discount certificates	—	—	—	—	—
Currency forward contracts	1	—	1	—	1
Total	$ 6,225	$ —	$ 6,225	$ (5,968)	$ 257

(1) As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the Company had $9.0 billion and $9.2 billion, respectively, of securities purchased under agreements to resell that were segregated to satisfy regulatory requirements. These securities are included in “securities - segregated for regulatory purposes” in the condensed consolidated statements of financial condition.

(2) The Company did not have any balances eligible for netting in accordance with ASC Topic 210-20 at June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017.

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Secured Financing Transactions – Maturities and Collateral Pledged

The following tables present gross obligations for securities loaned transactions by remaining contractual maturity and class of collateral pledged as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

	June 30, 2018				
	Remaining Contractual Maturity				
	Overnight and Open	Less than 30 days	30 – 90 days	Over 90 days	Total
	(in millions)				
Securities loaned					
Stocks	$ 4,039	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4,039
Corporate bonds	52	-	-	-	52
Foreign government securities	-	-	-	-	-
Total securities loaned	$ 4,091	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4,091

	December 31, 2017				
	Remaining Contractual Maturity				
	Overnight and Open	Less than 30 days	30 – 90 days	Over 90 days	Total
	(in millions)				
Securities Loaned					
Stocks	$ 4,389	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4,389
Corporate bonds	55	-	-	-	55
Total securities loaned	4,444	-	-	-	4,444
Securities sold under agreements to repurchase					
U.S. government securities	1,316	-	-	-	1,316
Total	$ 5,760	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 5,760

7. Collateralized Transactions

The Company enters into securities borrowing and lending transactions and agreements to repurchase and resell securities to finance trading inventory, to obtain securities for settlement and to earn residual interest rate spreads. In addition, the Company's customers pledge their securities owned to collateralize margin loans. Under these transactions, the Company either receives or provides collateral, including equity, corporate debt and U.S. government securities. Under typical agreements, the Company is permitted to sell or repledge securities received as collateral and use these securities to secure securities purchased under agreements to resell, enter into securities lending transactions or deliver these securities to counterparties to cover short positions.

The Company also engages in securities financing transactions with and for customers through margin lending. Customer receivables generated from margin lending activity are collateralized by customer-owned securities held by the Company. Customers' required margin levels and established credit limits are monitored continuously by risk management staff using automated systems. Pursuant to the Company's policy and as enforced by such systems, customers are required to deposit additional collateral or reduce positions, when necessary to avoid automatic liquidation of their positions.

Margin loans are extended to customers on a demand basis and are not committed facilities. Factors considered in the acceptance or rejection of margin loans are the amount of the loan, the degree of leverage being employed in the customer account and an overall evaluation of the customer's portfolio to ensure proper diversification or, in the case of concentrated positions, appropriate liquidity of the underlying collateral. Additionally, transactions relating to concentrated or restricted positions are limited or prohibited by raising the level of required margin collateral (to 100% in the extreme case). Underlying collateral for margin loans is evaluated with respect to the liquidity of the collateral positions, valuation of securities, volatility analysis and an evaluation of industry concentrations.

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Adherence to the Company's collateral policies significantly limits the Company's credit exposure to margin loans in the event of a customer's default. Under margin lending agreements, the Company may request additional margin collateral from customers and may sell securities that have not been paid for or purchase securities sold but not delivered from customers, if necessary. As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, approximately $29.0 billion and $29.8 billion, respectively, of customer margin loans were outstanding.

The following table summarizes the amounts related to collateralized transactions as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

	June 30, 2018		December 31, 2017	
	Permitted to Repledge	Sold or Repledged	Permitted to Repledge	Sold or Repledged
	(in millions)			
Securities lending transactions	$ 24,396	$ 3,568	$ 23,662	$ 3,041
Securities purchased under agreements to resell transactions [(1)]	9,543	9,483	11,231	11,231
Customer margin assets	29,849	8,300	30,236	9,013
	$ 63,788	$ 21,351	$ 65,129	$ 23,285

(1) As of June 30, 2018, $9.0 billion or 95% (as of December 31, 2017, $9.2 billion or 82%) of securities acquired through agreements to resell that are shown as repledged have been deposited in a separate bank account for the exclusive benefit of customers in accordance with SEC Rule 15c3-3.

In the normal course of business, the Company pledges qualified securities with clearing organizations to satisfy daily margin and clearing fund requirements. As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, the majority of the Company's U.S. and foreign government securities owned were pledged to clearing organizations.

Financial instruments owned and pledged as collateral, including amounts pledged to affiliates, where the counterparty has the right to repledge, as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 are presented in the following table:

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
	(in millions)	
Stocks	$ 115	$ 1,150
U.S. and foreign government securities	132	54
	$ 247	$ 1,204

8. Revenues from Contracts with Customers

Adoption

On January 1, 2018, the Company adopted ASU No. 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" ("ASC Topic 606") using the modified retrospective method (i.e., applied prospectively effective January 1, 2018 without revising prior periods), which had no impact on the Company's opening retained earnings.

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when, or as, the Company satisfies its performance obligations by transferring the promised services to the customers. A service is transferred to a customer when, or as, the customer obtains control of that service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. Revenue from a performance obligation satisfied at a point in time is recognized at the point in time that the Company determines the customer obtains control over the promised service. Revenue from a performance obligation satisfied over time is recognized by measuring the Company's progress in satisfying the performance obligation in a manner that depicts the transfer of the services to the customer. The amount of revenue recognized reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those promised services (i.e., the "transaction price"). In determining the transaction price, the Company considers multiple factors, including the effects of variable consideration, if any.

The Company's revenues from contracts with customers are recognized when the performance obligations are satisfied at an amount that reflects the consideration expected to be received in exchange for such services. The majority of the Company's performance obligations are satisfied at a point in time and are typically collected from customers by debiting their brokerage account with the Company.

Nature of Services

The Company's services under contracts with customers are mainly related to its electronic brokerage business. The Company's main sources of revenues from contracts with customers are as follows:

- *Commissions* are charged to customers for order execution services and trade clearing and settlement services. The Company recognizes revenue at the time of execution of the order (i.e., trade date). Commissions are generally collected from cleared customers on trade date and from non-cleared customers monthly.

- *Market data fees* are charged to customers for market data services to which they subscribe, that are delivered by the Company. The Company recognizes revenue monthly and collects the fees monthly, generally in arrears.

- *Risk exposure fees* are charged to customers who carry positions with market risk that exceeds defined thresholds. The Company recognizes revenue and collects the fees daily.

- *Payments for order flow* are earned from various options exchanges based upon options trading volume originated by the Company that meets certain criteria. The Company recognizes revenue daily. Payments for order flow are collected monthly, in arrears.

- *Minimum activity fees* – are charged to customers that do not generate the required minimum monthly commission. The Company recognizes revenue monthly and collects the fees monthly, in arrears.

The Company's electronic brokerage business also earns revenues from other services, including order cancelation or modification fees, position transfer fees, telecommunications fees, withdrawal fees, and bank sweep program fees, among others.

Disaggregation of Revenue

The following table sets forth revenue from contracts with customers by business segment, geographic location, and major types of services for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2018, as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30, 2018			
	Electronic brokerage	Market making	Corporate	Total
	(in millions)			
Geographic location [1]				
United States	$ 157	$ 1	$ 1	$ 159
International	62	-	-	62
	$ 219	$ 1	$ 1	$ 221
Major types of services				
Commissions	$ 185	$ -	$ -	$ 185
Market data fees [2]	11	-	-	11
Risk exposure fees [2]	7	-	-	7
Payments for order flow [2]	5	-	-	5
Minimum activity fees [2]	5	-	-	5
Other [2]	6	1	1	8
	$ 219	$ 1	$ 1	$ 221

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	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018			
	Electronic brokerage	Market making	Corporate	Total
	(in millions)			
Geographic location [1]				
United States	$ 339	$ 3	$ 1	$ 343
International	134	-	-	134
	$ 473	$ 3	$ 1	$ 477
Major types of services				
Commissions	$ 405	$ -	$ -	$ 405
Market data fees [2]	22	-	-	22
Risk exposure fees [2]	15	-	-	15
Payments for order flow [2]	10	-	-	10
Minimum activity fees [2]	10	-	-	10
Other [2]	11	3	1	15
	$ 473	$ 3	$ 1	$ 477

(1) Based on the location of the subsidiaries in which the revenues are recorded.

(2) Included in other income on the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Receivables and Contract Balances

Receivables arise when the Company has an unconditional right to receive payment under a contract with a customer and are derecognized when the cash is received. Receivables of $11 million, as of June 30, 2018, are reported in other assets in the condensed consolidated statements of financial condition.

Contract assets arise when the revenue associated with the contract is recognized prior to the Company’s unconditional right to receive payment under a contract with a customer (i.e., unbilled receivable) and are derecognized when either it becomes a receivable or the cash is received. Contract assets are reported in other assets in the condensed consolidated statements of financial condition. As of June 30, 2018, contract asset balances were not material.

Contract liabilities arise when customers remit contractual cash payments in advance of the Company satisfying its performance obligations under the contract and are derecognized when the revenue associated with the contract is recognized either when a milestone is met triggering the contractual right to bill the customer or when the performance obligation is satisfied. Contract liabilities are reported in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities in the condensed consolidated statements of financial condition. As of June 30, 2018, contract liability balances were not material.

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9. Other Income

The components of other income for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 were:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(in millions)			
Market data fees[1]	$ 11	$ 9	$ 22	$ 18
Minimum activity fees[1]	5	5	10	10
Risk exposure fees[1]	7	6	15	11
Payments for order flow[1]	5	4	10	8
Gains on financial instruments, at fair value and other investments, net	9	—	11	2
Gains (losses) from currency diversification strategy, net	(21)	29	17	78
Other, net	7	6	15	8
	$ 23	$ 59	$ 100	$ 135

(1) See Note 8 for description of these revenues.

Gains on financial instruments, at fair value and other investments, net include (1) realized and unrealized gains and losses on financial instruments that (a) are held for purposes other than the Company's market making activities, (b) are subject to restrictions, or (c) are accounted for under the equity method and (2) dividends on investments accounted at cost less impairment.

10. Employee Incentive Plans

Defined Contribution Plan

The Company offers substantially all employees of U.S.-based Operating Companies who have met minimum service requirements the opportunity to participate in defined contribution retirement plans qualifying under the provisions of Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. The general purpose of this plan is to provide employees with an incentive to make regular savings in order to provide additional financial security during retirement. This plan provides for the Company to match 50% of the employees' pre-tax contribution, up to a maximum of 10% of eligible earnings. The employee is vested in the matching contribution incrementally over six years of service. Included in employee compensation and benefits expenses in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income were $2 million of plan contributions for each of the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

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2007 ROI Unit Stock Plan

In connection with the IPO, the Company adopted the IBG, Inc. 2007 ROI Unit Stock Plan ("ROI Unit Stock Plan"). An aggregate of 1,271,009 shares of restricted common stock (consisting of 1,250,000 shares issued under the ROI Unit Stock Plan and 21,009 shares under the 2007 Stock Incentive Plan, as described below), with a fair value at the date of grant of $38 million were issued to IBG LLC and held as treasury stock.

As of June 30, 2018, the Company has distributed all shares of restricted common stock under the ROI Unit Stock Plan.

2007 Stock Incentive Plan

In 2017, the Company amended the 2007 Stock Incentive Plan (the "Stock Incentive Plan") to extend its term for a ten-year period through April 4, 2027, which was approved by the Company's stockholders at its 2018 Annual Meeting, held on April 19, 2018. Under the Company's Stock Incentive Plan, up to 30 million shares of the Company's common stock may be issued to satisfy vested restricted stock units granted to directors, officers, employees, contractors and consultants of the Company. The purpose of the Stock Incentive Plan is to promote the Company's long-term financial success by attracting, retaining, and rewarding eligible participants.

As a result of the Company's organizational structure, a description of which can be found in "Business – Our Organizational Structure" in Part I Item 1 of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, there is no dilutive effect upon ownership of common stockholders of issuing shares under the Stock Incentive Plan. The issuances do not dilute the book value of the ownership of common stockholders since the restricted stock units are granted at market value, and upon their vesting and the related issuance of shares of common stock, the ownership of IBG, Inc. in IBG LLC, increases proportionately to the shares issued. As a result of such proportionate increase in share ownership, the dilution upon issuance of common stock is borne by IBG LLC's majority member (i.e., noncontrolling interest), Holdings, and not by IBG, Inc. or its common stockholders. Additionally, dilution of earnings that may take place after issuance of common stock is reflected in EPS reported in the Company's financial statements. The EPS dilution can be neither estimated nor projected, but historically it has not been material.

The Stock Incentive Plan is administered by the Compensation Committee of the Company's Board of Directors. The Compensation Committee has discretionary authority to determine the eligibility to participate in the Stock Incentive Plan and establishes the terms and conditions of the awards, including the number of awards granted to each participant and all other terms and conditions applicable to such awards in individual grant agreements. Awards are expected to be made primarily through grants of restricted stock units. Stock Incentive Plan awards are subject to issuance over time. All previously granted but not yet earned awards may be cancelled by the Company upon the participant's termination of employment or violation of certain applicable covenants prior to issuance, unless determined otherwise by the Compensation Committee.

The Stock Incentive Plan provides that, upon a change in control, the Compensation Committee may, at its discretion, fully vest any granted but not yet earned awards under the Stock Incentive Plan, or provide that any such granted but not yet earned awards will be honored or assumed, or new rights substituted by the new employer on a substantially similar basis and on terms and conditions substantially comparable to those of the Stock Incentive Plan.

The Company expects to continue to grant awards on or about December 31 of each year to eligible participants as part of an overall plan of equity compensation. Restricted stock units vest and become distributable to participants in accordance with the following schedule:

- 10% on the first vesting date, which is on or about May 9 of each year; and
- an additional 15% on each of the following six anniversaries of the first vesting, assuming continued employment with the Company and compliance with non-competition and other applicable covenants.

Awards granted to external directors vest, and are distributed, over a five-year period (20% per year) commencing one year after the date of grant. A total of 24,263 restricted stock units have been granted to the external directors cumulatively since the plan's inception.

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Stock Incentive Plan awards granted (excluding 21,009 shares issued pursuant to the ROI Unit Stock Plan described above) and the related fair values since the plan's inception are presented in the table below:

	Units	Fair Value at Date of Grant ($ millions)
Prior periods (since inception)	20,888,468	$ 397
December 31, 2015	1,211,533	52
December 31, 2016	1,451,136	55
December 31, 2017	946,489 [1]	57
	24,497,626	$ 561

(1) Stock Incentive Plan number of granted restricted stock units related to 2017 was adjusted by 23,082 additional restricted stock units during the six months ended June 30, 2018.

Estimated future grants under the Stock Incentive Plan are accrued for ratably during each year (see Note 2). In accordance with the vesting schedule, outstanding awards vest and are distributed to participants yearly on or about May 9 of each year. At the end of each year, there are no vested awards that remain undistributed.

Compensation expense related to the Stock Incentive Plan recognized in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income was $29 million and $25 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Estimated future compensation costs for unvested awards, net of credits for cancelled awards, as of June 30, 2018 are $30 million.

The following summarizes the Stock Incentive Plan and ROI Unit Stock Plan activities from December 31, 2017 through June 30, 2018:

	Stock Incentive Plan Units	ROI Unit Stock Plan Shares
Balance, December 31, 2017	6,473,720 [1]	3,849
Granted	—	—
Cancelled	(42,289)	—
Distributed	(2,065,342)	(3,849)
Balance, June 30, 2018	4,366,089	—

(1) Stock Incentive Plan number of granted restricted stock units related to 2017 was adjusted by 23,082 additional restricted stock units during the six months ended June 30, 2018.

Awards previously granted but not yet earned under the stock plans are subject to the plans' post-employment provisions in the event a participant ceases employment with the Company. Through June 30, 2018, a total of 809,059 restricted stock units have been distributed under these post-employment provisions. These distributions are included in the table above.

11. Income Taxes

Income tax expense for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017 differs from the U.S. federal statutory rate primarily due to the taxation treatment of income attributable to noncontrolling interests in IBG LLC and the enactment of the Tax Act, as discussed below. These noncontrolling interests are subject to U.S. taxation as partnerships. Accordingly, the income attributable to these noncontrolling interests is reported in the condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income, but the related U.S. income tax expense attributable to these noncontrolling interests is not reported by the Company as it is the obligation of the individual members. Income tax expense is also affected by the differing effective tax rates in foreign, state and local jurisdictions where certain of the Company's subsidiaries are subject to corporate taxation.

Deferred income taxes arise primarily due to the amortization of the deferred tax assets recognized in connection with the common stock offerings (see Note 4), differences in the valuation of financial assets and liabilities, and for other temporary differences arising from the deductibility of compensation and depreciation expenses in different time periods for accounting and income tax return purposes.

The Tax Act, as previously described, makes broad and complex changes to the U.S. tax code, including, but not limited to, (1) reducing the U.S. federal corporate tax rate to 21%, effective January 1, 2018; (2) requiring a one-time transition tax on certain undistributed earnings of foreign subsidiaries to be paid over eight years; (3) generally eliminating U.S. federal income taxes on dividends from foreign subsidiaries; (4) requiring a current inclusion in U.S. federal taxable income of certain earnings of controlled foreign corporations; (5) eliminating the corporate alternative minimum tax ("AMT") and changing how existing AMT credits can be realized; (6) creating the base erosion anti-abuse tax, a new minimum tax; (7) creating a new limitation on deductible interest expense; (8) changing rules related to uses and limitations of net operating loss carryforwards created in tax years beginning after December 31, 2017; (9) repealing the Section 199 manufacturing deduction; and (10) full expensing of qualified property for tax return purposes.

The SEC staff issued Staff Accounting Bulletin 118 ("SAB 118"), which provides guidance on accounting for the tax effects of the Tax Act. SAB 118 provides a measurement period that should not extend beyond one year from the enactment of the Tax Act for entities to complete the accounting under ASC Topic 740. In accordance with SAB 118, an entity must reflect the income tax effects of those aspects of the Tax Act for which the accounting under ASC Topic 740 is complete. To the extent that an entity's accounting for certain income tax effects of the Tax Act is incomplete but it is able to determine a reasonable estimate, the entity must record a provisional estimate on its financial statements. However, if an entity cannot determine a provisional estimate to be included on its financial statements, the entity should continue to apply ASC Topic 740 on the basis of the provisions of the tax laws that were in effect immediately before the enactment of the Tax Act.

The Company's accounting for the following elements of the Tax Act is incomplete. However, the Company has made reasonable estimates of certain effects and, therefore, recorded provisional adjustments as follows:

Reduction of U.S. federal corporate tax rate: The Tax Act reduces the corporate tax rate to 21%, effective January 1, 2018. For certain of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities, the Company recognized a provisional net decrease of $115 million with a corresponding adjustment to deferred income tax expense (or deferred tax benefit) for the year ended December, 31, 2017. As of June 30, 2018, the Company has not made any adjustments to the provisional amount recorded as of December 31, 2017. While the Company has made a reasonable estimate of the impact of the reduction in corporate rate, it may be affected by other analyses related to the Tax Act, including, but not limited to, the calculation of deemed repatriation of deferred foreign income and the state tax effect of adjustments made to federal temporary differences. The Company is still analyzing certain aspects of the Tax Act and refining its calculations, which could potentially affect the measurement of these balances or potentially give rise to new deferred tax amounts.

Deemed Repatriation Transition Tax: The Deemed Repatriation Transition Tax ("Transition Tax") is a tax on previously untaxed accumulated and current earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries. To determine the amount of the Transition Tax, the Company must determine, in addition to other factors, the amount of post-1986 earnings of the relevant foreign subsidiaries, as well as the amount of non-U.S. income taxes paid on such earnings. As of December 31, 2017, the Company recognized a provisional Transition Tax obligation of $62 million and for the six months ended June 30, 2018 has not made any adjustments to the provisional amount recorded. This amount may change when the calculation of post-1986 foreign earnings and profits previously deferred from U.S. federal taxation and the amounts held in cash or other specified assets are finalized. The Company does not expect any significant changes, but it is continuing to gather additional information to more precisely compute the amount of the Transition Tax.

The Tax Act creates a new requirement that global intangible low taxed income ("GILTI") earned by controlled foreign corporations ("CFC"s) must be included currently in the gross income of the CFC's U.S. shareholder. GILTI is the excess of the shareholder's "net CFC-tested income" over the deemed tangible income return, which is currently defined as the excess of (1) 10 percent of the aggregate of the U.S shareholder's pro rata share of the qualified business asset investment in each CFC with respect to which it is a U.S shareholder over (2) the amount of certain interest expense taken into account in the determination of net CFC-tested income. Under U.S. GAAP, the Company is allowed to make an accounting policy election of either (1) treating taxes due on future U.S. inclusions in taxable income related to GILTI as a current-period expense when incurred (the "period cost method") or (2) factoring such amounts into the Company's measurement of its deferred taxes (the "deferred method"). The Company selected the period cost method.

As of and for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, the Company had no unrecognized tax and no valuation allowances on deferred tax assets were required. The Company is subject to taxation in the U.S. and various states and foreign jurisdictions. As of June 30, 2018, the Company is no longer subject to U.S. Federal and State income tax examinations for tax years prior to 2010, and to non-U.S. income tax examinations for tax years prior to 2008.

As of June 30, 2018, accumulated earnings held by non-U.S. subsidiaries totaled $1.1 billion (as of December 31, $1.1 billion). Of this amount, approximately $0.3 billion (as of December 31, 2017 $0.3 billion) is attributable to earnings of the Company's foreign subsidiaries that are considered "pass-through" entities for U.S. income tax purposes. Since the Company accounts for U.S. income taxes on these earnings on a current basis, no additional U.S. tax consequences would result from the repatriation of these earnings other than that which would be due arising from currency fluctuations between the time the earnings are reported for U.S. tax purposes and when they are remitted. With respect to certain of these subsidiaries' accumulated earnings (approximately $0.2 billion and $0.2 billion as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, respectively), repatriation would result in additional foreign taxes in the form of dividend withholding tax imposed on the recipient of the distribution or dividend distribution tax imposed on the payor of the distribution. The Company has not provided for its proportionate share of these additional foreign taxes as it does not intend to repatriate these earnings in the foreseeable future. For the same reason, the Company has not provided deferred U.S. tax on cumulative translation adjustments associated with these earnings.

12. Commitments, Contingencies and Guarantees

Litigation

The Company is subject to certain pending and threatened legal actions which arise out of the normal course of business. Litigation is inherently unpredictable, particularly in proceedings where claimants seek substantial or indeterminate damages, or which are in their early stages. The Company has not been able to quantify the actual loss or range of loss related to such legal proceedings, the manner in which they will be resolved, the timing of final resolution or the ultimate settlement. Management believes that the resolution of these actions will not have a material effect, if any, on the Company's business or financial condition, but may have a material impact on the results of operations for a given period.

The Company accounts for potential losses related to litigation in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 450, "Contingencies." As of June 30, 2018 and 2017, reserves provided for potential losses related to litigation matters were not material.

Trading Technologies Matter

On February 3, 2010, Trading Technologies International, Inc. ("Trading Technologies") filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, against IBG, Inc., IBG LLC, Holdings, and IB LLC. Thereafter, Trading Technologies dismissed IBG, Inc. and Holdings from the case, leaving only IBG LLC and IB LLC as defendants ("Defendants"). The operative complaint, as amended, alleges that the Defendants have infringed and continue to infringe twelve U.S. patents held by Trading Technologies. Trading Technologies is seeking, among other things, unspecified damages and injunctive relief ("the Litigation"). The Defendants filed an answer to Trading Technologies' amended complaint, as well as related counterclaims. The Defendants deny Trading Technologies' claims, assert that the asserted patents are not infringed and are invalid, and assert several other defenses as well. Trading Technologies also filed patent infringement lawsuits against approximately a dozen other companies in the same court. The Litigation was consolidated with the other lawsuits filed by Trading Technologies.

The Defendants and/or certain codefendants filed petitions with the United States Patent and Trademark Office ("USPTO") for Covered Business Method Review ("CBM Review") on the asserted patents. The District Court granted the Defendants' motion to stay the Litigation pending the CBM Reviews. The USPTO Patent Trial Appeal Board found ten of the twelve asserted patents to be not patentable and two patents to be patentable. The Defendants have filed appeals on the claims that were held to be patentable.

It is difficult to predict the outcome of the matter, however, the Company believes it has meritorious defenses to the allegations made in the complaint and intends to defend itself vigorously against them. However, litigation is inherently uncertain and there can be no guarantee that the Company will prevail or that the Litigation can be settled on favorable terms.

Class Action Matter

On December 18, 2015, a former individual customer filed a purported class action complaint against IB LLC, IBG, Inc., and Thomas Frank, PhD, the Company's Executive Vice President and Chief Information Officer, in the U.S. District Court for the District of Connecticut. The complaint alleges that the purported class of IB LLC's customers were harmed by alleged "flaws" in the computerized system used to close out (i.e., liquidate) positions in customer brokerage accounts that have margin deficiencies. The complaint seeks, among other things, undefined compensatory damages and declaratory and injunctive relief.

On September 28, 2016, the Court issued an order granting the Company's motion to dismiss the complaint in its entirety, and without providing plaintiff leave to amend. On September 28, 2017, plaintiff appealed to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit and oral argument has been scheduled for September 7, 2018. The Company believes that the appeal, like the original complaint, lacks merit. Further, even if the Court's dismissal were to be overturned on appeal, the Company does not believe that a purported class action is appropriate given the great differences in portfolios, markets and many other circumstances surrounding the liquidation of any particular customer's margin-deficient account. IB LLC and the related defendants intend to continue to defend themselves vigorously against the case and, consistent with past practice in connection with this type of unwarranted action, any potential claims for counsel fees and expenses incurred in defending the case shall be fully pursued against the plaintiff.

Guarantees

Certain of the Operating Companies provide guarantees to securities and commodities clearing houses and exchanges which meet the accounting definition of a guarantee under FASB ASC Topic 460, "Guarantees." Under standard membership agreements, clearing house and exchange members are required to guarantee collectively the performance of other members. Under the agreements, if a member becomes unable to satisfy its obligations, other members would be required to meet shortfalls. In the opinion of management, the Operating Companies' liability under these arrangements is not quantifiable and could exceed the cash and securities they have posted as collateral. However, the potential for these Operating Companies to be required to make payments under these arrangements is remote. Accordingly, no contingent liability is carried in the condensed consolidated statements of financial condition for these arrangements.

In connection with its retail brokerage business, IB LLC or other electronic brokerage Operating Companies perform securities and commodities execution, clearance and settlement on behalf of their customers for whom they commit to settle trades submitted by such customers with the respective clearing houses. If a customer fails to fulfill its settlement obligations, the respective Operating Company must fulfill those settlement obligations. No contingent liability is carried on the condensed consolidated statements of financial condition for such customer obligations.

Other Commitments

Certain clearing houses, clearing banks and firms used by certain Operating Companies are given a security interest in certain assets of those Operating Companies held by those clearing organizations. These assets may be applied to satisfy the obligations of those Operating Companies to the respective clearing organizations.

Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

13. Segment and Geographic Information

The Company has two operating business segments: electronic brokerage and market making. These segments are supported by the corporate segment, which provides centralized services and executes the Company's currency diversification strategy.

The Company conducts its electronic brokerage business through certain Interactive Brokers subsidiaries, which provide electronic trade execution and clearing services to customers worldwide. The Company conducts its remaining market making business (see Note 2 – Discontinued Operations and Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Cost) principally through its Timber Hill subsidiaries on some of the world's leading exchanges and market centers, primarily in exchange-traded equities, equity options and equity-index options and futures.

Significant transactions and balances between the Operating Companies occur, primarily as a result of certain Operating Companies holding exchange or clearing organization memberships, which are utilized to provide execution and clearing services to affiliates. Charges for transactions between segments are designed to approximate full costs. Intra-segment and intra-region income and expenses and related balances have been eliminated in this segment and geographic information to reflect the external business conducted in each segment or geographic region. Corporate items include non-allocated corporate income and expenses that are not attributed to segments for performance measurement, net gains and losses on positions held as part of the Company's overall currency diversification strategy, corporate assets and eliminations.

Management believes that the following information by business segment provides a reasonable representation of each segment's contribution to total net revenues and income before income taxes for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2018, and 2017, and total assets as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(in millions)			
Net revenues				
Electronic brokerage	$ 443	$ 334	$ 908	$ 648
Market making	22	23	43	31
Corporate	(20)	30	21	82
Total net revenues	$ 445	$ 387	$ 972	$ 761
Income before income taxes				
Electronic brokerage	$ 283	$ 198	$ 574	$ 383
Market making	9	(24)	18	(46)
Corporate	(21)	30	19	80
Total income before income taxes	$ 271	$ 204	$ 611	$ 417

	June 30, 2018	December 31, 2017
	(in millions)	
Segment assets		
Electronic brokerage	$ 58,355	$ 58,787
Market making	2,781	8,469
Corporate	(833)	(6,094)
Total assets	$ 60,303	$ 61,162

The Company operates its automated global business in the U.S. and international markets on more than 120 electronic exchanges and market centers. A significant portion of the Company's net revenues are generated by subsidiaries operating outside the U.S. International operations are comprised of electronic brokerage and market making activities in 29 countries in Europe, Asia and the Americas (outside the U.S.). The following table presents total net revenues and income before income taxes by geographic area for the three months and six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017. The geographic analysis presented below is based on the location of the subsidiaries in which the transactions are recorded. This geographic information does not reflect the way the Company's business is managed.

Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(in millions)			
Net revenues				
United States	$ 345	$ 316	$ 765	$ 619
International	100	71	207	142
Total net revenues	$ 445	$ 387	$ 972	$ 761
Income before income taxes				
United States	$ 231	$ 186	$ 525	$ 381
International	40	18	86	36
Total income before income taxes	$ 271	$ 204	$ 611	$ 417

14. Regulatory Requirements

As of June 30, 2018, aggregate excess regulatory capital for all of the Operating Companies was $5.1 billion.

IB LLC, TH LLC and IB Corp are subject to the Uniform Net Capital Rule (Rule 15c3-1) under the Exchange Act, IB LLC is also subject to the Commodities and Futures Trading Commission’s minimum financial requirements (Regulation 1.17), and THE is subject to the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority eligible equity requirement. IBA is subject to the Australian Securities Exchange liquid capital requirement, THLI is subject to the Financial Market Authority Liechtenstein eligible capital requirements, THC and IBC are subject to the Investment Industry Regulatory Organization of Canada risk adjusted capital requirement, IBUK is subject to the U.K. Financial Conduct Authority Capital Requirements Directive, IBHK is subject to the Hong Kong Securities Futures Commission liquid capital requirement, IBI is subject to the National Stock Exchange of India net capital requirements and IBSJ is subject to the Japanese Financial Supervisory Agency capital requirements. The following table summarizes capital, capital requirements and excess regulatory capital:

	Net Capital/ Eligible Equity	Requirement	Excess
		(in millions)	
IB LLC	$ 4,161	$ 465	$ 3,696
TH LLC	213	-	213
THE	617	92	525
Other regulated Operating Companies	813	161	652
	$ 5,804	$ 718	$ 5,086

Regulatory capital requirements could restrict the Operating Companies from expanding their business and declaring dividends if their net capital does not meet regulatory requirements. Also, certain Operating Companies are subject to other regulatory restrictions and requirements.

As of June 30, 2018, all of the regulated Operating Companies were in compliance with their respective regulatory capital requirements.

15. Related Party Transactions

Receivable from affiliate, reported in other assets in the condensed consolidated statement of financial condition, represents amounts advanced to Holdings and payable to affiliate represents amounts payable to Holdings under the Tax Receivable Agreement (see Note 4).

Included in receivables from and payables to customers in the condensed consolidated statements of financial condition as of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017 were accounts receivable from directors, officers and their affiliates of $233 million and $250 million and payables of $974 million and $648 million, respectively. The Company may extend credit to these related parties in connection with margin and securities loans. Such loans are (i) made in the ordinary course of business, (ii) are made on substantially the same terms, including interest rates and collateral, as those prevailing at the time for comparable loans with persons not related to the company, and (iii) do not involve more than the normal risk of collectability or present other unfavorable features.

16. Subsequent Events

As required by FASB ASC Topic 855, “Subsequent Events,” the Company has evaluated subsequent events for adjustment to or disclosure in its condensed consolidated financial statements through the date the condensed consolidated financial statements were issued.

Except as disclosed in Note 4, no other recordable or disclosable events occurred.

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements and the related notes in Item 1, included elsewhere in this report. In addition to historical information, the following discussion also contains forward-looking statements that include risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including those set forth under the heading "Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities Exchange Commission ("SEC") on March 1, 2018 and elsewhere in this report.

Introduction

Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. (the "Company" or "IBG, Inc.") is a holding company whose primary asset is its ownership of approximately 17.8% of the membership interests of IBG LLC. The remaining approximately 82.2% of IBG LLC membership interests are held by IBG Holdings LLC ("Holdings"), a holding company that is owned by our founder, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Mr. Thomas Peterffy and his affiliates, management and other employees of IBG LLC, and certain other members. The table below shows the amount of IBG LLC membership interests held by IBG, Inc. and Holdings as of June 30, 2018.

	IBG, Inc.	Holdings	Total
Ownership %	17.8%	82.2%	100.0%
Membership interests	73,544,946	340,229,444	413,774,390

We are an automated global electronic broker and market maker (although, we have substantially exited our options market making business - see Note 2 - Discontinued Operations and Costs Associated with Exit or Disposal Activities to the condensed consolidated financial statements elsewhere in this report). We custody and service accounts for hedge and mutual funds, registered investment advisers, proprietary trading groups, introducing brokers and individual investors. We specialize in routing orders and executing and processing trades in securities, futures and foreign exchange instruments on more than 120 electronic exchanges and market centers around the world. Since our inception in 1977, we have focused on developing proprietary software to automate broker-dealer functions. The proliferation of electronic exchanges over nearly the last three decades has provided us with the opportunity to integrate our software with an increasing number of exchanges and market centers into one automatically functioning, computerized platform that requires minimal human intervention.

When we use the terms "we," "us," and "our," we mean IBG, Inc. and its subsidiaries for the periods presented.

Business Segments

We report our results in two operating business segments, electronic brokerage and market making (being discontinued). These segments are analyzed separately as these are the two principal business activities from which we derive our revenues and to which we allocate resources.

Electronic Brokerage. We conduct our electronic brokerage business through certain Interactive Brokers ("IB") subsidiaries. As an electronic broker, we execute, clear and settle trades globally for both institutional and individual customers. Capitalizing on our proprietary technology originally developed for our market making business, IB's systems provide our customers with the capability to monitor multiple markets around the world simultaneously and to execute trades electronically in these markets at a low cost, in multiple products and currencies from a single trading account. We offer our customers access to all classes of tradable, primarily exchange-listed products, including stocks, bonds, options, futures, forex and mutual funds traded on more than 120 exchanges and market centers in 30 countries and in 23 currencies seamlessly around the world. The emerging complexity of multiple market centers has provided us with the opportunity of building and continuously adapting our order routing software to secure excellent execution prices.

Our customer base is diverse with respect to geography and segments. Currently, more than half of our customers reside outside the U.S. in over 200 countries and territories, and over 50% of new customers come from outside the U.S. Approximately 64% of our customers' equity is in institutional accounts such as hedge funds, financial advisors, proprietary trading desks and introducing brokers. Specialized products and services that we have developed are successfully attracting these accounts. For example, we offer prime brokerage services, including capital introduction and securities lending to hedge funds; our model portfolio technology and automated share allocation and rebalancing tools are particularly attractive to financial advisors; and our trading platform and low pricing attract introducing brokers.

We provide a host of analytical and business tools such as Investors' Marketplace^{SM}, which allows wealth advisors to search for money managers and assign them to customer accounts based on their investment strategy. EmployeeTrack^{SM} is widely used by compliance officers of financial institutions to streamline the process of tracking their employees' brokerage activities. The Probability Lab® allows our customers to analyze option strategies under various market assumptions. Risk Navigator^{SM} is a real-time market risk management platform that allows our customers to measure risk exposure across multiple asset classes around the globe. Portfolio Builder^{SM} allows our customers to set up an investment strategy based on research and rankings from top research providers and fundamental data. IB Asset Management recruits registered financial advisors, vets them, analyzes their investment track records, groups them by their risk profile, and allows retail investors to assign their accounts to be traded by one or more advisors. In addition, our Greenwich Compliance affiliate offers direct expert registration and start-up compliance services, as well as answers to basic day-to-day compliance questions for experienced investors and traders looking to start their own investment advisor firms. Greenwich Compliance professionals have regulatory and industry experience, and they can help investment advisors trading on the IB platform meet their registration and compliance needs. Our Interactive Brokers Debit Mastercard® allows customers to spend and borrow directly against their account and to make purchases and ATM withdrawals anywhere Debit Mastercard® is accepted around the world. Our Insured Bank Deposit Sweep Program provides customers with up to $2,500,000 of FDIC insurance on their eligible cash balances in addition to the existing $250,000 SIPC coverage, for a maximum coverage of $2,750,000. We recently introduced Bill Pay which allows customers to make electronic or check payments to almost any company or individual in the United States. It can be configured for one-time or recurring payments and permits customers to schedule future payments.

Market Making. On March 8, 2017 we announced our intention to discontinue our options market making activities globally. As previously announced, we transferred our U.S. options market making operations to Two Sigma Securities, LLC effective September 29, 2017 and also exited the majority of our options market making activities outside the U.S. by December 31, 2017. We intend to continue conducting certain proprietary trading activities in stocks and related instruments to facilitate our electronic brokerage customers' trading in products such as ETFs, ADRs, CFDs and other financial instruments, as well as exchange traded market making activities in a few select markets outside of the U.S. However, we do not expect the facilitation activity to be of sufficient size as to require reporting as a separate segment after we discontinue our options market making activities.

We conduct our market making business primarily through our Timber Hill subsidiaries. As a market maker, in the few select markets in which we operate, we provide liquidity by offering competitively tight bid/offer spreads over a broad base of tradable, exchange-listed products. As principal, we commit our own capital and derive revenues or incur losses from the difference between the price paid when securities are bought and the price received when those securities are sold. Because we provide continuous bid and offer quotations and we are continuously both buying and selling quoted securities, we may have either a long or a short position in a particular product at a given point in time. Our entire portfolio is evaluated many times per second and continuously rebalanced throughout the trading day, thus minimizing the risk of our portfolio at all times.

The operating business segments are supported by our corporate segment which provides centralized services and executes our currency diversification strategy.

Financial Overview

Second Quarter Results: Diluted earnings per share were $0.57 for the quarter ended June 30, 2018 ("current quarter"), compared to diluted earnings per share of $0.32 for the quarter ended June 30, 2017 ("prior year quarter"). The calculation of diluted earnings per share is detailed in Note 4 to the condensed consolidated financial statements, elsewhere in this report.

On a comprehensive basis, which includes other comprehensive income ("OCI"), diluted earnings per share were $0.39 for the current quarter, compared to diluted earnings per share of $0.41 for the prior year quarter.

In connection with our currency diversification strategy, we determine our net worth in GLOBALs, a basket of 14 major currencies in which we hold our equity. As a result, as of June 30, 2018, approximately 30% of our equity was denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. In the current quarter, our currency diversification strategy decreased our comprehensive earnings by $100 million (compared to an increase of $66 million in the prior year quarter), as the U.S. dollar value of the GLOBAL decreased by approximately 1.41%, compared to its value as of March 31, 2018. The effects of our currency diversification strategy are reported as (1) a component of other income in the condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income and (2) OCI in the condensed consolidated statement of financial condition and the condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The full effect of the GLOBAL is captured in comprehensive income.

A discussion of our approach to managing foreign currency exposure is contained in Part I, Item 3 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q entitled "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk."

Consolidated*:* For the current quarter, our net revenues were $445 million and income before income taxes was $271 million, compared to net revenues of $387 million and income before income taxes of $204 million in the prior year quarter. The increase in income before income taxes in the current quarter was mainly driven by a 45% increase in net interest income, a 16% increase in commissions and a 39% decrease in general and administrative expenses, partially offset by a 61% decrease in other income and a 5% increase in execution and clearing costs. Our pre-tax profit margin was 61%, compared to 53% for the prior year quarter.

Electronic Brokerage*:* For the current quarter, income before income taxes in our electronic brokerage segment increased $85 million, or 43%, compared to the prior year quarter, driven by higher net interest income, commissions, and other income, partially offset by higher execution and clearing and general and administrative expenses. Net revenues increased 33%, mainly from a 47% increase in net interest income, driven by higher benchmark interest rates and higher average customer credit and margin loan balances; a 16% increase in commissions, primarily driven by higher customer trading volume in options and futures; and a 58% increase in other income led by higher net mark-to-market gains on our U.S. government securities portfolio and other investments, compared to the prior year quarter. Pre-tax profit margin was 64% for the current quarter, compared to 59% for the prior year quarter. Customer accounts grew 27% and customer equity increased 29% from June 30, 2017. For the current quarter, total Daily Average Revenue Trades ("DARTs") for cleared and execution-only customers increased 19% to 797 thousand, compared to 669 thousand for the prior year quarter.

Market Making*:* For the current quarter, income before income taxes in our market making segment increased $33 million to a gain of $9 million, compared to the prior year quarter during which we continued to wind down operations in this segment. The current quarter's results reflect lower operating costs on the remaining operations and the non-recurrence of $22 million in one-time exit costs related to the wind-down of our options market making business recognized in the year-ago quarter. In the third quarter of 2017 we completed the transfer of our U.S. options market making business to Two Sigma Securities, LLC and by year-end we had exited the majority of our market making activities outside the U.S. In addition, as a result of discontinuing our options market making activities, we expect that approximately $40 million in annual net expenses will be absorbed by the electronic brokerage segment. As of June 30, 2018, on a prospective basis, approximately 95% of the resources related to the $40 million in annual net expenses have been transferred to the electronic brokerage segment.

Under the agreement with Two Sigma Securities, LLC, we have the opportunity for future income from an earn-out agreement, based on the performance of the options market making business under Two Sigma Securities, LLC's control. Under the agreement, we would earn a share of any U.S. profits after variable costs and other agreed-upon costs for three years; and a separate share of any non-U.S. profits after variable costs for four years. The agreement provides Two Sigma Securities, LLC the opportunity to enter non-U.S. parts of this business and, while it does not preclude us from participating in those markets, the earn-out would be effective only in markets where we did not compete.

Six-Month Results: Diluted earnings per share were $1.20 for the six months ended June 30, 2018 (“current six month period”), compared to diluted earnings per share of $0.67 for the six months ended June 30, 2017 (“prior year six month period”). The calculation of diluted earnings per share is detailed in Note 4 to the condensed consolidated financial statements, elsewhere in this report.

On a comprehensive basis, which includes other comprehensive income (“OCI”), diluted earnings per share were $1.03 for the current six month period, compared to diluted earnings per share of $0.81 for the prior year six month period.

Consolidated*:* For the current six month period, our net revenues were $972 million and income before income taxes was $611 million, compared to net revenues of $761 million and income before income taxes of $417 million in the prior year six month period. The increase in income before income taxes in the current six month period was mainly driven by a 49% increase in net interest income and a 29% increase in commissions, partially offset by a 26% decrease in other income, a 12% increase in execution and clearing costs and an 8% increase in employee compensation and benefits expenses. Our pre-tax profit margin was 63%, compared to 55% for the prior year six month period.

Electronic Brokerage*:* For the current six month period, income before income taxes in our electronic brokerage segment increased $191 million, or 50%, compared to the prior year six month period, driven by higher net interest income, commissions and other income, partially offset by higher execution and clearing, general and administrative, and employee compensation and benefits expenses. Net revenues increased 40%, mainly from a 51% increase in net interest income, driven by higher benchmark interest rates and higher average customer credit and margin loan balances; a 29% increase in commissions, primarily driven by higher customer trading volume in options, futures and stocks; and a 49% increase in other income led by higher net mark-to-market gains on our U.S. government securities portfolio and other investments and higher risk exposure fee income and market data fee income, compared to the prior year six month period. Pre-tax profit margin was 63% for the current six month period, compared to 59% for the prior year six month period. Customer accounts grew 27% and customer equity increased 29% from June 30, 2017. For the current six month period, total Daily Average Revenue Trades (“DARTs”) for cleared and execution-only customers increased 31% to 866 thousand, compared to 663 thousand for the prior year six month period.

Market Making*:* For the current six month period, income before income taxes in our market making segment increased $64 million, to a gain of $18 million compared to the prior year six month period, primarily due to lower operating costs on the remaining operations and the non-recurrence of $23 million in one-time exit costs related to the wind-down of our options market making business recognized in the prior year six month period.

Trading Volumes and Brokerage Statistics

The following tables present historical trading volumes and brokerage statistics for our business. However, volumes are not the only drivers in our business.

TRADE VOLUMES:
(in 000's, except %)

Period	Market Making Trades	% Change	Brokerage Cleared Trades	% Change	Brokerage Non Cleared Trades	% Change	Total Trades	% Change	Avg. Trades per U.S. Trading Day
2015	65,937		242,846		18,769		327,553		1,305
2016	64,038	(3%)	259,932	7%	16,515	(12%)	340,485	4%	1,354
2017	31,282	(51%)	265,501	2%	14,835	(10%)	311,618	(8%)	1,246
2Q2017	7,960		64,823		3,672		76,455		1,214
2Q2018	4,575	(43%)	78,026	20%	4,641	26%	87,242	14%	1,363
1Q2018	4,469		89,621		4,695		98,785		1,619
2Q2018	4,575	2%	78,026	(13%)	4,641	(1%)	87,242	(12%)	1,363

CONTRACT AND SHARE VOLUMES:
(in 000's, except %)

TOTAL

Period	Options (contracts)	% Change	Futures [1] (contracts)	% Change	Stocks (shares)	% Change
2015	634,388		140,668		172,742,520	
2016	572,834	(10%)	143,287	2%	155,439,227	(10%)
2017	395,885	(31%)	124,123	(13%)	220,247,921	42%
2Q2017	91,879		30,805		53,378,165	
2Q2018	93,253	1%	36,693	19%	51,370,386	(4%)
1Q2018	115,438		43,449		68,380,398	
2Q2018	93,253	(19%)	36,693	(16%)	51,370,386	(25%)

MARKET MAKING

Period	Options (contracts)	% Change	Futures [1] (contracts)	% Change	Stocks (shares)	% Change
2015	335,406		14,975		15,376,076	
2016	307,377	(8%)	14,205	(5%)	13,082,887	(15%)
2017	102,025	(67%)	5,696	(60%)	7,139,622	(45%)
2Q2017	19,831		1,143		1,620,275	
2Q2018	11,813	(40%)	756	(34%)	2,442,203	51%
1Q2018	13,256		935		2,817,831	
2Q2018	11,813	(11%)	756	(19%)	2,442,203	(13%)

(1) Futures contract volume includes options on futures.

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BROKERAGE TOTAL

Period	Options (contracts)	% Change	Futures [1] (contracts)	% Change	Stocks (shares)	% Change
2015	298,982		125,693		157,366,444	
2016	265,457	(11%)	129,082	3%	142,356,340	(10%)
2017	293,860	11%	118,427	(8%)	213,108,299	50%
2Q2017	72,048		29,662		51,757,890	
2Q2018	81,440	13%	35,937	21%	48,928,183	(5%)
1Q2018	102,182		42,514		65,562,567	
2Q2018	81,440	(20%)	35,937	(15%)	48,928,183	(25%)

BROKERAGE CLEARED

Period	Options (contracts)	% Change	Futures [1] (contracts)	% Change	Stocks (shares)	% Change
2015	244,356		124,206		153,443,988	
2016	227,413	(7%)	128,021	3%	138,523,932	(10%)
2017	253,304	11%	116,858	(9%)	209,435,662	51%
2Q2017	62,342		29,255		50,807,138	
2Q2018	71,873	15%	35,679	22%	47,840,126	(6%)
1Q2018	87,705		41,742		64,494,943	
2Q2018	71,873	(18%)	35,679	(15%)	47,840,126	(26%)

(1) Futures contract volume includes options on futures.

BROKERAGE STATISTICS:
(in 000's, except % and where noted)

Year over Year	2Q2018	2Q2017	% Change
Total Accounts	542	428	27%
Customer Equity (in billions) [1]	$ 134.7	$ 104.8	29%
Cleared DARTs	739	621	19%
Total Customer DARTs	797	669	19%
Cleared Customers (in $'s, except DART per account)			
Commission per DART	$ 3.86	$ 4.00	(4%)
DART per Avg. Account (Annualized)	350	372	(6%)
Net Revenue per Avg. Account (Annualized)	$ 3,190	$ 3,141	2%

Consecutive Quarters	2Q2018	1Q2018	% Change
Total Accounts	542	517	5%
Customer Equity (in billions) [1]	$ 134.7	$ 129.2	4%
Cleared DARTs	739	876	(16%)
Total Customer DARTs	797	939	(15%)
Cleared Customers (in $'s, except DART per account)			
Commission per DART	$ 3.86	$ 4.04	(4%)
DART per Avg. Account (Annualized)	350	439	(20%)
Net Revenue per Avg. Account (Annualized)	$ 3,190	$ 3,768	(15%)

(1) Excludes non-customers.

Business Environment

Despite the retreat of market volatility to lower levels after an unusually volatile first quarter of 2018, we regained our position as the largest U.S. electronic broker as measured by the number of customer revenue trades and increased our DARTs 19% from the prior year quarter. New customer account growth remained robust as total customer accounts increased 27% from the prior year quarter to 542 thousand. Institutional customers, such as hedge funds, mutual funds, introducing brokers, proprietary trading groups and financial advisors, comprised approximately 50% of total accounts and approximately 64% of total customer equity as of June 30, 2018. Our customer base is geographically diverse, with customers residing in over 200 countries and territories, and with over 50% of new customers coming from outside the U.S. Average equity per account increased 2% from the prior year quarter to $249 thousand, as we continued to attract larger customers that seek our superior technology and low costs as well as our securities finance services, including margin lending and short sale support.

Electronic brokerage net interest income grew 47%, compared to the prior year quarter. The Federal Reserve's four increases in the Federal Funds target rate during the preceding twelve months, together with higher average customer credit and margin loan balances, generated significantly more net interest income than in the prior year quarter. Our low margin lending rates are tied to benchmark rates, such as the Federal Funds rate in the U.S. In the current quarter, our customers paid 2.0% to 3.4% for their U.S. dollar margin loans with us. Average customer credit balances rose 6% due to an inflow of new accounts, and average customer margin loan balances increased 35% from the prior year quarter due to customers' appetite for increased leverage, along with expanded prime broker financing.

The following is a summary of the key profit drivers that affect our business and how they compared to the prior year quarter:

Global trading volumes. According to data received from exchanges worldwide, volumes in exchange-listed equity-based options increased by approximately 16% globally and 15% in the U.S. for the current quarter, compared to the prior year quarter. During the current quarter we accounted for approximately 4.2% (4.8% in the prior year quarter) of the exchange-listed equity-based options volume traded worldwide (including options on ETFs and stock index products), and approximately 6.3% (7.3% in the prior year quarter) of exchange-listed equity-based options volume traded in the U.S. This decrease was primarily due to exiting our options market making activities. It is important to note that this metric is not directly correlated with our profits. See tables on pages 42-43 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for additional details regarding our trade volumes, contract and share volumes and brokerage statistics.

Volatility. Based on the Chicago Board Options Exchange Volatility Index ("VIX®"), the average volatility increased to 15.4 in the current quarter, up 35% from the average of 11.4 in the prior year quarter, though down from the peak levels of the first quarter of 2018. Higher volatility improves our electronic brokerage performance because it generally results in higher trading volumes.

Interest Rates. Because we pay among the highest rates in the brokerage industry on qualified customer cash balances and charge among the lowest rates on margin borrowings, we attract customers who seek to maximize their yields and minimize their costs. As our margin balances are tied to benchmark rates, rising U.S. interest rates have enhanced the interest we receive on our U.S. dollar customer margin balances. Rising rates also increase the interest we earn on our segregated cash, the majority of which is invested in U.S. government securities and related instruments. Higher rates also raise our interest expense, as we pass along more interest to our customers. We believe our yields attract customers to our platform.

Currency fluctuations. As a global electronic broker and market maker trading on exchanges around the world in multiple currencies, we are exposed to foreign currency risk. We actively manage this exposure by keeping our net worth in proportion to a defined basket of 14 currencies we call the "GLOBAL" in order to diversify our risk and to align our hedging strategy with the currencies that we use in our business. Because we report our financial results in U.S. dollars, the change in the value of the GLOBAL versus the U.S. dollar affects our earnings. During the current quarter the value of the GLOBAL, as measured in U.S. dollars, decreased 1.41% compared to its value as of March 31, 2018, which had a negative impact on our comprehensive earnings for the current quarter.

A discussion of our approach for managing foreign currency exposure is contained in Part I, Item 3 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q entitled "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk."

Certain Trends and Uncertainties

We believe that our current operations may be favorably or unfavorably impacted by the following trends that may affect our financial condition and results of operations:

- Retail broker-dealer participation in the equity markets has fluctuated over the past few years due to investor sentiment, market conditions and a variety of other factors. Retail transaction volumes may not be sustainable and are not predictable.

- Additional consolidation among market centers may adversely affect the value of our SmartRouting[SM] software.

- Benchmark interest rates have fluctuated over the past years due to economic conditions. Changes in interest rates may not be predictable.

- Price competition in commissions and other fees among broker-dealers may intensify.

- Scrutiny of equity and option market makers, hedge funds and soft dollar practices by regulatory and legislative authorities has increased. New legislation or modifications to existing regulations and rules could occur in the future.

- Our market making activities will continue to be impacted by the following trends until we complete its wind-down.

  - Over the past several years, the effects of market structure changes, competition (in particular, from high frequency traders) and market conditions have, during certain periods, exerted downward pressure on bid/offer spreads realized by market makers.

  - In recent years, in an effort to improve the quality of their executions as well as to increase efficiencies, market makers have increased the level of automation within their operations, which may allow them to compete more effectively with us.

  - A driver of our market making profits is the relationship between actual and implied volatility in the equities markets. The cost of maintaining our conservative risk profile is based on implied volatility, while our profitability, in part, is based on actual volatility. Hence, our profitability is increased when actual volatility runs above implied volatility and it is decreased when actual volatility falls below implied volatility. Implied volatility tends to lag actual volatility.

See “Risk Factors” in Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed with the SEC on March 1, 2018, and elsewhere in this report for a discussion of other risks that may affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Results of Operations

The tables in the period comparisons below provide summaries of our consolidated results of operations. The period-to-period comparisons below of financial results are not necessarily indicative of future results.

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(in millions, except share and per share amounts)			
Revenues				
Commissions	$ 185	$ 160	$ 405	$ 314
Interest income	333	206	644	383
Trading gains	12	13	25	15
Other income	23	59	100	135
Total revenues	553	438	1,174	847
Interest expense	108	51	202	86
Total net revenues	445	387	972	761
Non-interest expenses				
Execution and clearing	66	63	139	124
Employee compensation and benefits	68	66	138	128
Occupancy, depreciation and amortization	11	10	23	23
Communications	7	7	13	15
General and administrative	22	36	45	52
Customer bad debt	-	1	3	2
Total non-interest expenses	174	183	361	344
Income before income taxes	271	204	611	417
Income tax expense	13	17	34	35
Net income	258	187	577	382
Less net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	217	164	490	335
Net income available for common stockholders	$ 41	$ 23	$ 87	$ 47
Earnings per share				
Basic	$ 0.57	$ 0.33	$ 1.21	$ 0.68
Diluted	$ 0.57	$ 0.32	$ 1.20	$ 0.67
Weighted average common shares outstanding				
Basic	72,476,729	69,087,853	71,979,104	68,539,526
Diluted	73,329,496	70,063,427	72,923,743	69,613,567
Comprehensive income				
Net income available for common stockholders	$ 41	$ 23	$ 87	$ 47
Other comprehensive income				
Cumulative translation adjustment, before income taxes	(14)	6	(13)	10
Income taxes related to items of other comprehensive income	(1)	-	(1)	-
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	(13)	6	(12)	10
Comprehensive income available for common stockholders	$ 28	$ 29	$ 75	$ 57
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests				
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	$ 217	$ 164	$ 490	$ 335
Other comprehensive income - cumulative translation adjustment	(65)	31	(58)	50
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	$ 152	$ 195	$ 432	$ 385

Three Months Ended June 30, 2018 ("current quarter") compared to the Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 ("prior year quarter")

Net Revenues

Total net revenues, for the current quarter, increased $58 million, or 15%, compared to the prior year quarter, to $445 million. The increase in net revenues was primarily due to higher net interest income and commissions.

Commissions

Commissions, for the current quarter, increased $25 million, or 16%, compared to the prior year quarter, to $185 million, driven by higher customer trading volumes in options and futures, partially offset by lower average commission per customer order. Total customer options and futures contract volumes increased 13% and 21%, respectively, while stock share volumes decreased 5%, compared to the prior year quarter. Total DARTs for cleared and execution-only customers, for the current quarter, increased 19% to 797 thousand, compared to 669 thousand for the prior year quarter. DARTs for cleared customers, i.e., customers for whom we execute trades, as well as clear and carry positions, for the current quarter, increased 19% to 739 thousand, compared to 621 thousand for the prior year quarter. Average commission per DART for cleared customers, for the current quarter, decreased by 4% to $3.86, compared to $4.00 for the prior year quarter, reflecting smaller average order sizes across all products.

Interest Income and Interest Expense

Net interest income (interest income less interest expense), for the current quarter, increased $70 million, or 45%, compared to the prior year quarter, to $225 million. The increase in net interest income was driven by higher average customer credit and margin loan balances and higher benchmark interest rates.

Net interest income on customer balances, for the current quarter, increased $63 million, compared to the prior year quarter, driven by a $2.6 billion increase in average customer credit balances, a portion of which were invested in interest-bearing U.S. government securities, a $7.7 billion increase in average customer margin loans, and a 0.79% increase in the average Federal Funds effective rate to 1.74%, compared to the prior year quarter. As a result of the increases in the Federal Funds effective rate, interest expense on customer credit balances denominated in U.S. dollars increased from the prior year quarter, in part, as we passed along more interest to our customers. The increase in benchmark rates also drove higher interest income earned on the investment of customer segregated cash and on margin lending to customers.

We earn income on securities loaned and borrowed to support customer long and short stock holdings in margin accounts. In addition, our Stock Yield Enhancement Program provides an opportunity for customers with fully-paid stock to allow us to lend it out. We pay customers a rebate on the cash collateral generally equal to 50% of the income we earn from lending the shares. We place cash collateral securing the loans in the customer's account.

In the current quarter, average securities borrowed decreased 18%, to $3.3 billion and average securities loaned increased 10%, to $4.0 billion, compared to the prior year quarter. Securities borrowed and loaned balances were both impacted by reduced activity in the market making segment. Net interest earned from securities lending is affected by the level of demand for securities positions held by our customers and in our market making business. During the current quarter, net fees earned from securities lending transactions decreased $1 million, or 3%, compared to the prior year quarter due to fewer opportunities to borrow and lend "hard-to-borrow" (i.e., high fee rate) shares. It should be noted that securities lending transactions entered into to support customer activity may produce interest income (expense) that is offset by interest expense (income) related to customer balances.

The Company measures return on interest-earning assets using net interest margin ("NIM"). NIM is computed by dividing the annualized net interest income by the average interest-earning assets for the period. Interest-earning assets consist of cash and securities segregated for regulatory purposes (including U.S. government securities and securities purchased under agreements to resell), customer margin loans, securities borrowed, other interest-earning assets (solely firm assets) and customer cash balances swept into FDIC insured banks as part of our Insured Bank Deposit Sweep Program. Interest-bearing liabilities consist of customer credit balances and securities loaned.

Yields are generally a reflection of benchmark interest rates in each currency in which the Company and its customers hold cash balances. Because a substantial portion of customer cash and margin loans are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, changes in U.S. benchmark interest rates do not impact the total amount of segregated cash and securities, customer margin loans and customer credit balances. Furthermore, because interest is paid only on eligible cash credit balances (i.e., balances over $10 thousand or equivalent, including free credits in commodities accounts, in accounts with over $100 thousand in equity), changes in benchmark interest rates are not passed through to the total amount of customer credit balances. Finally, the Company's policies with respect to currencies with negative interest rates impact the yields on segregated cash and customer credit balances as effective interest rates in those currencies fluctuate.

The following table presents net interest income information corresponding to interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017:

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017
	(in millions)	
Average interest-earning assets		
Segregated cash and securities	$ 19,512	$ 24,063
Customer margin loans	29,839	22,134
Securities borrowed	3,327	4,062
Other interest-earning assets	4,020	2,681
FDIC sweeps [1]	1,186	61
	$ 57,884	$ 53,001
Average interest-bearing liabilities		
Customer credit balances	$ 47,390	$ 44,791
Securities loaned	4,013	3,653
	$ 51,403	$ 48,444
Net Interest income		
Segregated cash and securities, net [2]	$ $75	$ 47
Customer margin loans [3]	164	89
Securities borrowed and loaned, net	36	37
Customer credit balances, net [2]/[3]	(63)	(23)
Other net interest income [1][4]	20	5
Net interest income	$ 232	$ 155
Net interest margin ("NIM")	1.61%	1.17%
Annualized Yields		
Segregated cash and securities	1.54%	0.78%
Customer margin loans	2.20%	1.61%
Customer credit balances	0.53%	0.21%

(1) Represents the average amount of customer cash swept into FDIC-insured banks primarily as part of our Insured Bank Deposit Sweep Program. This item is not recorded in the Company's consolidated statement of financial condition. Income derived from program deposits is reported in other net interest income in the table above.

(2) We have recategorized components of net interest income related to currencies with negative interest rates for prior periods, which amounts have been adjusted to conform to the current period presentation. For the quarter ended June 30, 2017, $4 million has been recategorized from net interest income on “segregated cash and securities, net” to “customer credit balances, net”.

(3) Interest income and interest expense on customer margin loans and customer credit balances, respectively, are calculated on daily cash balances within each customer’s account on a net basis, which may result in an offset of balances across multiple account segments (e.g., between securities and commodities segments).

(4) Includes income from financial instruments which has the same characteristics as interest, but is reported in other income in the Company’s condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Trading Gains

Trading gains, for the current quarter, decreased $1 million, or 8%, compared to the prior year quarter, to $12 million, on the remaining market making operations. Reflecting the wind-down of our options market making activities, our market making operations executed 4.6 million trades compared to 8.0 million trades executed in the prior year quarter. In addition, market making options and futures contract volumes decreased 40% and 34%, respectively, while stock share volumes increased 51%, compared to the prior year quarter, mainly due to low-priced stocks traded in Hong Kong.

Included in trading gains are net dividends. Dividend income and expense arise from holding market making positions over dates on which dividends are paid to shareholders of record. When a stock pays a dividend, its market price is generally adjusted downward to reflect the value paid, which will not be received by those who purchase stock on or after the ex-dividend date. Hence, the apparent gains and losses due to these price changes, reflecting the value of dividends paid to shareholders, must be taken together with the dividends paid and received, respectively, to accurately reflect the results of our market making activities.

Other Income

Other income, for the current quarter, decreased $36 million, or 61%, compared to the prior year quarter, to $23 million, mainly driven by a $50 million decrease in gains from our currency diversification strategy (a loss of $21 million for the current quarter, compared to a gain of $29 million in the prior year quarter), partially offset by a $6 million higher net mark-to-market gain on our U.S. government securities portfolio (a gain of $3 million for the current quarter, compared to a loss of $3 million in the prior year quarter), a $4 million higher net gain from other investments, and increases in FDIC sweep fee income and market data fee income. In general, mark-to-market gains and losses on U.S. government securities are expected to reverse when, as intended, these securities are held to maturity. A discussion of our approach to managing foreign currency exposure is contained in Part I, Item 3 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q entitled “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.”

Non-Interest Expenses

Non-interest expenses, for the current quarter, decreased $9 million, or 5%, compared to the prior year quarter, to $174 million, mainly due to a $14 million decrease in general and administrative expenses and a $1 million decrease in customer bad debt, partially offset by a $3 million increase in execution and clearing expenses, a $2 million increase in employee compensation and benefits, and a $1 million increase in occupancy expenses compared to the prior year quarter. As a percentage of total net revenues, non-interest expenses were 39% for the current quarter and 47% for the prior year quarter.

Execution and Clearing

Execution and clearing expenses, for the current quarter, increased $3 million, or 5%, compared to the prior year quarter, to $66 million, driven by higher electronic brokerage segment trade volumes, where customer options and futures contract volumes increased 13% and 21%, respectively. This was partially offset by the wind-down of our market making operations, which resulted in substantially lower options and futures contract volume.

Employee Compensation and Benefits

Employee compensation and benefits expenses, for the current quarter, increased $2 million, or 3%, compared to the prior year quarter, to $68 million, mainly due to increases in employee incentive compensation accruals in the current quarter, compared to the prior year quarter, and a 9% increase in the number of employees to 1,310, for the current quarter, compared to 1,206 for the prior year quarter. Within the operating business segments, we continued to add staff in customer service, legal and compliance, and software development to support electronic brokerage and to reduce staff in market making. As we continue to grow, our focus on automation has allowed us to maintain a relatively small staff. As a percentage of total net revenues, employee compensation and benefits expenses were 15% for the current quarter and 17% for the prior year quarter.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses, for the current quarter, decreased $14 million, or 39%, compared to the prior year quarter, to $22 million, mainly due to the non-recurrence of $22 million in one-time exit costs related to the wind-down of our options market making business recognized in the prior year quarter, partially offset by higher professional services fees and expenses related to legal and regulatory matters. As a percentage of total net revenues, general and administrative expenses were 5% for the current quarter and 9% for the prior year quarter.

Customer Bad Debt

Customer bad debt expense was immaterial, for the current quarter, decreasing $1 million compared to the prior year quarter.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense, for the current quarter, decreased $4 million, or 24%, to $13 million, compared to the prior year quarter, primarily due to the effects of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the “Tax Act”) which reduced the corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21% and due to a higher tax deduction related to the annual vesting of awards in our employee Stock Incentive Plan, compared to the prior year quarter. See Note 11 to the condensed consolidated financial statements, in Part 1, included elsewhere in this report.

The following table presents information about our income tax expense for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

	Three Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017
	(in millions)	
Consolidated		
Consolidated income before income taxes	$ 271	$ 204
IBG, Inc. stand-alone income before income taxes	-	(1)
Operating Companies income before income taxes	$ 271	$ 205
Operating Companies		
Income before income taxes	$ 271	$ 205
Income tax expense	8	7
Net income available to members	$ 263	$ 198
IBG, Inc.		
Average ownership percentage in IBG LLC	17.6%	16.9%
Net income available to IBG, Inc. from Operating Companies	$ 46	$ 33
IBG, Inc. stand-alone income before income taxes	-	-
Income before income taxes	46	33
Income tax expense	5	10
Net income available to common stockholders	$ 41	$ 23
Consolidated income tax expense		
Income tax expense attributable to Operating Companies	$ 8	$ 7
Income tax expense attributable IBG, Inc.	5	10
Consolidated income tax expense	$ 13	$ 17

Operating Results

Income before income taxes, for the current quarter, increased $67 million, or 33%, to $271 million, compared to the prior year quarter. Pretax profit margin was 61% for the current quarter, up from 53% in the prior year quarter.

Our operating results, for the current quarter, excluding the effects of our currency diversification strategy, the net mark-to-market gains and losses from our U.S. government securities portfolio, and the one-time exit costs related to the wind-down of our options market making business, compared to the prior year quarter, were as follows: net revenues were $463 million, up 28%; income before income taxes was $289 million, up 45%; and pre-tax profit margin increased to 62% for the current quarter, from 55% for the prior year quarter.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2018 ("current six month period") compared to the Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 ("prior year six month period")

Net Revenues

Total net revenues, for the current six month period, increased $211 million, or 28%, compared to the prior year six month period, to $972 million. The increase in net revenues was primarily due to higher net interest income, commissions and trading gains.

Commissions

Commissions, for the current six month period, increased $91 million, or 29%, compared to the prior year six month period, to $405 million, driven by higher customer trading volumes in futures, options and stocks. Total customer options and futures contract and stock share volumes increased 30%, 36% and 11%, respectively, compared to the prior year six month period. Total DARTs for cleared and execution-only customers, for the current six month period, increased 31% to 866 thousand, compared to 663 thousand for the prior year six month period. DARTs for cleared customers, i.e., customers for whom we execute trades, as well as clear and carry positions, for the current six month period, increased 31% to 806 thousand, compared to 615 thousand for the prior year six month period. Average commission per DART for cleared customers, for the current six month period, decreased by 1% to $3.96, compared to $4.01 for the prior year six month period, reflecting smaller average order sizes in stocks and futures.

Interest Income and Interest Expense

Net interest income (interest income less interest expense), for the current six month period, increased $145 million, or 49%, compared to the prior year six month period, to $442 million. The increase in net interest income was driven by higher average customer credit and margin loan balances and higher benchmark interest rates.

Net interest income on customer balances, for the current six month period, increased $122 million, compared to the prior year six month period, driven by a $3.8 billion increase in average customer credit balances, a portion of which were invested in interest-bearing U.S. government securities, an $8.7 billion increase in average customer margin loans, and a 0.77% increase in the average Federal Funds effective rate to 1.59%, compared to the prior year six month period. As a result of the increases in the Federal Funds effective rate, interest expense on customer credit balances denominated in U.S. dollars increased from the prior year six month period, in part, as we passed along more interest to our customers. The increase in benchmark rates also drove higher interest income earned on the investment of customer segregated cash and on margin lending to customers.

We earn income on securities loaned and borrowed to support customer long and short stock holdings in margin accounts. In addition, our Stock Yield Enhancement Program provides an opportunity for customers with fully-paid stock to allow us to lend it out. We pay customers a rebate on the cash collateral generally equal to 50% of the income we earn from lending the shares. We place cash collateral securing the loans in the customer's account.

In the current six month period, average securities borrowed decreased 21%, to $3.2 billion and average securities loaned increased 15%, to $4.2 billion, compared to the prior year six month period. Securities borrowed and loaned balances were both impacted by reduced activity in the market making segment. Net interest earned from securities lending is affected by the level of demand for securities positions held by our customers and in our market making business. During the current six month period, net fees earned from securities lending transactions increased $13 million, or 19%, compared to the prior year six month period. The increase in net interest income from securities lending transactions was attributable to the electronic brokerage segment. It should be noted that securities lending transactions entered into to support customer activity may produce interest income (expense) that is offset by interest expense (income) related to customer balances.

The Company measures return on interest-earning assets using net interest margin ("NIM"). NIM is computed by dividing the annualized net interest income by the average interest-earning assets for the period. Interest-earning assets consist of cash and securities segregated for regulatory purposes (including U.S. government securities and securities purchased under agreements to resell), customer margin loans, securities borrowed, other interest-earning assets (solely firm assets) and customer cash balances swept into FDIC insured banks as part of our Insured Bank Deposit Sweep Program. Interest-bearing liabilities consist of customer credit balances and securities loaned.

Yields are generally a reflection of benchmark interest rates in each currency in which the Company and its customers hold cash balances. Because a substantial portion of customer cash and margin loans are denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar, changes in U.S. benchmark interest rates do not impact the total amount of segregated cash and securities, customer margin loans and customer credit balances. Furthermore, because interest is paid only on eligible cash credit balances (i.e., balances over $10 thousand or equivalent, including free credits in commodities accounts, in accounts with over $100 thousand in equity), changes in benchmark interest rates are not passed through to the total amount of customer credit balances. Finally, the Company's policies with respect to currencies with negative interest rates impact the yields on segregated cash and customer credit balances as effective interest rates in those currencies fluctuate.

The following table presents net interest income information corresponding to interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017
	(in millions)	
Average interest-earning assets		
Segregated cash and securities	$ 20,248	$ 24,298
Customer margin loans	29,658	20,924
Securities borrowed	3,202	4,031
Other interest-earning assets	4,079	2,512
	973	47
	$ 58,160	$ 51,812
Average interest-bearing liabilities		
Customer credit balances	$ 47,657	$ 43,903
Securities loaned	4,178	3,632
	$ 51,835	$ 47,535
Net Interest income		
Segregated cash and securities, net	$ 149	$ 86
Customer margin loans	303	164
Securities borrowed and loaned, net	83	70
Customer credit balances	(112)	(32)
Other net interest income [1]	31	9
Net interest income	$ 454	$ 297
Net interest margin ("NIM")	1.57%	1.16%
Annualized Yields		
Segregated cash and securities	1.48%	0.71%
Customer margin loans	2.06%	1.58%
Customer credit balances	0.47%	0.15%

(1) Represents the average amount of customer cash swept into FDIC-insured banks primarily as part of our Insured Bank Deposit Sweep Program. This item is not recorded in the Company's consolidated statement of financial condition. Income derived from program deposits is reported in other net interest income in the table above.

(2) We have recategorized components of net interest income related to currencies with negative interest rates for prior periods, which amounts have been adjusted to conform to the current period presentation. For the six month period ended June 30, 2017, $8 million has been recategorized from net interest income on "segregated cash and securities, net" to "customer credit balances, net".

(3) Interest income and interest expense on customer margin loans and customer credit balances, respectively, are calculated on daily cash balances within each customer's account on a net basis, which may result in an offset of balances across multiple account segments (e.g., between securities and commodities segments).

(4) Includes income from financial instruments which has the same characteristics as interest, but is reported in other income in the Company's condensed consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Trading Gains

Trading gains, for the current six month period, increased $10 million, or 67%, compared to the prior year six month period, to $25 million, on the remaining market making operations. Reflecting the wind-down of our options market making activities, our market making operations executed 9.0 million trades compared to 20.2 million trades executed in the prior year six month period. In addition, market making options and futures contract volumes decreased 65% and 54%, respectively, while stock share volumes increased 47%, compared to the prior year six month period, mainly due to low-priced stocks traded in Hong Kong.

Included in trading gains are net dividends. Dividend income and expense arise from holding market making positions over dates on which dividends are paid to shareholders of record. When a stock pays a dividend, its market price is generally adjusted downward to reflect the value paid, which will not be received by those who purchase stock on or after the ex-dividend date. Hence, the apparent gains and losses due to these price changes, reflecting the value of dividends paid to shareholders, must be taken together with the dividends paid and received, respectively, to accurately reflect the results of our market making activities.

Other Income

Other income, for the current six month period, decreased $35 million, or 26%, compared to the prior year six month period, to $100 million, mainly driven by a $61 million decrease in gains from our currency diversification strategy (a gain of $17 million for the current six month period, compared to a gain of $78 million in the prior year six month period), partially offset by a $4 million higher net mark-to-market gain on our U.S. government securities portfolio (a gain of less than $1 million for the current six month period, compared to a loss of $4 million in the prior year six month period), an $8 million higher net gain from other investments, and increases in FDIC sweep fee income, risk exposure fee income, market data fee income, consulting fee income, and order flow income, compared to the prior year six month period. In general, mark-to-market gains and losses on U.S. government securities are expected to reverse when, as intended, these securities are held to maturity. A discussion of our approach to managing foreign currency exposure is contained in Part I, Item 3 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q entitled "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk."

Non-Interest Expenses

Non-interest expenses, for the current six month period, increased $17 million, or 5%, compared to the prior year six month period, to $361 million, mainly due to a $15 million increase in execution and clearing expenses and a $10 million increase in employee compensation and benefits, partially offset by a $7 million decrease in general and administrative expenses and a $2 million decrease in communications expense, compared to the prior year six month period. As a percentage of total net revenues, non-interest expenses were 37% for the current six month period and 45% for the prior year six month period.

Execution and Clearing

Execution and clearing expenses, for the current six month period, increased $15 million, or 12%, compared to the prior year six month period, to $139 million, driven by higher electronic brokerage segment trade volumes, where customer options and futures contract and stock share volumes increased 30%, 36% and 11%, respectively. This was partially offset by the wind-down of our market making operations, which resulted in substantially lower options and futures contract volume.

Employee Compensation and Benefits

Employee compensation and benefits expenses, for the current six month period, increased $10 million, or 8%, compared to the prior year six month period, to $138 million, mainly due to increases in employee incentive compensation accruals in the current six month period, compared to the prior year six month period, and a 9% increase in the number of employees to 1,310, for the current six month period-end, compared to 1,206 for the prior year six month period-end. Within the operating business segments, we continued to add staff in customer service, legal and compliance, and software development to support electronic brokerage and to reduce staff in market making. As we continue to grow, our focus on automation has allowed us to maintain a relatively small staff. As a percentage of total net revenues, employee compensation and benefits expenses were 14% for the current six month period and 17% for the prior year six month period.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses, for the current six month period, decreased $7 million, or 13%, compared to the prior year six month period, to $45 million, mainly due to the non-recurrence of $23 million in one-time exit costs related to the wind-down of our options market making business recognized in the prior year six month period, partially offset by higher professional services fees and expenses related to legal and regulatory matters. As a percentage of total net revenues, general and administrative expenses were 5% for the current six month period and 7% the prior year six month period.

Customer Bad Debt

Customer bad debt expense, for the current six month period, increased $1 million compared to the prior year six month period, to $3 million.

Income Tax Expense

Income tax expense, for the current six month period, decreased $1 million, or 3%, to $34 million, compared to the prior year six month period, primarily due to the effects of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the "Tax Act") which reduced the corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21%. See Note 11 to the condensed consolidated financial statements, in Part 1, included elsewhere in this report.

The following table presents information about our income tax expense for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017.

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017
	(in millions)	
Consolidated		
Consolidated income before income taxes	$ 611	$ 417
IBG, Inc. stand-alone income before income taxes	(1)	(1)
Operating Companies income before income taxes	$ 612	$ 418
Operating Companies		
Income before income taxes	$ 612	$ 418
Income tax expense	18	15
Net income available to members	$ 594	$ 403
IBG, Inc.		
Average ownership percentage in IBG LLC	17.5%	16.7%
Net income available to IBG, Inc. from Operating Companies	$ 104	$ 67
IBG, Inc. stand-alone income before income taxes	(1)	-
Income before income taxes	103	67
Income tax expense	16	20
Net income available to common stockholders	$ 87	$ 47
Consolidated income tax expense		
Income tax expense attributable to Operating Companies	$ 18	$ 15
Income tax expense attributable IBG, Inc.	16	20
Consolidated income tax expense	$ 34	$ 35

Operating Results

Income before income taxes, for the current six month period, increased $194 million, or 47%, to $611 million, compared to the prior year six month period. Pretax profit margin was 63% for the current six month period, up from 55% in the prior six month period.

Our operating results, for the current six month period, excluding the effects of our currency diversification strategy, the net mark-to-market gains and losses from our U.S. government securities portfolio, and the one-time exit costs related to the wind-down of our options market making business, compared to the prior year six month period, were as follows: net revenues were $955 million, up 39%; income before income taxes was $594 million, up 62%; and pre-tax profit margin increased to 62% for the current six month period, from 53% for the prior year six month period.

Business Segments

The following table sets forth the net revenues, non-interest expenses and income before income taxes for our business segments:

		Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
		2018	2017	2018	2017
		(in millions)			
Electronic Brokerage	Net revenues	$ 443	$ 334	$ 908	$ 648
	Non-interest expenses	160	136	334	265
	Income before income taxes	$ 283	$ 198	$ 574	$ 383
	Pre-tax profit margin	64%	59%	63%	59%
Market Making	Net revenues	$ 22	$ 23	$ 43	$ 31
	Non-interest expenses	13	47	25	77
	Income (loss) before income taxes	$ 9	$ (24)	$ 18	$ (46)
	Pre-tax profit (loss) margin	41%	(104%)	42%	(148%)
Corporate[(1)]	Net revenues	$ (20)	$ 30	$ 21	$ 82
	Non-interest expenses	1	-	2	2
	Income before income taxes	$ (21)	$ 30	$ 19	$ 80
Total	Net revenues	$ 445	$ 387	$ 972	$ 761
	Non-interest expenses	174	183	361	344
	Income before income taxes	$ 271	$ 204	$ 611	$ 417
	Pre-tax profit margin	61%	53%	63%	55%

(1) The corporate segment includes corporate related activities, inter-segment eliminations, and gains and losses on positions held as part of our overall currency diversification strategy.

The following sections discuss the results of our operations by business segment, excluding a discussion of corporate segment income and expense. In the following tables, revenues and expenses directly associated with each business segment are included in determining income before income taxes. Due to the integrated nature of the business segments, estimates and judgments have been made in allocating certain revenue and expense items. Transactions between business segments generally result from one subsidiary facilitating the business of another subsidiary through the use of its existing trading memberships and clearing arrangements. In such cases, certain revenue and expense items are eliminated to accurately reflect the external business conducted in each business segment. Rates on transactions between business segments are designed to approximate full costs. In addition to execution and clearing expenses, which are the main cost driver for both the market making and the electronic brokerage segments, each business segment’s operating expenses include: (i) employee compensation and benefits expenses that are incurred directly in support of each business segment, (ii) general and administrative expenses, which include directly incurred expenses for property leases, professional fees, travel and entertainment, communications and information services, equipment, and (iii) indirect support costs (including compensation and other related operating expenses) for administrative services provided by corporate segment subsidiaries. Such administrative services include, but are not limited to, computer software development and support, accounting, tax, legal and facilities management.

Electronic Brokerage

The following table sets forth the results of our electronic brokerage operations for the indicated periods:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(in millions)			
Revenues				
Commissions	$ 185	$ 160	$ 405	$ 314
Interest income	333	186	639	343
Other income	41	26	76	51
Total revenues	559	372	1,120	708
Interest expense	116	38	212	60
Total net revenues	443	334	908	648
Non-interest expenses				
Execution and clearing	63	54	131	103
Employee compensation and benefits	33	31	66	60
Occupancy, depreciation and amortization	4	5	9	9
Communications	4	4	8	8
General and administrative	56	41	117	83
Customer bad debt	-	1	3	2
Total non-interest expenses	160	136	334	265
Income before income taxes	$ 283	$ 198	$ 574	$ 383

Three Months Ended June 30, 2018 ("current quarter") compared to the Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 ("prior year quarter")

Electronic brokerage total net revenues, for the current quarter, increased $109 million, or 33%, compared to the prior year quarter, to $443 million, due to higher net interest income, commissions and other income.

Commissions, for the current quarter, increased $25 million, or 16%, compared to the prior year quarter, to $185 million, driven by higher customer trading volumes in options and futures, partially offset by lower average commission per customer order. Total customer options and futures contract volumes increased 13% and 21%, respectively, while stock share volumes decreased 5%, compared to the prior year quarter. Total DARTs for cleared and execution-only customers, for the current quarter, increased 19% to 797 thousand, compared to 669 thousand for the prior year quarter. DARTs for cleared customers, i.e., customers for whom we execute trades, as well as clear and carry positions, for the current quarter, increased 19% to 739 thousand, compared to 621 thousand for the prior year quarter. Average commission per DART for cleared customers, for the current quarter, decreased by 4% to $3.86, compared to $4.00 for the prior year quarter, reflecting smaller average order sizes across all products.

Net interest income, for the current quarter, increased $69 million, or 47%, compared to the prior year quarter, to $217 million, driven by a $2.6 billion increase in average customer credit balances, a portion of which were invested in interest-bearing U.S. government securities, a $7.7 billion increase in average customer margin loans, and a 0.79% increase in the average Federal Funds effective rate to 1.74%, compared to the prior year quarter. As a result of the increases in the Federal Funds effective rate, interest expense on customer credit balances denominated in U.S. dollars increased from the prior year quarter, in part, as we passed along more interest to our customers. The increase in benchmark rates also drove higher interest income earned on the investment of customer segregated cash and on margin lending to customers.

Other income, for the current quarter, increased $15 million, or 58%, compared to the prior year quarter, to $41 million, mainly driven by a $6 million higher net mark-to-market gain on our U.S. government securities portfolio (a gain of $3 million for the current quarter, compared to a loss of $3 million in the prior year quarter), a $4 million higher net gains from other investments, and increases in FDIC sweep fee income and market data fee income. In general, mark-to-market gains and losses on U.S. government securities are expected to reverse when, as intended, these securities are held to maturity.

Non-interest expenses, for the current quarter, increased $24 million, or 18%, compared to the prior year quarter, to $160 million. Within non-interest expenses, execution and clearing expenses increased $9 million, or 17%, driven by higher customer trading volumes in options and futures, which increased 13% and 21%, respectively, compared to the prior year quarter. A 17% increase in the number of employees providing services to the electronic brokerage segment led to increased employee compensation and benefits expenses of $2 million, or 6%, and increased general and administrative expenses of $15 million, both of which, in part, reflect a redeployment of staff from market making to electronic brokerage activities, which accounted for $9 million of this increase. In addition, general and administrative expenses for the current quarter include higher professional services fees and expenses related to legal and regulatory matters, compared to the prior year quarter. As a percentage of total net revenues, non-interest expenses were 36% for the current quarter and 41% for the prior year quarter.

Income before income taxes, for the current quarter, increased $85 million, or 43%, compared to the prior year quarter, to $283 million. As a percentage of total net revenues for the electronic brokerage segment, income before income taxes was 64% for the current quarter and 59% for the prior year quarter.

Electronic brokerage operating results, for the current quarter, excluding the net mark-to-market gains and losses on our U.S. government securities portfolio, compared to the prior year quarter, were as follows: net revenues were $440 million, up 31%; income before income taxes was $280 million, up 39%; and pre-tax profit margin increased to 64% for the current quarter from 60% for the prior year quarter.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2018 ("current six month period") compared to the Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 ("prior year six month period")

Electronic brokerage total net revenues, for the current six month period, increased $260 million, or 40%, compared to the prior year six month period, to $908 million, due to higher net interest income, commissions and other income.

Commissions, for the current six month period, increased $91 million, or 29%, compared to the prior year six month period, to $405 million, driven by higher customer trading volumes in options, futures and stocks and continued customer account growth. Cleared customer options and futures contract and stock share volumes increased 30%, 36% and 11%, respectively, compared to the prior year six month period. Total DARTs for cleared and execution-only customers, for the current six month period, increased 31% to 866 thousand, compared to 663 thousand for the prior year six month period. DARTs for cleared customers, i.e., customers for whom we execute trades, as well as clear and carry positions, for the current six month period, increased 31% to 806 thousand, compared to 615 thousand for the prior year six month period. Average commission per DART for cleared customers, for the current six month period, decreased 1% to $3.96, compared to $4.01 for the prior year six month period, reflecting smaller average order sizes in stocks and futures.

Net interest income, for the current six month period, increased $144 million, or 51%, compared to the prior year six month period, to $427 million, driven by a $3.8 billion increase in average customer credit balances, a portion of which were invested in interest-bearing U.S. government securities, a $8.7 billion increase in average customer margin loans, and a 0.77% increase in the average Federal Funds effective rate to 1.59%, compared to the prior year six month period. As a result of the increases in the Federal Funds effective rate, interest expense on customer credit balances denominated in U.S. dollars increased from the prior year six month period, in part, as we passed along more interest to our customers. The increase in benchmark rates also drove higher interest income earned on the investment of customer segregated cash and on margin lending to customers.

Other income, for the current six month period, increased $25 million, or 49%, compared to the prior year six month period, to $76 million, mainly driven by a $4 million higher net mark-to-market gain on our U.S. government securities portfolio (a gain of less than $1 million for the current six month period, compared to a loss of $4 million in the prior year six month period), a $6 million higher net gain from other investments, and increases in FDIC sweep fee income, risk exposure fee income, market data fee income, and order flow income, compared to the prior year six month period. In general, mark-to-market gains and losses on U.S. government securities are expected to reverse when, as intended, these securities are held to maturity.

Non-interest expenses, for the current six month period, increased $69 million, or 26%, compared to the prior year six month period, to $334 million. Within non-interest expenses, execution and clearing expenses increased $28 million, or 27%, driven by higher customer trading volumes in options, futures and stocks, which increased 30%, 36% and 11%, respectively, compared to the prior year six month period. A 17% increase in the number of employees providing services to the electronic brokerage segment led to increased employee compensation and benefits expenses of $6 million, or 10%, and increased general and administrative expenses of $34 million, both of which, in part, reflect a redeployment of staff from market making to electronic brokerage activities, which accounted for $21 million of this increase. In addition, general and administrative expenses for the current six month period include higher professional services fees and expenses related to legal and regulatory matters, compared to the prior year six month period. As a percentage of total net revenues, non-interest expenses were 37% for the current six month period and 41% for the prior year six month period.

Income before income taxes, for the current six month period, increased $191 million, or 50%, compared to the prior year six month period, to $574 million. As a percentage of total net revenues for the electronic brokerage segment, income before income taxes was 63% for the current six month period and 59% for the prior year six month period.

Electronic brokerage operating results, for the current six month period, excluding the net mark-to-market gains and losses from our U.S. government securities portfolio, compared to the prior year six month period, were as follows: net revenues were $870 million, up 33%; income before income taxes was $536 million, up 39%; and pre-tax profit margin increased to 62% for the current six month period from 59% for the prior year six month period.

Market Making

The following table sets forth the results of our market making operations for the indicated periods:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
	(in millions)			
Revenues				
Interest income	$ 11	$ 21	$ 25	$ 42
Trading gains	12	13	25	15
Other income	3	3	5	3
Total revenues	26	37	55	60
Interest expense	4	14	12	29
Total net revenues	22	23	43	31
Non-interest expenses				
Execution and clearing	4	9	9	22
Employee compensation and benefits	4	7	7	13
Occupancy, depreciation and amortization	-	1	-	2
Communications	-	2	-	4
General and administrative	5	28	9	36
Total non-interest expenses	13	47	25	77
Income (loss) before income taxes	$ 9	$ (24)	$ 18	$ (46)

Three Months Ended June 30, 2018 ("current quarter") compared to the Three Months Ended June 30, 2017 ("prior year quarter")

As previously described, in early 2017 we started the process of winding down our options market making operations and the market making results described below were impacted by such pull-back.

Market making total net revenues, for the current quarter, decreased $1 million, or 4%, compared to the prior year quarter, to $22 million, primarily due to lower trading gains.

Trading gains, for the current quarter, decreased $1 million, or 8%, compared to the prior year quarter, to $12 million. Net interest income was $7 million for the both the current quarter and prior year quarter. Other income was $3 million for both the current quarter and the prior year quarter.

Non-interest expenses, for the current quarter, decreased $34 million, or 72%, compared to the prior year quarter, to $13 million. Within non-interest expenses, execution and clearing fees decreased $5 million, or 56%, on lower trading volumes in options and futures. Employee compensation and benefits expenses decreased $3 million, or 43%, and general and administrative expenses decreased $23 million, or 82%, due to the non-recurrence of $22 million in one-time exit costs related to the wind-down of our options market making business recognized in the prior year quarter. As a percentage of total net revenues, non-interest expenses were 59% for the current quarter and 204% for the prior year quarter. Income before income taxes, for the current quarter, increased $33 million, or 138%, compared to the prior year quarter, to $9 million.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2018 ("current six month period") compared to the Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 ("prior year six month period")

As previously described, in early 2017 we started the process of winding down our options market making operations and the market making results described below were impacted by such pull-back.

Market making total net revenues, for the current six month period, increased $12 million, or 39%, compared to the prior year six month period, to $43 million, primarily due to higher trading gains.

Trading gains, for the current six month period, increased $10 million, or 67%, compared to the prior year six month period, to $25 million, reflecting favorable conditions in the few select markets in which we continue to operate. Net interest income was $13 million for both the current six month period and prior year six month period. Other income, for the current six month period, increased $2 million, compared to the prior year six month period, to $5 million.

Non-interest expenses, for the current six month period, decreased $52 million, or 68%, compared to the prior year six month period, to $25 million. Within non-interest expenses, execution and clearing fees decreased $13 million, or 59%, on lower trading volumes in options and futures. Employee compensation and benefits expenses decreased $6 million, or 46%, and general and administrative expenses decreased $27 million, or 75%, primarily due to the non-recurrence of $23 million in one-time exit costs related to the wind-down of our options market making business recognized in the prior six month period. As a percentage of total net revenues, non-interest expenses were 58% for the current six month period and 248% for the prior year six month period. Income before income taxes, for the current six month period, increased $64 million, compared to the prior year six month period, to $18 million.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We maintain a highly liquid balance sheet. The majority of our assets consist of cash, investments of customer funds, collateralized receivables arising from customer-related and proprietary securities transactions, and exchange-listed marketable securities, which are marked-to-market daily. Collateralized receivables consist primarily of customer margin loans, securities borrowed, and, to a lesser extent, receivables from clearing houses for settlement of securities transactions, and securities purchased under agreements to resell. As of June 30, 2018, total assets were $60.3 billion of which approximately $60.0 billion, or 99.5% were considered liquid.

Daily monitoring of liquidity needs and available collateral levels is undertaken to help ensure that an appropriate liquidity cushion, in the form of unpledged collateral, is maintained at all times. Our ability to quickly reduce funding needs by balance sheet contraction without adversely affecting our core businesses and to pledge additional collateral in support of secured borrowings is continuously evaluated to ascertain the adequacy of our capital base.

We actively manage our excess liquidity and we maintain significant borrowing facilities through the securities lending markets and with banks. As a general practice, we maintain sufficient levels of cash on hand to provide us with a buffer should we need immediately available funds for any reason. Based on our current level of operations, we believe our cash flows from operations, available cash and available borrowings will be adequate to meet our future liquidity needs for more than the next twelve months.

Liability balances, as of June 30, 2018, in connection with our payables to customers, securities loaned and short-term borrowings were higher than their respective average monthly balances during the current quarter.

Cash and cash equivalents held by our non-U.S. operating companies as of June 30, 2018 were $646 million ($590 million as of December 31, 2017). These funds are primarily intended to finance each individual operating company’s local operations, and thus would not be available to fund U.S. domestic operations unless repatriated through payment of dividends to IBG LLC. As of June 30, 2018, we had no intention to repatriate further amounts from non-U.S. operating companies, except from the subsidiaries being liquidated due to the wind-down of our options market making operations. With the enactment of the Tax Act, we recognized a $62 million liability for the one-time transition tax on deemed repatriation of earnings of some of our foreign subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2017. As a result, in the event dividends were to be paid to the Company in the future by a non-U.S. operating company, the Company would not be required to accrue and pay income taxes on such dividends, except for foreign taxes in the form of dividend withholding tax, if any, imposed on the recipient of the distribution or dividend distribution tax imposed on the payor of the distribution.

Historically, our consolidated equity has consisted primarily of accumulated retained earnings, which to date have been sufficient to fund our operations and growth. Our consolidated equity increased 8% to $6.7 billion as of June 30, 2018 from $6.2 billion as of June 30, 2017. This increase is attributable to total comprehensive income, partially offset by distributions and dividends paid during the last four quarters.

Cash Flows

The following table sets forth our cash flows from operating activities, investing activities and financing activities for the periods indicated:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2018	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017
	(in millions)	
Net cash provided by operating activities	$ 2,132	$ 1,586
Net cash used in investing activities	(36)	(10)
Net cash used in financing activities	(119)	(161)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	(70)	61
Increase in cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	$ 1,907	$ 1,476

Our cash flows from operating activities are largely a reflection of the changes in customer credit and margin loan balances in our electronic brokerage business, and of the size and composition of the remaining trading positions held by our market making subsidiaries. Our cash flows from investing activities are primarily related to other investments, capitalized internal software development, purchases and sales of memberships at exchanges where we trade, and strategic investments where such investments may enable us to offer better execution alternatives to our current and prospective customers, or where we can influence exchanges to provide competing products at better prices using sophisticated technology. Our cash flows from financing activities are comprised of short-term borrowings and capital transactions. Short-term borrowings from banks are part of our daily cash management in support of operating activities. Capital transactions consist primarily of quarterly dividends paid to common stockholders and related distributions paid to Holdings.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2018: Our cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash increased by $1,907 million to $10.2 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2018. We raised $2,132 million in net cash from operating activities. We used net cash of $155 million in our investing and financing activities, primarily for distributions to noncontrolling interests, dividends paid to our common stockholders, and payments made under the Tax Receivable Agreement, partially offset by higher short term borrowings. Investing activities mainly consisted of a strategic investment and purchases of property, equipment and intangible assets.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2017: Our cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash increased by $1,476 million to $9.0 billion for the six months ended June 30, 2017. We raised $1,586 million in net cash from operating activities. We used net cash of $171 million in our investing and financing activities, primarily or repayment of short-term borrowing, distributions to noncontrolling interests and dividends paid to our common stockholders.

Regulatory Capital Requirements

Our principal operating companies are subject to separate regulation and capital requirements in the U.S. and other jurisdictions. IB LLC and TH LLC are registered U.S. broker-dealers and their primary regulators include the SEC, the Chicago Board Options Exchange, and Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”). Additionally, IB LLC is a registered futures commission merchant regulated by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”) and the Chicago Mercantile Exchange. IB LLC is also a registered U.S. forex dealer member regulated by the National Futures Association (“NFA”). THE is registered to do business in Switzerland as a securities dealer and is regulated by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority. Our various other operating companies are similarly regulated. See the notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for further information regarding our regulated operating companies.

As of June 30, 2018, aggregate excess regulatory capital for all of the operating companies was $5.1 billion, and all of the operating companies were in compliance with their respective regulatory capital requirements.

	Net Capital/ Eligible Equity	Requirement	Excess
		(in millions)	
IB LLC	$ 4,161	$ 465	$ 3,696
TH LLC	213	-	213
THE	617	92	525
Other regulated Operating Companies	813	161	652
	$ 5,804	$ 718	$ 5,086

Capital Expenditures

Our capital expenditures are comprised of compensation costs of our software engineering staff for development of software for internal use and expenditures for computer, networking and communications hardware. These expenditure items are reported as property, equipment, and intangible assets. Capital expenditures for property, equipment, and intangible assets were approximately $15 million and $10 million for the six months ended June 30, 2018 and 2017, respectively. In the future, we plan to meet capital expenditure needs, with cash from operations and cash on hand, as we continue our focus on technology infrastructure initiatives to further enhance our competitive position. In response to changing economic conditions, we believe we have the flexibility to modify our capital expenditures by adjusting them (either upward or downward) to match our actual performance. If we pursue any additional strategic acquisitions, we may incur additional capital expenditures.

Seasonality

Our businesses are subject to seasonal fluctuations, reflecting varying numbers of market participants at times during the year, varying numbers of trading days from quarter-to-quarter, and declines in trading activity due to holidays. Typical seasonal trends may be superseded by market or world events, which can have a significant impact on prices and trading volume.

Inflation

Although we cannot accurately anticipate the effects of inflation on our operations, we believe that, for the three most recent years, inflation has not had a material impact on our results of operations and will not likely have a material impact in the foreseeable future.

Investments in U.S. Government Securities

We invest in U.S. government securities for the purpose of satisfying U.S. regulatory requirements. As a broker-dealer, unlike banks, we are required to mark these investments to market even though we intend to hold them to maturity. Sudden increases in interest rates will cause mark-to-market losses on these securities, which are recovered if we hold them to maturity, as currently intended. The impact of changes in interest rates is further described in Part I, Item 3 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q entitled “Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.”

Strategic Investments and Acquisitions

We regularly evaluate potential strategic investments and acquisitions. We hold strategic investments in electronic trading exchanges including: BOX Options Exchange, LLC and OneChicago LLC. In addition, in June 2018, we a strategic investment in Tiger Brokers, an online stock brokerage established for Chinese retail and institutional clients.

We intend to continue making acquisitions on an opportunistic basis, generally only when the acquisition candidate will, in our opinion, enable us to acquire either technology or customers faster than we could develop them on our own.

As of June 30, 2018, there were no other definitive agreements with respect to any material acquisition.

Certain Information Concerning Off-Balance-Sheet Arrangements

We may be exposed to a risk of loss not reflected in our condensed consolidated financial statements for futures products, which represent our obligations to settle at contracted prices, and which may require us to repurchase or sell in the market at prevailing prices. Accordingly, these transactions result in off-balance sheet risk, as our cost to liquidate such futures contracts may exceed the amounts reported in our condensed consolidated statements of financial condition.

Critical Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation, including Noncontrolling Interests

The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of IBG, Inc. and its majority and wholly owned subsidiaries. As sole managing member of IBG LLC, we exert control over the Group’s operations. In accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) ASC Topic 810, “Consolidation,” we consolidate the Group’s consolidated financial statements and record as noncontrolling interest the interests in the Group that we do not own.

We are the sole managing member of IBG LLC and, as such, operate and control all of the business and affairs of IBG LLC and its subsidiaries and as such, consolidate IBG LLC’s financial results into our financial statements. We hold approximately 17.8%

ownership interest in IBG LLC. Holdings is owned by the original members of IBG LLC and holds approximately 82.2% ownership interest in IBG LLC. Our current share of IBG LLC's net income is approximately 17.8%.

Our policy is to consolidate all other entities in which we own more than 50% unless we do 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 the 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, costs associated with exit or disposal activities, and contingency reserves.

Valuation of Financial Instruments

Due to the nature of our operations, substantially all of our financial instrument assets, comprised of financial instruments owned, securities purchased under agreements to resell, securities borrowed, receivable from customers, and receivables from brokers, dealers and clearing organizations are carried at fair value based on published market prices and are marked to market daily, or are assets which are short-term in nature and are reported at amounts that approximate fair value. Similarly, all of our financial instrument liabilities that arise from financial instruments sold but not yet purchased, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, securities loaned, payables to customers, and payables to brokers, dealers and clearing organizations are carried at fair value based on published market prices and are marked to market daily, or are liabilities which are short-term in nature and are reported at amounts that approximate fair value. Our long and short positions are mainly valued at the last consolidated trade price at the close of regular trading hours, in their respective markets. Given that we manage a globally integrated market making portfolio, we may have offsetting positions in securities and commodities that trade on different exchanges that close at different times of the trading day. As a result, there may be large and anomalous swings in the value of our positions daily and, accordingly, in our earnings in any period. This is especially true on the last business day of each calendar quarter or year, although such swings tend to come back into equilibrium on the first business day of the succeeding calendar quarter or year.

Earnings per Share

Earnings per share ("EPS") are 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 our stock-based compensation plans, with no adjustments to net income available for common stockholders for dilutive potential common shares.

Stock-Based Compensation

We follow FASB ASC Topic 718, "Compensation - Stock Compensation" ("ASC Topic 718"), to account for our stock-based compensation plans. ASC Topic 718 requires all share-based payments to employees to be recognized in the condensed 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 the plans' post-employment 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 the stock-based compensation plans are subject to the plans' post-employment provisions in the event an employee ceases employment with us. The plans provide that employees who discontinue employment with us without cause and continue to meet the terms of the plans' post-employment provisions will be eligible to earn 50% of previously granted, but not yet earned awards, unless the employee is over the age of 59, in which case the employee would be eligible to receive 100% of previously granted, but not yet earned awards.

Contingencies

Our policy is to estimate and accrue for potential losses that may arise out of litigation and regulatory proceedings, to the extent that such losses are probable and can be estimated, in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 450, "Contingencies." Significant judgment is required in making these estimates and our final liabilities may ultimately be materially different. Our total liability accrued with respect to litigation and regulatory proceedings is determined on a case-by-case basis and represents an estimate of probable losses based on, among other factors, the progress of each case, our experience with and industry experience with similar cases and the opinions and views of internal and external legal counsel. Given the inherent difficulty of predicting the outcome of our litigation and regulatory matters, particularly in cases or proceedings in which substantial or indeterminate damages or fines are sought, or where cases or proceedings are in the early stages, we cannot estimate losses or ranges of losses for cases or proceedings where there is only a reasonable possibility that a loss may be incurred.

We have been from time to time subject to certain pending and legal actions which arise out of the normal course of business. Litigation is inherently unpredictable, particularly in proceedings where claimants seek substantial or indeterminate damages, or which are in their early stages. We cannot predict with certainty the actual loss or range of loss related to such legal proceedings, the manner in which they will be resolved, the timing of final resolution or the ultimate settlement. Consequently, we cannot estimate losses or ranges of losses related to such legal matters, even in instances where it is reasonably possible that a future loss will be incurred. As of June 30, 2018, we, along with certain of our subsidiaries, have been named parties to legal actions, which we and/or such subsidiaries intend to defend vigorously. Although the results of legal actions cannot be predicted with certainty, it is the opinion of management that the resolution of these actions is not expected to have a material adverse effect, if any, on our business or financial condition, but may have a material impact on the results of operations for a given period. As of June 30, 2018 and December 31, 2017, reserves provided for potential losses related to litigation matters were not material.

Income Taxes

We account for income taxes in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 740, “Income Taxes” (“ASC Topic 740”). Our income tax expense, deferred tax assets and liabilities, and reserves for unrecognized tax benefits are based on enacted tax laws and reflect management’s best assessment of estimated future taxes to be paid. We are subject to income taxes in both the U.S. and numerous foreign jurisdictions. Determining income tax expense requires significant judgments and estimates.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities arise from temporary differences between the tax and financial statement recognition of the underlying assets and liabilities. In evaluating our ability to recover our deferred tax assets within the jurisdictions from which they arise, we consider 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 we are 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 our tax liabilities involves dealing with uncertainties in the application of complex tax laws and regulations in a multitude of jurisdictions across our global operations. Changes in tax laws and rates could also affect recorded deferred tax assets and liabilities in the future. The enactment of the Tax Act on December 22, 2017 significantly revised the U.S corporate income tax law by, among other things, reducing the corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21% and implementing a modified territorial tax system that includes a one-time transition tax on deemed repatriated earnings of foreign subsidiaries. See Note 11 to the condensed consolidated financial statements elsewhere in this report. We record tax liabilities in accordance with ASC Topic 740 and adjust 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.

We recognize that a tax benefit from an uncertain tax position may be recognized 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.

We recognize interest related to income tax matters as interest income or interest expense and penalties related to income tax matters as income tax expense.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Following is a summary of recently issued FASB Accounting Standards Updates ("ASUs") that have affected or may affect our condensed consolidated financial statements:

	Affects	Status
ASU 2016-02	*Leases (Topic 842)*: Requires the recognition of a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for leases previously classified as operating lease in the statements of financial condition.	Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018.
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 2017-04	*Intangibles - Goodwill and Other (Topic 350)*: Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment.	Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019.
ASU 2017-08	*Receivables - Nonrefundable Fees and Other Costs (Subtopic 310-20):* Amending the amortization period for certain purchased callable debt securities held at a premium.	Effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018.
ASU 2017-11	*Earnings Per Share (Topic 260)* *Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity (Topic 480)* *Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815):* changing the classification analysis of certain equity-linked financial instruments (or embedded features) with down round features.	Effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018.
ASU 2017-12	*Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815):* Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities.	Effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018.
ASU 2018-02	*Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income (Topic 220):* Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income.	Effective for fiscal years and first interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018.
ASU 2018-03	*Technical Correction and Improvements to Financial Instruments - Overall (Subtopic 825-10):* Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities.	Effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2017 and interim periods within those fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2018.
ASU 2018-07	*Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718):* Improvements to Nonemployee Share-Based Payment Accounting.	Effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018.
ASU 2018-08	*Not for Profit Entities (Topic 958) and Other Expenses - Contributions (Topic 720):* Clarifying the Scope and the Accounting for Contributions Received and Contributions Made.	Effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2018.

Adoption of the ASUs that became effective during 2017 and 2018, prior to the issuance of the Company's condensed consolidated financial statements, had no material effect on these financial statements, except as described in the notes to condensed consolidated financial statements in Item 1 elsewhere in this document.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to various market risks. Our exposures to market risks arise from assumptions built into our pricing models, equity price risk, foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations related to our international operations, changes in interest rates which impact our variable-rate debt obligations, if any, and risks relating to the extension of margin credit to our customers.

Market risk refers to the risk that a change in the level of one or more market prices, rates, indices, implied volatilities (the price volatility of the underlying instrument imputed from option prices), correlations or other market factors, such as market liquidity, will result in losses for a position or portfolio. Generally, we incur trading-related market risk as a result of activities in the market making segment, where the substantial majority of our Value-at-Risk ("VaR") for market risk exposures is generated. In addition, we incur non-trading-related market risk primarily from investment activities and from foreign currency exposure held in the equity of our foreign affiliates, i.e., our non-U.S. brokerage affiliates and information technology affiliates, and held to meet target balances in our currency diversification strategy.

We use various risk management tools in managing our market risk, which are embedded in our real-time market making systems. We employ certain hedging and risk management techniques to protect us from a severe market dislocation. Our risk management policies are developed and implemented by our Chairman and our steering committee, which is comprised of senior executives of our various companies. Our strategy is to calculate quotes a few seconds ahead of the market and execute small trades at a tiny but favorable differential as a result. This is made possible by our proprietary pricing model, which evaluates and monitors the risks inherent in our portfolio, assimilates external market data and reevaluates the outstanding quotes in our portfolio many times per second. Our model automatically rebalances our positions throughout each trading day to manage risk exposures on our options and futures positions and the underlying securities, and will price the increased risk that a position would add to the overall portfolio into the bid and offer prices we post. Under risk management policies implemented and monitored primarily through our computer systems, reports to management, including risk profiles, profit and loss analysis and trading performance, are prepared on a real-time basis as well as daily and periodical bases. Although our market making is completely automated, the trading process and our risk are monitored by a team of individuals who, in real time, observe various risk parameters of our consolidated positions. Our assets and liabilities are marked-to-market daily for financial reporting purposes and re-valued continuously throughout the trading day for risk management and asset/liability management purposes.

We use a covariant VaR methodology to measure, monitor and review the market risk of our market making portfolios, with the exception of fixed income products, and our currency exposures. The risk of fixed income products, which comprise primarily U.S. government securities, is measured using a stress test.

Pricing Model Exposure

As described above, our proprietary pricing model, which continuously evaluates and monitors the risks inherent in our portfolio, assimilates external market data and reevaluates the outstanding quotes in our entire portfolio many times per second. Certain aspects of the model rely on historical prices of securities. If the behavior of price movements of individual securities diverges substantially from what their historical behavior would predict, we might incur trading losses. We attempt to limit such risks by diversifying our portfolio across many different options, futures and underlying securities and avoiding concentrations of positions based on the same underlying security.

Foreign Currency Exposure

As a result of our international activities and accumulated earnings in our foreign subsidiaries, our income and net worth is exposed to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. For example, our European operations and some of our Asian operations are conducted by our Swiss subsidiary, THE. THE is regulated by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority as a securities dealer and its financial statements are presented in Swiss francs. Accordingly, THE is exposed to certain foreign exchange risks as described below:

- THE buys and sells securities denominated in various currencies and carries bank balances and borrows and lends such currencies in its regular course of business. At the end of each accounting period, THE's assets and liabilities are revalued into Swiss francs for presentation in its financial statements. The resulting foreign currency gains or losses are reported in THE's income statement and, as translated into U.S. dollars for U.S. GAAP purposes, in our condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income, as a component of other income.

- THE's financial statements are presented in Swiss francs (i.e., its functional currency) as noted above. At the end of each accounting period, THE's net worth is translated at the then prevailing exchange rate into U.S. dollars and the resulting translation gain or loss is reported as OCI in our condensed consolidated statement of financial condition and condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income. OCI is also produced by our other non-U.S. subsidiaries.

Historically, we have taken the approach of not hedging the above exposures, based on the notion that the cost of constantly hedging over the years would amount to more than the random impact of rate changes on our non-U.S. dollar balances. For instance, an increase in the value of the Swiss franc would be unfavorable to the earnings of THE but would be counterbalanced to some extent by the fact that the translation gain or loss into U.S. dollars is likely to move in the opposite direction.

Our risk management systems incorporate cash forex to hedge our currency exposure at little or no cost throughout each day on a continuous basis. The majority of currency spot positions held as part of our currency diversification strategy are regularly transferred to the parent holding company, IBG LLC, where they are held and reported in the corporate segment. In connection with the development of our currency diversification strategy, we determined to base our net worth in GLOBALs, a basket of currencies.

Because we conduct business in many countries and many currencies and because we consider ourselves a global enterprise based in a diversified basket of currencies rather than a U.S. dollar based company, we actively manage our global currency exposure by maintaining our equity in GLOBALs. The U.S. dollar value of the GLOBAL increased from $ 0.971 to $ 0.972, or 0.01%, as of June 30, 2018 compared to June 30, 2017. As of June 30, 2018, approximately 30% of our equity was denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar.

The table below shows a comparison of the U.S. dollar equivalent of the GLOBAL as of June 30, 2018 and 2017.

		As of 6/30/2017				As of 6/30/2018				
Currency	**Composition**	**FX Rate**	**GLOBAL in USD Equiv.**	**% of Comp.**	**Net Equity (in USD millions)**	**FX Rate**	**GLOBAL in USD Equiv.**	**% of Comp.**	**Net Equity (in USD millions)**	**CHANGE in % of Comp.**
USD	**0.68**	1.0000	0.680	70.0%	$ 4,333	1.0000	0.680	70.0%	$ 4,689	0.0%
EUR	**0.09**	1.1426	0.103	10.6%	655	1.1685	0.105	10.8%	725	0.2%
JPY	**4.41**	0.0089	0.039	4.0%	250	0.0090	0.040	4.1%	275	0.1%
GBP	**0.02**	1.3026	0.026	2.7%	166	1.3209	0.026	2.7%	182	0.0%
HKD	**0.14**	0.1281	0.018	1.8%	114	0.1275	0.018	1.8%	123	0.0%
INR	**1.10**	0.0155	0.017	1.8%	108	0.0146	0.016	1.7%	111	-0.1%
CHF	**0.02**	1.0434	0.021	2.1%	133	1.0093	0.020	2.1%	139	0.0%
CAD	**0.02**	0.7714	0.015	1.6%	98	0.7614	0.015	1.6%	105	0.0%
CNH	**0.10**	0.1475	0.015	1.5%	94	0.1507	0.015	1.6%	104	0.0%
AUD	**0.02**	0.7690	0.015	1.6%	98	0.7408	0.015	1.5%	102	-0.1%
MXN	**0.17**	0.0552	0.009	1.0%	60	0.0502	0.009	0.9%	59	-0.1%
SEK	**0.05**	0.1186	0.006	0.6%	38	0.1118	0.006	0.6%	39	0.0%
NOK	**0.03**	0.1198	0.004	0.4%	23	0.1228	0.004	0.4%	25	0.0%
DKK	**0.02**	0.1537	0.003	0.3%	20	0.1568	0.003	0.3%	22	0.0%
			0.971	**100.0%**	**$ 6,191**		**0.972**	**100.0%**	**$ 6,700**	**-0.1%**

Changes in the Composition of the "GLOBAL"

In light of our decision to discontinue our options market making activities globally, effective as of the close of business on March 31, 2017, we removed the Singapore dollar (SGD) and realigned the relative weights of the U.S. dollar (USD) versus the other currency components to better reflect our businesses going forward. The current composition contains 14 currencies, one fewer than the prior composition.

The effects of our currency diversification strategy appear in two places in the condensed consolidated financial statements: (1) as a component of other income in the condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income and (2) as OCI in the condensed consolidated statement of financial condition and the condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income. The full effect of the GLOBAL is captured in the condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Reported results on a comprehensive basis reflect the U.S. GAAP convention that requires the reporting of currency translation results contained in OCI as part of reportable earnings.

Interest Rate Risk

We had no variable-rate debt outstanding as of June 30, 2018.

We pay our electronic brokerage customers interest based on benchmark overnight interest rates in various currencies, on cash balances above $10 thousand, or equivalent, and on accounts holding more than $100 thousand (or equivalent) net asset value. In a normal rate environment, we typically invest a portion of these funds in U.S. government securities with maturities of up to two years. If interest rates were to increase rapidly and substantially, our net interest income would not increase proportionally with the interest rates for the portion of the funds invested in the U.S. government securities with fixed yields. In addition, the mark-to-market changes in the value of these fixed rate securities will be reflected in other income, instead of net interest income. Based on customer balances and investments outstanding as of June 30, 2018, and assuming reinvestment of maturing instruments in instruments of short-term duration, an increase of 0.25% over current U.S. dollar interest rate levels would increase our net interest income by approximately $14 million over the first year and $16 million on an annualized basis, assuming the full effect of reinvestment at higher rates. Our interest rate sensitivity estimate contains separate assumptions for U.S. dollar rates from other currencies' rates and it isolates the effects of a rate increase on reinvestments. We do not approximate mark-to-market impact from interest rate changes; if U.S. government securities whose prices were to fall under these scenarios were held to maturity, as intended, then the reduction in other income would be temporary, as the securities would mature at par value.

We also face the potential for reduced net interest income from customer deposits due to interest rate spread compression in a low rate environment. Based on customer balances and investments outstanding as of June 30, 2018, and assuming reinvestment of maturing instruments in instruments of short-term duration, a decrease in U.S. dollar interest rates of 0.25% would decrease our net interest income by approximately $6 million over the first year and $16 million on an annualized basis, assuming the full effect of reinvestment at lower rates.

We also face interest rate risk due to positions carried in our market making business to the extent that long or short stock positions may have been established for future or forward dates on options or futures contracts and the value of such positions are impacted by interest rates. The amount of such risk cannot be quantified, however, the reduction of market making positions has substantially reduced this exposure.

Dividend Risk

We face dividend risk in our market making business as we derive revenues and incur expenses in the form of dividend income and expense, respectively, from our inventory of equity securities, and must make payments in lieu of dividends on short positions in equity securities within our portfolio. Projected future dividends are an important component of pricing equity options and other derivatives, and incorrect projections may lead to trading losses. The amount of such risk cannot be quantified.

Margin Loans

We extend margin loans to our customers, which are subject to various regulatory requirements. Margin loans are collateralized by cash and securities in the customers' accounts. The risks associated with margin credit increase during periods of fast market movements or in cases where collateral is concentrated and market movements occur. During such times, customers who utilize margin loans and who have collateralized their obligations with securities may find that the securities have a rapidly depreciating value and may not be sufficient to cover their obligations in the event of a liquidation. We are also exposed to credit risk when our customers execute transactions, such as short sales of options and equities that can expose them to risk beyond their invested capital.

We expect this kind of exposure to increase with the growth of our overall business. Because we indemnify and hold harmless our clearing firms from certain liabilities or claims, the use of margin loans and short sales may expose us to significant off-balance-sheet risk in the event that collateral requirements are not sufficient to fully cover losses that customers may incur and those customers fail to satisfy their obligations. As of June 30, 2018, we had $29.0 billion in margin loans extended to our customers. The amount of risk to which we are exposed from the margin loans we extend to our customers and from short sale transactions by our customers is unlimited and not quantifiable as the risk is dependent upon analysis of a potential significant and undeterminable rise or fall in stock prices. Our account level margin requirements meet or exceed those required by Regulation T of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve and FINRA portfolio margin rules, as applicable. As a matter of practice, we enforce real-time margin compliance monitoring and liquidate customers' positions if their equity falls below required margin requirements.

We have a comprehensive policy implemented in accordance with regulatory standards to assess and monitor the suitability of investors to engage in various trading activities. To mitigate our risk, we also continuously monitor customer accounts to detect excessive concentration, large orders or positions, patterns of day trading and other activities that indicate increased risk to us.

Our credit exposure is to a great extent mitigated by our policy of automatically evaluating each account throughout the trading day and closing out positions automatically for accounts that are found to be under-margined. While this methodology is effective in most situations, it may not be effective in situations where no liquid market exists for the relevant securities or commodities or where, for any reason, automatic liquidation for certain accounts has been disabled.

Value-at-Risk

We estimate VaR using an historical approach, which uses the historical daily price returns of underlying assets as well as estimates of the end of day implied volatility for options. Our one-day VaR is defined as the unrealized loss in portfolio value that, based on historically observed market risk factors, would have been exceeded with a frequency of one percent, based on a calculation with a confidence interval of 99%.

Our VaR model generally takes into account exposures to equity and commodity price risk and foreign exchange rates.

We use VaR as one of a range of risk management tools. Among their benefits, VaR models permit estimation of a portfolio's aggregate market risk exposure, incorporating a range of varied market risks and portfolio assets. One key element of the VaR model is that it reflects risk reduction due to portfolio diversification or hedging activities. However, VaR has various strengths and limitations, which include, but are not limited to: use of historical changes in market risk factors, which may not be accurate predictors of future market conditions, and may not fully incorporate the risk of extreme market events that are outsized relative to observed historical market behavior or that reflect the historical distribution of results beyond the confidence interval; and reporting of losses in a single day, which does not reflect the risk of positions that cannot be liquidated or hedged in one day. A small proportion of market risk generated by trading positions is not included in VaR. The modeling of the risk characteristics of some positions relies on approximations that, under certain circumstances, could produce significantly different results from those produced using more precise measures. VaR is most appropriate as a risk measure for trading positions in liquid financial markets and will understate the risk associated with severe events, such as periods of extreme illiquidity.

The VaR calculation simulates the performance of the portfolio based on several years of the daily price changes of the underlying assets and determines the VaR as the calculated loss that occurs at the 99th percentile.

Since the reported VaR statistics are estimates based on historical data, VaR should not be viewed as predictive of our future revenues or financial performance or of our ability to monitor and manage risk. There can be no assurance that our actual losses on a particular day will not exceed the indicated VaR or that such losses will not occur more than one time in 100 trading days. VaR does not predict the magnitude of losses which, should they occur, may be significantly greater than the VaR amount.

Stress Test

We estimate the market risk of our fixed income portfolio using a risk analysis model provided by a leading external vendor. For corporate bonds, this stress test is configured to calculate the change in value of each fixed income security in the portfolio over one day in seven scenarios, each of which represents a parallel shift of the U.S. Treasury yield curve. The scenarios are shifts of +/−100, +/−200 and +/−300 basis points. For U.S. government securities, the stress test is configured to calculate the change in value of each fixed income security in the portfolio over one day in three scenarios, each of which represents a parallel shift of the U.S. Treasury yield curve. The scenarios are shifts of +/−25 basis points.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15 under the Exchange Act as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report, our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act) are effective, in all material respects, to ensure that information we are required to disclose in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

In addition, no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) occurred during the period covered by this report quarter that has materially affected, or is likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

There have been no material changes to the legal proceedings disclosed under Part 1, Item 3 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 1, 2018 except as updated by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2018 below and in Note 12 to the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements.

Pending Regulatory Inquiries

Our businesses are heavily regulated by state, federal and foreign regulatory agencies as well as numerous exchanges and self-regulatory organizations. Most of our companies are regulated under some or all of the following: state securities laws, U.S. and foreign securities, commodities and financial services laws and the rules of the more than 120 exchanges, market centers and self-regulatory organizations of which one or more of our companies may be members. In the current era of dramatically heightened regulatory scrutiny of financial institutions, we have incurred sharply increased compliance costs, along with the industry as a whole. Increased regulation also creates increased barriers to entry. We have built and continue to build human and automated infrastructure to handle increased regulatory scrutiny, which provides us with a possible advantage over potential newcomers to the business.

We receive thousands of regulatory inquiries each year in addition to being subject to frequent regulatory examinations. The great majority of these inquiries do not lead to fines or any further action against us. Most often, regulators do not inform us as to when and if an inquiry has been concluded. We are currently the subject of active or dormant regulatory inquiries regarding subjects including, but not limited to: audit trail reporting, trade reporting, best execution and order execution procedures, short sales, margin lending, anti-money laundering, procedures for trading and handling low-priced securities, procedures for accounts introduced by financial advisors and other referrers, technology development practices, business continuity planning and other topics of recent regulatory interest. The Company has procedures for evaluating whether potential regulatory fines are probable, estimable and material and for updating its contingency reserves and disclosures accordingly. In the current climate, we expect to pay significant and increasing regulatory fines on various topics on an ongoing basis, as other regulated financial services businesses do. The amount of any fines, and when and if they will be incurred, typically is impossible to predict given the nature of the regulatory process.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

There have been no material changes to the risk factors disclosed in under Part 1, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 1, 2018.

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

A summary of the stock repurchase activity for the Company's second quarter is as follows:

Period		Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Shares that May yet be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
May 1 - May 31	Employee Transactions (1)	564,141	$79.24	N/A	N/A

(1) All shares were repurchased from employees who elected to have shares withheld to satisfy their tax withholding obligations related to the May 9, 2018 vesting of the amended 2007 Stock Incentive Plan. The Company will facilitate the sale of these shares in open market transactions. See Note 10 to the condensed consolidated financial statements in Item 1, Part 1 of this quarterly report on Form 10-Q for more information regarding this plan.

On October 13, 2015, the Company filed a Post-Effective Amendment to multiple Registration Statements filed under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act") on Form S-8 that registered shares of the Company's Class A common stock, $0.01 par value, for issuance under the Company's amended 2007 Stock Incentive Plan (the "Plan"): Registration No. 333-142686, filed on May 7, 2007; Registration No. 333-174913, filed on June 15, 2011; and Registration No. 333-203358, filed on April 10, 2015.

The Plan provides employees with two options to pay for their withholding tax obligations, which become due when restricted stock units vest: either (1) reimburse the Company via cash payment, or (2) elect to have IBG LLC withhold a portion of the vesting shares. In the case of employees who elect to have the IBG LLC withhold shares to cover their tax obligations, those shares are transferred to IBG LLC, which in turn, sells those shares in open market transactions to recover the amount paid to the tax authorities on the employees' behalf. As of June 30, 2018 the Company has sold 564,141 shares of its Class A common stock (with a fair value of $40 million) in open market transactions. The proceeds were used to reimburse the Company for withholding taxes paid by the Company on the employees' behalf.

As per General Instruction C of Form S-8, the sale of the shares described above constitutes a resale or reoffer of the Company's Class A common stock. The Post-Effective Amendment, contains a reoffer prospectus that registers 6,400,000 shares of the Company's Class A common stock which represents the Company's estimate of shares that will be withheld from employees related to the vesting of Plan shares over the next nine years, from the original filing date, based on current tax rates and historical employee elections. The reoffer prospectus allows for future sales by IBG LLC, on a continuous or delayed basis, to the public without restriction.

ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None

ITEM 6. Exhibits

Exhibit Number	Description
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to Amendment No. 2 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed by the Company on April 4, 2007).**
3.2	Amended bylaws of Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to the Form 8-K filed by the Company on February 24, 2016).**
10.1	Amended and Restated Operating Agreement of IBG LLC (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the Quarterly Period Ended March 31, 2007 filed by the Company on June 15, 2007).**
10.2	Form of Limited Liability Company Operating Agreement of IBG Holdings LLC (filed as Exhibit 10.5 to Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed by the Company on February 12, 2007).**
10.3	Exchange Agreement by and among Interactive Brokers Group, Inc., IBG Holdings LLC, IBG LLC and the Members of IBG LLC (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2009 filed by the Company on November 11, 2009).**
10.4	Tax Receivable Agreement by and between Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. and IBG Holdings LLC (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the Quarterly Period Ended March 31, 2007 filed by the Company on June 15, 2007).**
10.5	Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. 2007 ROI Unit Stock Plan. (filed as Exhibit 10.9 to Amendment No. 2 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1 filed by the Company on April 4, 2007).**+
10.6	Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. Amendment to the Exchange Agreement (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Form 8-K filed by the Company on June 12, 2012).**+
10.7	Second Amendment to Exchange Agreement by and among Interactive Brokers Group, Inc., IBG Holdings LLC, IBG (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2015 filed by the Company on November 9, 2015).**
10.8	First Amendment to Limited Liability Company Agreement of IBG Holdings LLC (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the Quarterly Period Ended September 30, 2015 filed by the Company on November 9, 2015).**
10.9	Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. 2007 Stock Incentive Plan, as of April 19, 2018.+
11.1	Statement Re; Computation of Earnings per Common Share (the calculation of per share earnings is disclosed in Part I, Item 1, Note 4 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements “Equity and Earnings per Share” and is omitted in accordance with Item 601 Section (b)(11) of Regulation S-K).
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document*
101.SCH	XBRL Extension Schema*
101.CAL	XBRL Extension Calculation Linkbase*
101.DEF	XBRL Extension Definition Linkbase*
101.LAB	XBRL Extension Label Linkbase*
101.PRE	XBRL Extension Presentation Linkbase*

** Previously filed; incorporated herein by reference.

+ These exhibits relate to management contracts or compensatory plans or arrangements.

* Attached as Exhibit 101 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the annual period ended December 31, 2016, are the following materials formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language) (i) the Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, (iv) the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Stockholders’ Equity and (v) Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements tagged in detail levels 1-4.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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.

INTERACTIVE BROKERS GROUP, INC.

/s/ PAUL J. BRODY

Name: Paul J. Brody
Title: *Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary*
(Signing both in his capacity as a duly authorized officer and as principal financial officer of the registrant)

Date: August 8, 2018

EXHIBIT 10.9

INTERACTIVE BROKERS GROUP, INC.

2007 STOCK INCENTIVE PLAN
(as of April 19, 2018)

1. PURPOSES OF THE PLAN. The purposes of the Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. 2007 Stock Incentive Plan (the "Plan") are to further the long-term growth of Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. (the "Company"), to the benefit of its stockholders, by providing incentives to the directors, officers, employees, contractors and consultants of the Company and its subsidiaries who will be largely responsible for such growth, and to assist the Company in attracting and retaining executives of experience and ability on a basis competitive with industry practices. The Plan permits the Company to provide incentive compensation in the form of, or based upon the value of, the Company's Class A common stock, $0.01 par value ("Common Stock"), of the types commonly known as restricted stock, stock appreciation rights and performance shares, as well as other types of equity-based incentive compensation (collectively, the "Awards").

2. ADMINISTRATION OF THE PLAN. The Plan shall be administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors or such other committee of two or more directors as the Board of Directors of the Company may from time to time designate (the "Committee"). Subject to the provisions of the Plan, the Committee shall have exclusive power to select the officers or other key employees to participate in the Plan, to determine the type, size and terms and conditions of Awards (including, but not limited to, restrictions as to transferability or forfeiture, exercisability or settlement of an Award and waivers or accelerations thereof, based in each case on such considerations as the Committee shall determine) and all other matters to be determined in connection with any Award to be made to each Participant selected, and to determine the time or times when Awards will be granted; provided, however, that if the Committee is not the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors, then an Award granted hereunder by the Committee to any Participant will be revoked if such Award is not thereafter ratified by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. The Committee's interpretation of the Plan or of any Awards granted thereunder shall be final and binding on all parties concerned, including the Company and any Participant. The Committee shall have the authority, subject to the provisions of the Plan, to correct any defect or supply any omission or reconcile any inconsistency in the Plan, and to adopt, revise and rescind such rules, regulations, guidelines, forms of agreements and instruments relating to the Plan as it may deem necessary or advisable for the administration of the Plan.

3. PARTICIPATION. The Committee shall select from the officers and other key employees of the Company and its subsidiaries (the "Participants") the persons who will receive Awards pursuant to the Plan. The term "subsidiary" shall mean any entity a majority of the total combined voting power of whose equity securities is beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, by the Company and any entity otherwise controlled by the Company, including, without limitation, IBG LLC, a Connecticut limited liability company. Participants may receive multiple Awards under the Plan.

4. SHARES OF STOCK SUBJECT TO THE PLAN. Subject to adjustment as provided in Section 6(a) hereof, 30,000,000 shares of Common Stock may be issued pursuant to Awards under the Plan. Shares to be issued under the Plan may be either authorized but unissued shares of Common Stock or shares of Common Stock held by the Company as treasury shares, including shares acquired by purchase.

No Award may be granted if the number of shares of Common Stock to which such Award relates, when added to the number of shares of Common Stock previously issued under the Plan and the number of shares of Common Stock which may then be acquired pursuant to other outstanding, unexercised Awards, exceeds the number of shares of Common Stock available for issuance pursuant to the Plan. If any shares of Common Stock subject to an Award are forfeited or such Award is settled in cash or otherwise terminates or is settled for any reason whatsoever without an actual issuance of shares of Common Stock to the Participant, any shares of Common Stock counted against the number of shares of Common Stock available for issuance pursuant to the Plan with respect to such Award shall, to the extent of any such forfeiture, settlement, or termination, again be available for Awards under the Plan; provided, however, that the Committee may adopt procedures for the counting of shares of Common Stock relating to any Award to ensure appropriate counting, avoid double counting, and provide for adjustments in any case in which the number of shares of Common Stock actually distributed differs from the number of shares of Common Stock previously counted in connection with such Award. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, any shares of Common Stock retained by the Company in satisfaction of the Participant's obligation for withholding taxes shall not again be available for issuance as Awards under the Plan.

5. AWARDS.

(a) General. Awards under the Plan may include, but need not be limited to, shares of Common Stock that may be subject to certain restrictions and to a risk of forfeiture ("Restricted Stock"), rights to receive the appreciation of Common Stock from the date of grant to the date of exercise ("SARs") and a book-entry unit with an initial value equal to Common Stock on the date of grant ("Performance Shares"). The Committee may also make any other type of Award payable in, or valued in whole or in part by reference to, shares of Common Stock ("Stock-Based Awards") deemed by the Committee to be consistent with the purposes of the Plan. Awards may be granted on the terms and conditions set forth in this Section 5.

(b) Vesting, Other Performance Requirements and Forfeiture. In making Awards under the Plan, the Committee may, on the date of grant or thereafter, (i) specify that the right to exercise, receive, retain and/or transfer such Award shall be conditional upon the fulfillment of specified conditions, including, without limitation, completion of specified periods of service in the employ of the Company or its subsidiaries, and/or the achievement of specified business and/or personal performance goals, and (ii) provide for the forfeiture of all or any portion of any such Awards in specified circumstances. The Committee may also specify by whom and/or in what manner the accomplishment of any such performance goals shall be determined. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Committee shall retain full power to accelerate or waive any such condition as it may have previously imposed. All Awards shall be evidenced by an Award agreement.

(c) Term of Awards. The term of each Award shall, except as otherwise provided herein, be for such period as may be determined by the Committee; provided, however, that in no event shall the term of any Award exceed a period of ten years from the date of grant.

(d) Restricted Stock. The Committee may grant Restricted Stock to Participants on the following terms and conditions:

(i) Restricted Stock shall be subject to such restrictions on transferability and other restrictions, if any, as the Committee may impose at the date of grant or thereafter, which restrictions, if any, may lapse separately or in combination at such times, under such circumstances (including, without limitation, upon achievement of performance criteria if deemed appropriate by the Committee), in such installments, or otherwise, as the Committee may determine. Except to the extent restricted under the Award agreement relating to the Restricted Stock, a Participant granted Restricted Stock shall have all of the rights of a shareholder including, without limitation, the right to vote Restricted Stock and the right to receive dividends (whether in cash or in shares of Common Stock) thereon.

(ii) Except as otherwise determined by the Committee, at the date of grant or thereafter, upon termination of employment prior to specific vesting dates, shares of Restricted Stock and any accrued but unpaid dividends that are at that time subject to restrictions shall be forfeited.

(iii) Restricted Stock granted under the Plan may be evidenced in such manner as the Committee shall determine. If certificates representing Restricted Stock are registered in the name of the Participant, such certificates shall bear an appropriate legend referring to the terms, conditions, and restrictions applicable to such Restricted Stock, and, if the Committee so determines, the Company shall retain physical possession of the certificate representing such Restricted Stock (whether or not vested).

(e) Stock Appreciation Rights. The Committee is authorized to grant SARs to Participants on the following terms and conditions:

(i) A SAR shall confer on the Participant to whom it is granted a right to receive, upon exercise thereof, the excess of (A) the Fair Market Value of one share of Common Stock on the date of exercise over (B) the Fair Market Value of one share of Common Stock on the date of grant of the SAR (the "Grant Value"). For purposes of the Plan, the term "Fair Market Value" is the mean of the high and low sales prices of the Common Stock on the relevant date as reported on the stock exchange or market on which the Common Stock is primarily traded, or, if no sale is made on such date, then Fair Market Value is the weighted average of the mean of the high and low sales prices of the Common Stock on the next preceding day and the next succeeding day on which such sales were made as reported on the stock exchange or market on which the Common Stock is primarily traded.

(ii) The Committee shall determine the time or times at which a SAR may be exercised in whole or in part, the method of exercise, method of settlement, form of consideration payable in settlement, the method by which shares of Common Stock will be delivered or deemed to be delivered to Participants, and any other terms and conditions of any SAR.

(f) Performance Shares. The Committee is authorized to grant Awards of Performance Shares to Participants with a value equal to the Fair Market Value of one share of Common Stock on the date of grant. An Award of Performance Shares shall vest and become payable to a Participant after a specified period of continued employment with the Company or a subsidiary or upon the achievement of specified performance goals, as determined by the Committee. Settlement of Performance Shares shall be made in cash or shares of Common Stock or any combination thereof, as determined by the Committee.

(g) Other Stock-Based Awards. The Committee is authorized, subject to limitations under applicable law, to grant to Participants Stock-Based Awards, in addition to those provided in Sections 5(d), (e) and (f) hereof, as deemed by the Committee to be consistent with the purposes of the Plan, including Stock-Based Awards granted in substitution for any other right of a Participant to receive payment of compensation from the Company or a subsidiary. The Committee shall determine the terms and conditions of such Awards.

(h) Cash Payments. The Committee is authorized, subject to limitations under applicable law, to grant to Participants cash payments, including cash payments of dividend equivalents with respect to a specified number of shares of Common Stock, whether awarded separately or as a supplement to any other Award. The Committee shall determine the terms and conditions of such cash payment Awards.

(i) Certain Qualifying Awards. The Committee, in its sole discretion, may grant an Award to any Participant with the intent that such award qualifies as "performance-based compensation" under Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended ("Code") (a "Qualifying Award"). The right to receive or retain any award granted as a Qualifying Award (other than a SAR) shall be conditional upon the achievement of specified performance goals during a calendar year or such other period (a "Performance Period") as may be established by the Committee. Performance goals shall be established in writing by the Committee prior to the beginning of each Performance Period, or at such other time no later than such time as is permitted by the applicable provisions of the Code. Such performance goals, which may vary from Participant to Participant and Award to Award, shall be based upon the attainment of specific amounts of, or increases in, one or more of the following: the Fair Market Value of Common Stock, revenues, operating income, cash flow, earnings before income taxes, net income, earnings per share, stockholders' equity, return on equity, underwriting profits, compound growth in net loss and loss adjustment expense reserves, loss ratio or combined ratio of the Company's insurance businesses, operating efficiency or strategic business objectives consisting of one or more objectives based on meeting specified cost targets, business expansion goals and goals relating to acquisitions or divestitures, all whether applicable to the Company or any relevant subsidiary or business unit or entity in which the Company has a significant investment, or any combination thereof as the Committee may deem appropriate. Each performance goal may be expressed on an absolute and/or relative basis, may be based on, or otherwise employ, comparisons based on internal targets, the past performance of the Company and/or the past or current performance of other companies, may provide for the inclusion, exclusion or averaging of specified items in whole or in part, such as catastrophe losses, realized gains or losses on strategic investments, discontinued operations, extraordinary items, accounting changes, and unusual or nonrecurring items, and, in the case of earnings-based measures, may use or employ comparisons relating to capital, shareholders' equity and/or shares outstanding, assets or net assets. Prior to the payment of any Award granted as a Qualifying Award, the Committee shall certify in writing that the performance goals were satisfied. The maximum number of shares of Common Stock with respect to which Qualifying Awards may be granted to any Participant in any calendar year shall be 1,000,000 shares of Common Stock, subject to adjustment as provided in Section 6(a) hereof.

(j) Form of Payment. Subject to the terms of the Plan and any applicable Award agreement, payments or transfers to be made under the Plan upon the grant or exercise of an Award may be made in such forms as the Committee shall determine, including, without limitation, cash, shares of Common Stock, other Awards, or other property, and may be made in a single payment or transfer, or on a deferred basis. The Committee may, whether at the time of grant or at any time thereafter prior to payment or settlement, permit (subject to the requirements of applicable law and any conditions as the Committee may from time to time establish) a Participant to elect to defer receipt of all or any portion of any payment of cash or shares of Common Stock that would otherwise be due to such Participant in payment or settlement of an Award under the Plan. (Such payments may include, without limitation, provisions for the payment or crediting of reasonable interest in respect of deferred payments credited in cash, and the payment or crediting of dividends in respect of deferred amounts credited in Common Stock equivalents.)

(k) Exchange and Buy Out Provisions; Limitation on Repricing. The Committee may at any time offer to exchange or buy out any previously granted Award for a payment in cash, shares of Common Stock, other Awards, or other property based on such terms and conditions as the Committee shall determine and communicate to a Participant at the time that such offer is made. Notwithstanding the foregoing, unless such action is approved by the Company's stockholders, the Grant Value of a SAR may not be reduced (except pursuant to Section 6), nor may a SAR be cancelled and a new SAR granted in consideration therefore (whether for the same or a different number of shares) issued at a Grant Value less than the Grant Value of the SAR cancelled.

6. DILUTION AND OTHER ADJUSTMENTS.

(a) Changes in Capital Structure. In the event of any corporate transaction involving the Company (including, without limitation, any subdivision or combination or exchange of the outstanding shares of Common Stock, stock dividend, stock split, spin-off, split-off, recapitalization, capital reorganization, liquidation, reclassification of shares of Common Stock, merger, consolidation, extraordinary cash distribution, or sale, lease or transfer of substantially all of the assets of the Company), the Board of Directors of the Company shall make such equitable adjustments as it may deem appropriate in the Plan and the Awards thereunder, including, without limitation, an adjustment in (i) the total number of shares of Common Stock which may thereafter be issued pursuant to Awards under the Plan, (ii) the number of shares of Common Stock with respect to which Qualifying Awards may be granted to any Participant in any calendar year under Section 5(i) hereof, and (iii) the Grant Price or other price or value at the time of grant relating to any Award. Moreover, in the event of any such transaction, the Board of Directors of the Company may provide in substitution for any or all outstanding Awards under the Plan such alternative consideration as it may in good faith determine to be equitable under the circumstances and may require in connection therewith the surrender of all Awards so replaced. Agreements evidencing Awards may include such provisions as the Committee may deem appropriate with respect to the adjustments to be made to the terms of such Awards upon the occurrence of any of the foregoing events.

(b) Tender Offers and Exchange Offers. In the event of any tender offer or exchange offer, by any person other than the Company, for shares of Common Stock, the Committee may (i) make such adjustments in outstanding Awards and authorize such further action as it may deem appropriate to enable the recipients of outstanding Awards to avail themselves of the benefits of such offer, including, without limitation, acceleration of the payment of outstanding Awards payable, in whole or in part, in shares of Common Stock and/or (ii) cancel any outstanding Award and cause the holder thereof to be paid, in cash or shares of Common Stock, or any combination thereof, the value of such Award based upon the price per share of Common Stock received or to be received by other shareholders of the Company in the tender offer or exchange offer.

(c) Limits on Discretion to Make Adjustments. Notwithstanding any provision of this Section 6 to the contrary, no adjustment shall be made in any outstanding Qualifying Awards to the extent that such adjustment would adversely affect the status of that Qualifying Award as “performance-based compensation” under Section 162(m) of the Code.

7. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

(a) Right to Awards. No employee or other person shall have any claim or right to be granted any Award under the Plan.

(b) Rights as Stockholders. A Participant shall have no rights as a holder of Common Stock by reason of Awards under the Plan, unless and until shares of Common Stock are actually issued to the Participant.

(c) No Assurance of Employment. Neither the Plan nor any action taken thereunder shall be construed as giving any employee any right to be retained in the employ of the Company or any subsidiary.

(d) Costs and Expenses. All costs and expenses incurred in administering the Plan shall be borne by IBG LLC.

(e) Unfunded Plan. The Plan shall be unfunded. The Company shall not be required to establish any special or separate fund nor to make any other segregation of assets to assure the payment of any Award under the Plan.

(f) Withholding Taxes. The Company is authorized to withhold from any Award granted and any payment relating to an Award under the Plan, including from a distribution of Common Stock or any payroll or other payment to a Participant amounts of withholding and other taxes due in connection with any transaction involving an Award, and to take such other action as the Committee may deem advisable to enable the Company and Participants to satisfy obligations for the payment of withholding taxes and other tax obligations relating to any Award. This authority shall include authority to withhold or receive shares of Common Stock or other property, to make payment of an Award net of a Participant’s withholding taxes and other tax obligations and to make cash payments in respect thereof in satisfaction of a Participant’s tax obligations. Withholding of taxes in the form of shares of Common Stock issued pursuant to an Award (including any net payments) shall not occur at a rate that exceeds the minimum required statutory federal and state withholding rates.

(g) Limits on Transferability. No Awards under the Plan nor any rights or interests therein shall be pledged, encumbered, or hypothecated to, or in favor of, or subject to any lien, obligation, or liability of a Participant to, any party, other than the Company or any subsidiary, nor shall such Awards or any rights or interests therein be assignable or transferable by the recipient thereof except, in the event of the recipient's death, to his designated beneficiary as hereinafter provided, or by will or the laws of descent and distribution. During the lifetime of the recipient, Awards under the Plan requiring exercise shall be exercisable only by such recipient or by the guardian or legal representative of such recipient. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Committee may, in its discretion, provide that Awards granted pursuant to the Plan be transferable, without consideration, to a Participant's immediate family members (i.e., children, grandchildren or spouse), to trusts for the benefit of such immediate family members and to partnerships in which such family members are the only partners. The Committee may impose such terms and conditions on such transferability as it may deem appropriate.

(h) Beneficiary. Any payments on account of Awards under the Plan to a deceased Participant shall be paid to such beneficiary as has been designated by the Participant in writing to the Secretary of the Company or, in the absence of such designation, according to the Participant's will or the laws of descent and distribution.

(i) Nature of Benefits. Awards under the Plan, and payments made pursuant thereto, are not a part of salary or base compensation.

(j) No Fractional Shares. No fractional shares of Common Stock shall be issued or delivered pursuant to the Plan or any Award. In the case of Awards to Participants, the Committee shall determine whether cash or other property shall be issued or paid in lieu of such fractional shares, or whether such fractional shares or any rights thereto shall be forfeited or otherwise eliminated.

(k) Compliance with Legal Requirements.

(i) The obligation of the Company to issue shares of Common Stock hereunder shall be subject to the satisfaction of all applicable legal and securities exchange requirements, including, without limitation, the provisions of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The Company shall endeavor to satisfy all such requirements in such a manner to permit the issuance and delivery of shares of Common Stock under the Plan.

(ii) The Committee may require, as a condition to the right to receive shares of Common Stock pursuant to any Award, that the Company receive from the Participant, at the time any such Award is exercised, vests or any applicable restrictions lapse, representations, warranties and agreements to the effect that the shares are being purchased or acquired by the Participant for investment only and without any present intention to sell or otherwise distribute such shares and that the Participant will not dispose of such shares in transactions which, in the opinion of counsel to the Company, would violate the registration provisions of the Securities Act of 1933, as then amended, and the rules and regulations thereunder. The certificates issued to evidence such shares shall bear appropriate legends summarizing such restrictions on the disposition thereof.

(l) Discretion. In exercising, or declining to exercise, any grant of authority or discretion hereunder, the Committee may consider or ignore such factors or circumstances and may accord such weight to such factors and circumstances as the Committee alone and in its sole judgment deems appropriate and without regard to the effect such exercise, or declining to exercise such grant of authority or discretion, would have upon the affected Participant, any other Participant, any employee, the Company, any Subsidiary, any stockholder or any other person.

(m) Repricing of Awards. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein, the repricing of outstanding Awards shall be prohibited unless approved by the Company's shareholders.

8. AMENDMENT OR TERMINATION OF THE PLAN. The Board of Directors of the Company, without the consent of any Participant, may at any time terminate or from time to time amend the Plan in whole or in part; provided, however, that, subject to Section 6 hereof, no such action shall materially and adversely affect any rights or obligations with respect to any Awards theretofore made under the Plan; and provided, further, that no amendment, without approval of the holders of Common Stock by an affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of Common Stock voted thereon in person or by proxy, shall (i) increase the aggregate number of shares subject to the Plan (other than increases pursuant to Section 6 hereof), (ii) extend the maximum term of Awards under the Plan or the Plan itself, (iii) decrease the price at which SARs may be granted under the Plan (other than decreases pursuant to Section 6 hereof) to less than Fair Market Value at the time of grant, or (iv) make any other change that would require stockholder approval pursuant to the terms of the Plan or under any regulatory requirement applicable to the Plan (including as necessary to comply with any applicable stock exchange listing requirement). Subject to Section 6 hereof, with the consent of the Participants affected, the Committee may amend outstanding agreements evidencing Awards under the Plan in any manner not inconsistent with the terms of the Plan.

9. EFFECTIVE DATE AND TERM OF PLAN. The Plan shall become effective when adopted by the Board of Directors, provided that the Plan is approved by the stockholders of the Company at the annual meeting of stockholders next following the adoption of the Plan by the Board of Directors, and no Award shall become exercisable, realizable or vested prior to such annual meeting. If the Plan is not so approved by the stockholders at the next annual meeting, all Awards theretofore granted shall be null and void. The Plan shall terminate on April 4, 2027, unless sooner terminated by action of the Board of Directors of the Company. No Award may be granted hereunder after termination of the Plan, but such termination shall not affect the validity of any Award then outstanding.

10. LAW GOVERNING. The validity and construction of the Plan and any agreements entered into thereunder shall be governed by the laws of the State of Delaware without giving effect to principles of conflict of laws.

EXHIBIT 31.1

CERTIFICATION

I, Thomas Peterffy, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2018 of Interactive Brokers Group, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the Audit Committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

By: /s/ Thomas Peterffy
Name: Thomas Peterffy
Title: Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Date: August 8, 2018

EXHIBIT 31.2

CERTIFICATION

I, Paul J. Brody, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2018 of Interactive Brokers Group, Inc.;

2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;

3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) and have:

(a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

(b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;

(c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and

(d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the Audit Committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):

(a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and

(b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

By: /s/ Paul J. Brody
Name: Paul J. Brody
Title: Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary

Date: August 8, 2018

EXHIBIT 32.1

CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, the undersigned officer of Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. (the “Company”) hereby certifies that the Company’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2018 (the “Report”) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

By:	/s/ Thomas Peterffy
Name:	Thomas Peterffy
Title:	Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

Date: August 8, 2018

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350 and is not being filed as part of the Report or as a separate disclosure document.

EXHIBIT 32.2

CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, the undersigned officer of Interactive Brokers Group, Inc. (the "Company") hereby certifies that the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2018 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d), as applicable, of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

By:	/s/ Paul J. Brody
Name:	Paul J. Brody
Title:	Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Secretary

Date: August 8, 2018

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350 and is not being filed as part of the Report or as a separate disclosure document.